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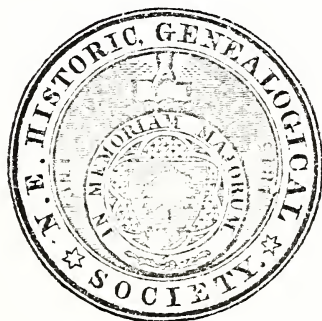
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*Henry Knox Thatcher*



JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M. (*Editor*), JEREMIAH COLBURN, A.M.,  
 LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D., WILLIAM B. TRASK,  
 EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M., HENRY H. EDES,  
 HENRY F. WATERS, A.B.

## CONTENTS—JANUARY, 1882.

### ••• Illustrations:

1. Portrait of Rear Adm. HENRY KNOX THATCHER, U.S.N. ( <i>to face page 5</i> ).	
2. Petition for Groton Plantation, page 24.	
3. Answer to the petition incorporating the town, page 24.	
4. Autograph of the Rev. Thomas Welde, page 39.	
5. Autograph of William Hilton of York, page 40.	
6. Autograph of William Hilton of Charle-town, page 41.	
7. Autograph of Ensign William Hilton, page 45.	
8. Autograph of Amos Hilton (1741-83), page 46.	
9. Autograph of Amos Hilton (1764-93), page 46.	
10. Autograph of Amos Hilton (1786-50), page 46.	
11. Autograph of John Perkins, page 51.	
12. Autograph of Dea. Thomas Perkins, page 51.	
13. Autograph of Capt. Thomas Perkins, page 51.	
I. MEMOIR OF REAR ADMIRAL HENRY KNOX THATCHER, U.S.N. By Rear Adm. Geo. Henry Preble, U.S.N.	5
II. THACHER'S RECORD OF MARRIAGES AT MILTON. Com. by Edward D. Harris, Esq.	19
III. EARLY HISTORY OF GROTON. By Hon. Samuel A. Green, M.D.	21
IV. MONTRESOR'S JOURNAL OF AN EXPEDITION ON SNOW SHOES IN 1760 FROM QUEBEC. Com. by G. D. Scull, Esq.	29
V. REV. THOMAS WELDE'S LETTER, 1643. Com. by William B. Trask, Esq.	36
VI. THE DOVER SETTLEMENT AND THE HILTONS. Com. by John T. Hassam, A.M.	40
VII. BRAINTREE RECORDS. Com. by Samuel A. Bates, Esq.	48
VIII. SABIN FAMILY. By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr.	52
IX. MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD. ( <i>Continued</i> .) Com. by Mr. Lyman H. Bagg	53
X. REV. THOMAS WELDE'S INNOCENCY CLEARED. Com. by G. D. Scull, Esq.	62
XI. DEED OF GOV. BELLINGHAM. Com. by William B. Trask, Esq.	70
XII. CAPT. JOHN GERRISH'S ACCOUNT BOOK. Com. by Frank W. Hackett, A.M.	73
XIII. LONGMEADOW FAMILIES. ( <i>Continued</i> .) Com. by Willard S. Allen, A.M.	75
XIV. LETTER OF ROGER WILLIAMS. Com. by William B. Trask, Esq.	75
XV. NOTES AND QUERIES:	
Notes.—Boston Physicians, 78; Winship, Kendall, Rayner; Woburn Second Parish, 79; Boodey; Knox Mansion; Letter of John Wentworth, 80; Perkins; Prentice Genealogy; Dawson's Notes on Westchester County, N. Y., 31; Col. John Montrésor, 104	81-83, 104
Queries.—Genealogical Queries, 81; Brown; Willard, 82; Witherell; Kempton; Butler; Drake, Rogers; Waterman; Bardwell; Day, 83	81-83
Replies.—Warner, 83; Clark; Scotch-Irish Manuscripts; Lee and Walker Arms, 84; Alden; Robert Pike, 85	83-85
Historical and Genealogical Intelligence.—Talcott's Genealogical Notes, 85; Thomas's Genealogical Notes; Town Histories in Preparation; Genealogies in Preparation, 86	85-86
XVI. SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS:	
New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 87; Rhode Island Historical Society, 88; Nova Scotia Historical Society; New Brunswick Historical Society, 89	87-89
XVII. NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY:	
Hon. E. Redington Mudge, John W. Brooks, 90; Rev. Christopher Cushing, D.D., Eben Wright, 91; Rev. James R. Cushing, 92	90-92
XVIII. BOOK NOTICES	92-104
XIX. LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS	104-105
XX. DEATHS	109

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# CONTENTS — APRIL, 1882.

## ••• Illustrations:

1. Portrait of Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D. ( <i>to face page 113.</i> )	
2. Mariner's Astrolabe, page 151.	
3. Mariner's Cross-Staff, page 152.	
4. Zodiacal Ephemeris, page 153.	
5. Fac-simile of the Groton Petition, page 169.	
6. Fac-simile of the Answer to the Petition, page 170.	
7. Fac-simile on the Endorsement of the Petition, page 179.	
8. The Mysterious Autograph, page 211.	
9. Gov. Winthrop's Endorsement, page 212.	
10. Mr. Thornton's underscoring, &c., page 213.	
I. MEMOIR OF THE REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., S.T.D. By <i>James O. Wright, Esq.</i>	113
II. FIFTIETH ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. By the President, Hon. <i>Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D.</i>	122
III. WILLIAM CODDINGTON AND THE RESISTANCE TO THE ROYAL LOAN IN LINCOLNSHIRE, 1626. Com. by the late <i>David King, M.D.</i>	135
IV. HISTORY AND CAUSES OF INCORRECT LATITUDES, 1535-1740. By the Rev. <i>Edmund F. Slafter, A.M.</i>	142
V. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND. By <i>G. D. Scull, Esq.</i>	157
VI. STREETER GENEALOGY. By <i>Edward D. Harris, Esq.</i>	161
VII. LONGMEADOW FAMILIES. ( <i>Continued.</i> ) Com. by <i>Willard S. Allen, A.M.</i>	163
VIII. EARLY HISTORY OF GROTON. No. II. By the Hon. <i>Samuel A. Green, M.D.</i>	167
IX. CONSTABLES. By Prof. <i>Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D.</i>	174
X. RECORDS OF THE REV. SAMUEL PARRIS AT SALEM VILLAGE, 1683-96. Com. by <i>Samuel P. Fowler, Esq.</i>	187
XI. WILL OF JOHN BLACKLEACH, 1671. Com. by <i>William B. Trask, Esq.</i>	193
XII. TAXES UNDER GOV. ANDROS. ( <i>Continued.</i> ) No. XI. Marlborough, Mass. Com. by <i>Walter Lloyd Jeffries, A.B.</i>	197
XIII. NOTES AND QUERIES:	
<i>Notes.</i> —Brown and Sherburne; Samuel Hunt, 193; Estes; Ward; Hussey.	
194	199-201
<i>Queries.</i> —Ladd, 194; Peter Cooper; Christian Names common to both Sexes;	
Robinson; Colt, 195	194-195
<i>Replies.</i> —Hovey; W[illiam] R[athband]'s Narration, 195	19
<i>Historical and Genealogical Intelligence.</i> —Winsor's History of the United States; Magazine of American History, edited by De Costa; History of 21st Mass. Reg't; Town Histories in Preparation; Genealogies in Preparation, 196	120
XIV. SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS:	
New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 197; Maine Historical Society, 198; Nova Scotia Historical Society; Historical Society at Fredericton proposed; Rhode Island Historical Society, 199; New Haven Colony Historical Society; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Chicago Historical Society, 200; Virginia Historical Society; Kansas Historical Society, 201; American Ethnological Society, 202	197-201
XV. NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY:	
Samuel F. Haven, LL.D., 202; Hon. John Boyd, 203; Rev. Eugene A. Verro-mille, D.D.; Charles H. Cleaveland, M.D., 204; Col. Albion W. Putnam, 205; S. Whitney Phoenix; Samuel Tymms, F.S.A., 206; Hon. John P. Putnam; Thomas C. Wales, Esq., 207; Capt. Ambrose H. White; Samuel W. Phelps, Esq., 208	202-207
XVI. BOOK NOTICES	209-215
XVII. DEATHS	231-232

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## CONTENTS—JULY, 1882.

### \*\*\* Illustrations:

1. View of New Amsterdam in 1640 from Montanus ( <i>to face page 233</i> ).	
2. Seal of the Province of New Netherland, 1623, page 236.	
3. View of the late Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in Albany (removed 1806), page 238.	
4. Seal of the early Dutch Church of Fort Orange, page 238.	
5. Wendell Arms, facing page 242.	
6. Autograph of Evert Jansen Wendel, the first settler of the name, page 242.	
7. " Johannes Wendel of Albany, page 245.	
8. " Abraham Wendell of New York, page 246.	
9. " John Wendell of Boston, Mass., page 248.	
10. " John Wendell of Portsmouth, N. H., page 249.	
11. " Jacob Wendell of Portsmouth, N. H., page 250.	
12. " Bartholomew Cheever, 1646, page 307.	
13. " Richard Cheever, 1699, page 309.	
14. " Bartholomew Cheever, 1734, page 310.	
15. " William Downes Cheever, 1747, page 311.	
I. EVENTS INCIDENT TO THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW NETHERLAND. By James R. Stanwood, Esq.	235
II. WENDELL GENEALOGY. With Tabular Pedigree. By James R. Stanwood, Esq.	242
III. CONSTABLES. ( <i>Concluded</i> .) By Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D.	255
IV. GENEALOGY OF EZEKIEL WILLIAMS OF NEW HARTFORD, N. Y. By Thomas B. Seward, Esq.	277
V. LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN ELIOT. Com. by G. D. Scull, Esq.	291
VI. BRAINTREE RECORDS. ( <i>Continued</i> .) Com. by Samuel A. Bates, Esq.	299
VII. CODENHAM, CODNAM, CODMAN. By Arthur Amory Codman, Esq.	301
VIII. THACHER'S RECORD OF MARRIAGES AT MILTON. ( <i>Continued</i> .) Com. by Edward D. Harris, Esq.	305
IX. DESCENDANTS OF BARTHOLOMEW AND RICHARD CHEEVER. By John T. Hassam, A.M.	305
X. LONGMEADOW FAMILIES. ( <i>Continued</i> .) Com. by Willard S. Allen, A.M.	313
XI. WENTWORTHS AT BERMDA. By the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D.	315
XII. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE WENTWORTH GENEALOGY. By the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D.	316
XIII. NOTES AND QUERIES:	
Notes.—Edmund Quincy, 318; Rev. John Harvard; Thomas Carter; Ephraim Carter, 319; Newburyport; Winslow; Codnam; Dolor Davis, 320.	
Queries.—Saunderson—Saunders, 320; Col. David Brewer; Bidwell; Wainwright, 321; Elliott; Shorey; Stedman; Cobb, 322; Waterman; Pope; Draper; Genealogical Queries, 323; Waldo; Russell, 324.	
Replies.—Sabin, 324; Alexander, 325.	
<i>Historical and Genealogical Intelligence</i> .—Poole's Index; Narragansett Historical Register; History of Augusta County, Va.; Muzzey's Revolutionary Memorials, 325; Genealogies in Preparation, 325	318-326
XIV. SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS:	
New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 326; Pilgrim Society; Maine Historical Society, 327; Canton Historical Society; Rhode Island Historical Society; Chicago Historical Society, 328; Virginia Historical Society, 329	326-329
XV. NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY:	
John A. Boutelle, 329; Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D.; Hon. Harvey Jewell, 330; Ebenezer Clapp; Lieut. Strong B. Thompson, 331; John Jay Smith; William E. Bright, 332; Capt. Bickford Pulsifer; Jacob W. Reed; Hon. Oliver H. Perry, 333; Theodore A. Neal; Hon. Charles F. Sedgwick, 334; Theophilus R. Marvin, A.M., 335; Gen. William Sutton, C. Fiske Harris, A.M., 336; Joseph E. Bulkley; Prof. Conrad Engelhardt, 337; Hon. John P. Healy, LL.D.; James Morrison, M.D., 338	329-339
XVI. BOOK NOTICES	339-347
XVII. LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS	347-350
XVIII. DEATHS	350-352

✎ ERRATUM.—On page 242 of this number of the Register, it will be noticed that the three foot-notes marked †, ‡ and §, should be transposed in their order of succession.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.—A complete set, 35 volumes, 1847 to 1881, in fine condition, in numbers, for sale, price \$150. Apply to John W. Dean 18 Somerset Street, Boston.



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## CONTENTS — OCTOBER, 1882.

•• *Illustration*: Portrait of Col. JOHN TRULL HEARD (*to face page 353*).

I. MEMOIR OF COL. JOHN TRULL HEARD. By <i>John Theodore Heard, M.D.</i>	353
II. ENGLISH BALLADS ABOUT NEW ENGLAND. Com. by <i>G. D. Scull, Esq.</i>	359
III. WALPOLE ASSESSMENT ROLLS. Com. by <i>James A. Dupee, Esq.</i>	362
IV. DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL STONE. By <i>Waterman Stone, Esq.</i>	366
V. JOHN BROWNE OF THE OLD COLONY. By <i>George M. Browne, Esq.</i>	368
VI. DOCUMENTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND. 1. Rev. Thomas Welde's Library. 2. Receipts and Expenses. Com. by <i>G. D. Scull, Esq.</i>	371
VII. BRAINTREE RECORDS. ( <i>Continued.</i> ) Com. by <i>Samuel A. Bates, Esq.</i>	376
VIII. BURIAL PLACE OF GEN. WALDO. By the Hon. <i>Joseph Williamson</i>	380
IX. BELLINGHAM SKETCH. By <i>Charles Hervey Townsend, Esq.</i>	381
X. HAYES FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT. By the Rev. <i>Charles W. Hayes</i>	387
XI. LETTERS OF COL. JOHN THOMAS. Com. by <i>John S. H. Fogg, M.D.</i>	393
XII. EXTRACTS FROM THE GERRISH PAPERS. Com. by <i>Frank W. Hackeli, Esq.</i>	394
XIII. LETTER OF THADDEUS MASON. Com. by <i>John S. H. Fogg, M.D.</i>	397
XIV. MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD. ( <i>Continued.</i> ) Com. by <i>Lynnan H. Bagg</i>	398
XV. ALCOCK FAMILY OF MAINE. By Dr. <i>Charles E. Banks</i>	400
XVI. PETITION OF JEREMIAH MATHER. Com. by <i>William B. Trask, Esq.</i>	402
XVII. COL. ALLAN'S INTERVIEW WITH INDIAN CHIEFS. Com. by <i>Peter E. Vose, Esq.</i>	403
XVIII. REV. THOMAS WELD. By the Rev. <i>Thomas W. Davids</i>	405
XIX. NOTES AND QUERIES: <i>Notes.</i> —Cotton-Vane Estate; Sergeant, 407; Tercentary of the Gregorian Calendar, 408. <i>Queries.</i> —Place; Mary Wadl., 408. <i>Replies.</i> —Manskusechoank; Kent; Wendell Genealogy, 408. <i>Historical and Genealogical Intelligence.</i> —Dinwiddie Papers; Provincial Library of Nova Scotia; Town Histories in Preparation, 409; Genealogies in Preparation, 410	407-410
XX. SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS: New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 410; Boston Scientific Society; New Hampshire Historical Society, 411; Rhode Island Historical Society, 412; Virginia Historical Society, 413	410-413
XXI. NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY: Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, 413; Hon. Solomon Lincoln; Rev. Horatio Alger, 414; Rev. Lyman Coleman, 415; William C. Binney, LL.B.; Hon. Elihu R. Potter, 416; Rev. Henry W. Bellows; Hon. Ezra Wilkinson, 417; William Downing Bruce, F.S.A., 418; Dr. George Smith; Alfred Mudge, Esq., 419; Hon. Robert S. Hale, 420	413-419
XXII. BOOK NOTICES	420-42
XXIII. LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS	428-40
XXIV. DEATHS	40

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# THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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JANUARY, 1882.

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## REAR ADMIRAL HENRY KNOX THATCHER, U. S. NAVY.

PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

By Rear Admiral GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N.

**H**ENRY KNOX THATCHER, the son of Ebenezer and Lucy Flucker (Knox) Thatcher, was born in Thomaston, Maine, at Montpelier, the seat of his grandfather Major General Henry Knox, May 26, 1806.\*

The following description of the Admiral's birthplace is derived from the pages of a local historian.†

"In 1793 Knox sent workmen from Boston, under the superintendence of Ebenezer Dunton the architect, who commenced preparing and erecting a spacious mansion of three lofty stories, including the basement of brick, and surmounted by a fourth, central and cupola like, in the roof: together with stables, farm house and other out-buildings to match. The work was finished the following year \* \* \* in a style of beauty, symmetry and magnificence, seldom excelled, and at that time said to be unequal-

\* Gen. Knox died October 25, 1806. See memoir of Henry Knox, by Francis S. Drake, in the REGISTER, October, 1880; also "Knox and his Home in Thomaston, Me.," in Eaton's History of Thomaston, vol. i. pages 205-225.

The marriage of Admiral Thatcher's grandfather was thus announced in the *Massachusetts Gazette*, June 20, 1774: "Last Thursday was married, by the Rev. Dr. Caner, Mr. Henry Knox of this town [Boston] to Miss Lucy Flucker, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Esq. Secretary of the Province.

"Blest tho' she is with every human grace,  
The mien engaging, and bewitching face,  
Yet still a higher beauty is her care,  
Virtue, the charm that most adorns the fair;  
This does new graces to her air inspire,  
Gives to her lips their bloom, her eyes their fire;  
This o'er her cheek with brighter tincture shows  
The lily's whiteness and the blushing rose.  
O, may each bliss the lovely pair surround,  
And each wing'd hour with new delights be crown'd.  
Long may they those exalted pleasures prove  
That spring from worth, from constancy and love."

† Cyrus Eaton's History of Thomaston, &c.



led in any part of the commonwealth. The site chosen for this *palace*, as it might well be called, or *chateau*, as French travellers\* and visitors delighted to term it, was well selected, nearly on that of the old fortress, with a delightful prospect in front extending eight or ten miles down that river, finely sheltered by forest on the north-east, and open on the south-west to the breezes which on the hottest days of summer seldom failed to come with the tide to fan and refresh the balconies and corridors, arbors and alcoves of this tasteful and noble residence. At the present time [1865] the view from its roof, in which the villages of Thomaston and St. George lie like a map beneath the eye, is superb; but the original grandeur and elegance of this residence can scarcely be conceived of, from what now [1865] remains of it. On each hand, a little back from the mansion, a range or wing of out-buildings extended east and west from it, inclining backwards from the river so as to form, with the mansion in front, a crescent or segment of a circle—nine buildings in each wing, commencing on one side with the cook house, and on the other with the mews or stable. These two structures being built of brick, and [1865] still remaining in their places. The rest have been removed or taken down. \* \* \*

“Beautifully at the water’s edge sat this sumptuous villa as it first caught the eye and struck the lofty mind of Mrs. Knox, as she with her husband, children and retinue, first passed up between the sombre evergreens and dusky forests that shaded either side of the river, to take possession [1795] of her new abode on her ancestral domain. Pleased with so elegant a creation, the romance of its site, and the contrast it presented to the surrounding landscape, its new mistress, in conformity to the French taste, imbibed through her intimate friend, Mrs. William Bingham of Philadelphia, for some time a resident in France, named the mansion *Montpelier*.”

The General also erected on a slightly spot a large three story house, intended as a residence for Admiral Thatcher’s father; but it was unfinished at Knox’s death, and was subsequently sold, taken down and removed. A fine avenue was to have been opened through the intervening woods to keep the two residences in communication and view of each other.

The remains of General Knox were at first deposited in a tomb on the grounds of Montpelier, but they were in 1860 removed by Lieut. Thatcher to the old town cemetery, Thomaston, where they now repose. Having been urged to again remove them to a more slightly spot in the same cemetery, where a public monument could be erected over them, Lieut. Thatcher, in a letter dated July 19, 1860, says: “My feelings revolt from the idea of again disturbing the ashes of my departed kindred, if it can be avoided. I have a sort of veneration for the modest old monument which my grandmother raised over her husband’s tomb. Nevertheless, I should highly appreciate any efforts which the citizens of our beloved old town might be willing to make to perpetuate the memory of a man who gave all the energies of his life to the great cause of establishing for us this model republic, and his latter days to the interests of the

\* The Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, Louis Philippe, afterwards king of the French, Talleyrand and others, who visited it.



town which he had selected before all others for his home; and I cannot but feel a glow of pride that he is not yet forgotten by his townsmen and their successors."

Admiral Thatcher received his early education in the schools of Boston, and July 1, 1822, was admitted as a Cadet at the West Point Military Academy. The records of the Academy state that he was "absent with leave, sick, from Nov. 23, 1822, to April 3, 1823," when his resignation is recorded. His predilection being for a sea life, he succeeded in exchanging his cadetship for a midshipman's appointment in the U. S. Navy, bearing date March 4, 1823, when not quite seventeen years old. His first order was to the Washington Navy Yard, where he made himself useful in aiding to equip the so-called "Musquito fleet" of Commodore David Porter, designed to operate against the pirates, who to the annoyance of our commerce at that time infested the West India Islands and the Carribean Sea. His next service was, from 1824 to 1827, on the Frigate *United States*, the flag-ship of Commodore Isaac Hull, in the Pacific Ocean. In 1828 we find him serving in the Mediterranean, on board the *Delaware*, 74, the flag-ship of Commodore William M. Crane. He returned in her to the United States to be examined for promotion, and March 23, 1829, being then about twenty-three years of age, and having been six years in the service, he was promoted to the grade of Passed Midshipman\* while serving on board the *Independence* 74 at the Boston station.

In 1830 the Navy Register records him on "leave of absence." In 1831 we find him Acting Master of the Sloop of War *Erie*, 18, Master Commandant Lawrence Rousseau, in the West Indies. On Capt. Rousseau's detachment in 1832, he obtained a leave of absence and returned home. On the 28th of February, 1833, when about twenty-seven years of age, he was again promoted, commissioned a Lieutenant, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Boston. In 1834 he was ordered to the Sloop of War *Falmouth*, under his old Captain Rousseau, attached to the West India Squadron, and remained in her until she was paid off in 1836. In 1837, '38 and '39 he is registered as "waiting orders." In 1840, '41, as attached to the Frigate *Brandywine*, Captain William Compton Bolton, in the Mediterranean. In 1842, attached to the Naval Rendezvous at Portland, Maine, under the command of Commander John Stone Paine. In 1843, Executive Officer of the Receiving Ship *Ohio*, 74, Capt. Joseph Smith, at Boston. In 1844, on "leave of absence." In 1845, "waiting orders." In 1846, again attached to the Receiving Ship *Ohio* at Boston. In 1847, "waiting orders." In 1848, on board the Sloop of War *Jamestown*, 20, flag-ship of Commodore William C. Bolton, another of his old commanders, on the coast of Africa. In 1849 Commodore Bolton was transferred to the Me-

\* This title was abolished on the re-organization of the navy in 1862, and that of Ensign substituted for it.



diterranean squadron, and hoisted his broad pennant on the Frigate Constitution, 44. The Jamestown accompanied him to his new command, and Lieut. Thatcher remained in her as her executive officer until she was put out of commission in 1850, when he was ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as an Inspector, where he remained until ordered to command the storeship Relief in 1852. The Relief was attached to our squadron on the coast of Brazil, and this was his last sea-service as a Lieutenant.

In 1853 we find him well up on the list of Lieutenants (No. 25), and "waiting orders." In 1854-5 he was the executive officer of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; and September 14, 1855, at the age of 49, through the action of the naval retiring board, known as "the board of fifteen"—which put aside and dismissed many officers from the service—he was promoted and commissioned a Commander, jumping from No. 15 on the Lieutenants' list to No. 25 on the list of ninety-seven Commanders—an advance of *eighty-seven* numbers. Notwithstanding his promotion he remained on duty at the Naval Asylum until ordered, in 1857, to succeed Commander Gansevoort in the command of the Sloop of War Decatur, 16.\* The Decatur was attached to our squadron in the Pacific, and he remained in command of her until she was put out of commission at San Francisco, Cal. On his return from this cruise, August, 1859, he was again ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as its executive officer, and remained on that duty earnestly engaged in fitting out the vessels equipped from that station in the early days of the rebellion, until, in the first months of 1862, he was ordered to the command of the Constellation, 24, a decked corvette at Portsmouth, N. H., fitting for special service in the Mediterranean, where the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report says: "Her presence and visits to the commercial ports of the Levant was conducive of good results."

July 16, 1862, through the numerous resignations and dismissals of that exciting time,† and the re-organization of the navy by the establishing of a permanent retired list and the introduction of new grades into the service, he was promoted from No. 9 on the list of commanders to a commodore (No. 16) on the active list, passing the intermediate grade of captain, a clear advancement of *fifty-one* numbers. Desiring active service nearer the seat of war, and a command more in accordance with his new rank than the sailing corvette Constellation, he was relieved by Captain Stellwagen in July, 1863, and hastening home was ordered at once to the screw

\* An interesting account of the service of the Decatur in Puget Sound, written by Commodore T. S. Phelps, U.S.N., can be found in "The United Service," for December, 1881. It is entitled Reminiscences of Seattle, Washington Territory, during the Indian war, 1855-56.

† The Secretary of the Navy in his Annual Report says 259 officers had resigned their commissions or were dismissed the service. The late Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis presented to Harvard College Library a carefully marked copy of the Navy Register, showing all these resignations and dismissals.





steam Frigate Colorado, 52, a *first rate*, preparing for sea at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

The Colorado was soon after ordered to the north Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral David D. Porter, and in her Commodore Thatcher commanded the first division of Porter's fleet in December, 1864, and January, 1865, in the attacks upon and final capture of Fort Fisher and its dependencies. Concerning the last attack Commodore Thatcher wrote: "I commanded the first division of the attacking fleet, and the attack terminated in the fall of that fortress (Fort Fisher) and all the surrounding works. Here, in January, 1865, the gallant 'Terry' and his command won immortal honor in his splendid and successful assault on those works after the bombardment by the navy had disabled or dismantled nearly every large gun on the forts. The rebels fought gallantly with their small arms, but the bravery of the troops under 'Terry' was too much for them. Col. Lamb, the rebel commander, evinced a heroism worthy of a better cause."

Here was a generous appreciation of the military commanders, union and rebel, but not a word about himself. Rear Admiral Porter, however, in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 28, 1865, fortunately supplies his deficiency. He says:

"After such an engagement and success as this fleet has met with, I think it due to the officers engaged to mention those particularly who in my opinion deserve the commendation of the Department or merit promotion. \* \* \* I trust that some promotions will grow out of this, if only to show the officers there is reward in store for those who do the fighting.

"First and foremost in the list of commodores is Commodore H. K. Thatcher. Full of honest zeal and patriotism, his vessel was always ready for action, and when he did go into it, his ship was handled with admirable skill; no vessel in the squadron was so much cut up as the Colorado; for some reason the rebels selected her as a target. I believe Commodore Thatcher would have fought his ship until she went to the bottom, and went into the fight with the full determination to conquer or die. There is no reward too great for this gallant officer; he has shown the kind of ability naval leaders should possess, a love of fighting and an invincible courage."\*

After this victory, there being no further occasion for the large vessels to remain off Wilmington, they were sent north, and as a result of the recommendation and commendation of Rear Admiral<sup>9</sup> Porter, Commodore Thatcher was appointed almost immediately an Acting Rear Admiral in advance of his regular promotion to that grade, and ordered to take command of the West Gulf Squadron, as the successor of Vice-Admiral Farragut, who after

\* Commodore Thatcher's official report of the part taken by the "Colorado," and of her officers and men on shore in the first and second attacks upon Fort Fisher, can be found in full in the appendix to the Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report, Dec. 4, 1865.



the surrender of the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, had returned north in ill health.

On reaching the Gulf, in consultation with Major Gen. Canby, U.S.A., Admiral Thatcher says: "It was determined to make a combined movement against the city of Mobile and its defences, which were of immense strength and extent, covering a distance from east to west of eight miles, and mounting not less than 400 guns of the newest pattern and heaviest calibre." "After nineteen days work we succeeded in capturing the works, when the troops under Gen. Maury fled to the interior, leaving the city an easy prey. Being summoned to surrender April 15, 1865, its mayor at once complied with the command, but the naval forces under Farrand (rebel), formerly a commander in the U. S. Navy,\* fled up the Tombigbee with his fleet, sinking two large iron-clad rams in his flight. Being closely pursued by us he concluded to surrender his entire command yet afloat, consisting of the 'Nashville,' 'Morgan,' 'Baltic,' and 'Black Diamond,' three of which were powerful and superior iron-clads, well armed; one hundred and twelve officers of these rebel vessels were also surrendered as well as their crews.

"Mobile having been secured and recovered to the United States, preparations were immediately made for attacking Galveston. Whilst these were going on, rebel commissioners were sent to surrender the state of Texas without further contest. The authorities of that state knew the fate of Alabama, and that our land and naval force on the Gulf was at liberty to advance on them, and deemed prudence the better part of valor."

Admiral Thatcher went immediately to Galveston in his flag-ship and took possession of the forts, manning them, without opposition from the enemy, with his blue jackets, and holding them until troops were sent from New Orleans by Major General Philip H. Sheridan, who had relieved Major Gen. Canby.

About this time rumors, which were soon after confirmed, reached the Gulf that Johnson and Lee had surrendered, and the war was virtually ended.†

The Secretary of the Navy, after the surrender of Mobile, addressed a complimentary letter, dated April 29, 1865, to the Admiral, which he closes by saying: "I am happy in extending to you and those under your command, the congratulations of the Navy Department for this victory, which places in our possession, with but one exception, all the chief points of our southern coast, and bids fair to be the closing naval contest of the rebellion."

On the second of June that one exception referred to, Galveston,

\* Ebenezer Farrand, born in New York, entered the U. S. Navy from New Jersey March 4, 1823, the very day that admiral Thatcher did. When he left the service to join the confederacy he stood six numbers above Thatcher on the list of commanders. He was then a resident of Florida.

† For Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher's detailed reports of his command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and of these transactions, see Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report, Dec. 1865, pages 358-392.



was surrendered, and the supremacy of the government was once more established on the entire coast, from Maine to and including Texas.

After these transactions our naval forces in the waters of the Gulf were reduced, and the consolidation of the East Gulf Squadron, commanded by Acting Rear Admiral C. K. Stribling, and the West Gulf Squadron under Thatcher, was consummated, and thereafter the united force was known as the "Gulf Squadron," Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher remaining in command until May, 1866, when he was relieved. On the 22d of June, immediately on his arrival north, he was ordered to the command of the North Pacific Squadron, in which situation he remained until relieved in August, 1868, hoisting his flag on the U. S. Steam Ship *Pensacola*.

Soon after his order to the Pacific Station, on the 25th of July, 1866, he was regularly promoted by seniority, and commissioned a Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy, on the Active list, being then sixty years of age. On the 26th of May, 1868, having been above forty-five years in the service, and being then sixty-two years of age, in compliance with the existing law, he was placed upon the retired list, but retained his command afloat for the full term of two years, or until the following August.\*

After his return east in 1869, he was ordered to assume the duties of Port Admiral at Portsmouth, N. H., which office he held until, from motives of economy, it was abolished in 1871. This was his last active service, and during the remainder of his retirement he lived at his residences in Winchester and Nahant, except a few months in the early spring in Boston—as vigorous in mind and body to within a few months of his decease, as he ever was.

At the date of his death, April 5, 1880, he was 73 years, 10 months, 10 days old, and had been attached to the navy fifty-seven years. Twenty-one years eight months of this time were spent at sea, ten years and eight months on shore duty, and twenty-four years and six months unemployed; but nearly twelve years of the "unemployed" time he was on the *retired list*.

The following "General Order" was issued by the Secretary of the Navy on the day following his death.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, April 6, 1880.*

The Secretary of the Navy announces with regret to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death, at Boston, on the 5th instant, of Rear Admiral HENRY KNOX THATCHER, after an honorable and meritorious service of fifty-seven years in the Navy.

Rear Admiral THATCHER was born in Maine, May 26, 1806, entered the Navy as Midshipman March 4, 1823, reached the grade of Commodore

\* The law of retirement at that time read, "shall be retired when 62 years of age or forty-five years in the service." The law has since been altered to read, "when sixty-two years old"—the Admiral and Vice-Admiral being excepted from its provisions.



July 16, 1862, and was made Rear Admiral under the act of July 25, 1866, which authorized the selections for that grade of officers who had rendered the most efficient and faithful service during the recent war, and who possessed the highest professional qualifications and attainments.

His most prominent service was in the North Atlantic and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons. As commander of the 2d division of the former, and of the Colorado, he participated in the first attack on Fort Fisher, December 24 and 25, 1864, and in the second attack, which resulted in its capture, January 13, 1865.

As commanding officer of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, under an appointment as Acting Rear Admiral, he successfully cooperated with Major General CANBY in the capture of Mobile. April 8, 1865, Fort Alexia and Spanish Fort were captured, and on the 10th Forts Huger and Tracy, which opened the way to the subsequent capture of Mobile, April 14, 1865.

The Secretary of the Navy, in acknowledging the reports of these operations, extended to Acting Rear Admiral THATCHER, and those under his command, and to Major General CANBY, the congratulations of the Navy Department for this victory, which placed in our possession, with but one exception, "all the chief points on the southern coast, and bid fair to be the closing naval contest of the rebellion."

On the 4th of July, 1865, a surrender was made to Acting Rear Admiral THATCHER of the confederate naval forces serving in the waters of the State of Alabama. Soon after this the remaining points on the coast of Texas were surrendered, which put an end to naval conflict in that quarter.

Rear Admiral THATCHER was appointed to command the North Pacific Squadron, June 22, 1866, and while so serving reached the age of 62 years, May 26, 1868; and in accordance with law was placed on the Retired List.

In respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that, on the day after the receipt hereof, the flags of the Navy Yards and Stations, and vessels in commission, be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the Navy Yards and Stations, flag-ships and vessels acting singly.

R. W. THOMPSON,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

The funeral of Admiral Thatcher took place at St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Thursday, April 9th, the day appointed by the Governor as the annual Fast Day, at 11 o'clock, by request without military parade, but was attended by a large number of citizens and representatives of various bodies of which the deceased was a member. Prayers were said at the Evans House at 10.30 by the Rev. Dr. Isaac P. Langworthy. The services at the church were conducted by his old friend the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Lambert, of St. John's Church, Charlestown. By a special order of the Commandant, all the officers attached to the Boston Navy Yard and Station who could be spared from duty, as well as many naval friends resident in the city and suburban towns, were present at the church; as were also the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, Dr. Charles D. Homans, Alexander Williams and others of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, John Ward Dean and others representing the New England Historic, Genealogical Society; Col. Francis J. Parker, representing the Loyal Legion; the Hon. John B. D. Cogswell,





ex-President of the Senate; Abbott Lawrence and many others in military, naval and civic positions. The floral offerings were few but of rare beauty, an anchor of lilies and choice flowers from the Cincinnati being the most noticeable and appropriate. The choral service was rendered by the choir of St. Paul's. The pall-bearers were Rear Admirals Green and Preble, Commodores Ellison and Ransom, and Col. Jones of the Marine Corps, representing the Navy; ex-Mayor Frederic W. Lincoln, representing the Bunker Hill Monument Association; ex-Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and S. C. Small, Post Commander of Post 148, G. A. R., of Winchester, and of the Maine Veteran Association, of which the late Admiral was a member. The remains were temporarily deposited in the receiving tomb at Forest Hills.

Col. J. Hemphill Jones, who was one of the pall-bearers, died of pneumonia in a week's time, the result of a severe cold caught or aggravated by his attendance at the Admiral's funeral [see REGISTER, xxxv. 197]; and by a singular fatality, the Colonel's brother, coming from Washington to attend his brother's funeral, died in less than a week after his return to Washington, from a similar cause.

Immediately that the death of Admiral Thatcher was known, a special meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati was called by the Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Vice-President, to take action upon the sad event to the society of which he was the honored president. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cobb, who made the following address:

*Brethren of the Cincinnati:* We meet at this time to take note of a solemn and mournful event. Henry Knox Thatcher, a valued member of this Society for nearly thirty-seven years, died on the 5th inst. This is not the time or place to pronounce any eulogy on the life and character of the deceased. We who enjoyed the privilege of a personal association with him, and who are familiar with the distinguished record he has made, know full well how valuable was his life in all that constitutes a brave officer and a high-minded citizen. His name was borne upon the rolls of the navy as an active officer for more than forty years, and those who shall read the story of his eventful career will learn how rich was our brother in the virtues which predominate in the man who is ever faithful, diligent and fearless in the discharge of duty. The eldest grandson of one of the founders of our Society, Admiral Thatcher appears to have inherited many of the leading traits which distinguished his illustrious ancestor. His loyalty was of that grand and heroic type which makes it sweet to die in defence of one's country. His patriotism was of that resolute and uncompromising character which shames the arts of the politician. The purposes for which this institution was founded has had no nobler representative. Honored by his country, respected and obeyed by his brother officers, beloved by his associates in public and private life, he has had all that the great poet says should accompany old age. We shall miss from our councils his



practical wisdom and his earnest devotion to the interests of the Society, and it will be long before the recollection of his dignified presence and his genial manners will be forgotten. \* \* \*

At the conclusion of Mr. Cobb's remarks, the following resolutions, prepared by the Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D., were adopted by a rising vote :

"It having pleased Almighty God to take out of this life our esteemed associate and honored President, Henry Knox Thatcher, Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, we the members of the Society of the Cincinnati here assembled, desire to express our sense of his worth, and our own loss, in the following resolutions :

*Resolved*,—That while we bow in devout submission to the will of the Heavenly Father who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong, we deeply lament the death of one whom we have long known and honored, who for many years has presided over our Society with dignity and urbanity, and both as an officer and a member was ever zealous to promote its best interests, to extend its usefulness, and to carry out the patriotic and benevolent purposes of its founders.

*Resolved*,—That we recognize with pride and satisfaction that our deceased friend, associate and president not only bore with honor while living and left untarnished at his death, the name of his grandfather of revolutionary fame and memory,—Henry Knox,—but by his own gallant deeds and brave and manly bearing in the service of his country, added new lustre and fresh laurels to that name with which hereafter in this Society his own will ever be associated with reverence and honor.

*Resolved*,—That in his long career in the Navy of the United States, an accomplished seaman, a gallant officer, a wise and considerate commander, a loyal, brave, patriotic man, of calm, fearless courage, ready in the face of danger and of death to do his duty at all times and at all hazards, Rear Admiral Thatcher has rendered services to his country at home and abroad, in peace and in war, that entitle him to be held in grateful honor and remembrance.

*Resolved*,—That in the private life and character of our departed friend we recall with pleasure his many amiable qualities, the frankness and simplicity of his manners, the kindness of his disposition, the quickness of his sympathy with whatever was good, noble and worthy, all that large, warm-hearted benevolence and honesty, and that earnest, steadfast christian faith, which made it a pleasure and a satisfaction to be associated with him, and will cause his memory to be long cherished among us.

*Resolved*,—That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to the family of our late President, and entered upon the records of this meeting."

In seconding the resolutions, Mr. Winslow Warren briefly eulogized the character of Admiral Thatcher, and Mr. Alexander Williams followed with appropriate remarks, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

At the quarterly meeting of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, April 7, a committee was appointed, of which Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor, U.S.N., was chairman, to prepare



resolutions to the memory of Admiral Thatcher, and at the monthly meeting, May 5th, 1880, Captain William A. Parker, U.S.N., in behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions, prepared by the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., for many years a chaplain in the navy, and a lifetime friend of the deceased.

*Whereas.*—In the allwise ordering of Divine Providence, our honored associate, the late Rear Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, of the United States Navy, has been taken from among us, and his place on earth shall know him no more; therefore

*Resolved.*—That the New England Historic Genealogical Society put on record a formal and at the same time heartfelt expression of our affectionate esteem for one who represented in our midst a name so revered in the past, and also in his own person and character gave it a new claim upon the reverent remembrance of those who are to come after us.

*Resolved.*—That as the name of Henry Knox has come down to us among those of the noblest of our revolutionary heroes and patriots, so that of his grandson, Henry Knox Thatcher, will live among those in peace as a high-toned, loyal and virtuous citizen—in war as a bold seaman, a brave and gallant officer and a fearless defender of his country's flag—honored in the service to whose highest rank he had so worthily risen.

*Resolved.*—That, as his fellow members, we personally have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of one who, by the extremely valuable gift of the Knox Manuscripts, has rendered himself one of the greatest benefactors of this society; one whose frank and kindly nature, large-hearted and generous impulses, and whose manly goodness, have won for him the most genuine affection and the deepest regret.

*Resolved.*—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our late associate, and be entered on the records of the society.

Captain Parker in reporting the resolutions alluded feelingly to the death of one of the committee appointed to draft them—Col. Jones, of the U. S. Marine Corps, who was also one of the pall-bearers at the Admiral's funeral.

Remarks on the character of Admiral Thatcher were also made by President Marshall P. Wilder, Mr. Frederic Kidder, and Judge G. Washington Warren, and the resolutions were adopted by a standing vote.

At the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association following the Admiral's decease, June 17, 1880, Abbott Lawrence, Esq., offered the following remarks and resolutions:

*Mr. President:* You have already fitly and eloquently alluded to those of our numbers who have passed away since we last met, and whom we miss here to-day. Among them no one was held in higher respect and regard than our lamented friend and associate the late Admiral Thatcher. Born of heroic ancestry at Thomaston, Maine, on the 20th of May, 1806, he early showed a love for the sea, and at the age of 17 entered the navy as a midshipman. The well earned rank which is now so widely associated with his name, was conferred upon him in 1866. He was a brave and efficient officer, highly respected wherever he held command. With him patriotism was an instinct rather than a duty, and in this spirit he was a



fearless and uncompromising unionist during the rebellion. He rendered important service in the battle of Mobile Bay, at the storming of Fort Fisher, and in the attack on Galveston. He was a man of strong convictions, steadfast purposes, incorruptible integrity; unshaken loyalty. At our meeting a year ago I happened to sit next the gallant old sailor, bronzed and worn with service to his country all the world over, and I shall never forget the marked interest he took in our proceedings. I rejoice, sir, that my own recollection of him will be indelibly connected with this anniversary. Let us pay his memory the tribute of honor and praise which it so justly deserves.

At the close of Mr. Lawrence's remarks the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*,—That in the death of Henry Knox Thatcher, Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, this Association has lost one of its most honored members, and our country an able and gallant officer whose patriotism and devoted service in his profession, and whose loyal and noble character gave him a distinguished place on the roll of our naval commanders, added new lustre to the revolutionary name he bore, and ensured him our grateful and lasting remembrance.

*Resolved*,—That the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of Admiral Thatcher.\*

These resolutions so summarize the character of Admiral Thatcher, that taken in connection with what has been shown of it in this memoir, there is nothing left to add, unless to say that he was God's noblest work, an honest man, a firm friend, an agreeable messmate, a sound disciplinarian, yet kind commander, a christian gentleman.

He was an uncompromising unionist, a competent and brave officer, and highly respected. His chief characteristic was prompt and unhesitating obedience to the orders of his superior officers, let the consequences be what they may.†

My acquaintance with Admiral Thatcher commenced in 1842-43, when he was the executive officer of the U. S. S. Ohio in Boston harbor, and I a passed midshipman on board. I soon learned to make allowance for his eccentricities and to admire him for his sterling integrity. We were drawn to each other by being natives of the same state. I never was associated with him again on duty, but frequently met with him in the vicissitudes of naval service, and we remained good friends to the close of his life. I am glad to be able to pay this tribute to his memory.

Admiral (then Lieutenant) Thatcher was elected, in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, as the successor of his grandfather Major General Henry Knox, who was one of the originators and founders of the Society, its first Secretary-general and the first Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society.

\* Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, June 17, 1880.

† The story told of him in the notice of his death in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, April 5, 1880, about torpedoes and Farragut at Mobile, is not true, as he was not in that fight. The writer confounded him with Rear Admiral James Alden, also a native of Maine, whose bravery was undisputed.





In 1870 Admiral Thatcher was elected Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society, in place of Winslow Warren deceased, and, in 1871, on the death of James Warren Sever, was elected President, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1880.

While in command of the North Pacific Squadron he received a medal from the King of the Hawaiian Islands for services rendered, and was created a Knight of the order of Kamahameha I., which honors he was allowed to accept by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved January 11, 1868.

In 1872 he was elected an associate member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

He was admitted Sept. 1, 1871, a resident member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and ever after, until sickness prevented, attended its meetings and took a lively interest in its objects, becoming himself a life member, and proposing the names of his friends for membership. In 1873 he showed his continued interest in the Society by presenting to it the manuscripts of Major General Knox, which in accordance with the conditions of his gift are now handsomely and strongly bound in fifty-five massive folio volumes and indexed.\* The number of letters and documents in the collection is eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-four, in which are included sixty-six letters and documents, either written or signed by Washington.

He also presented to the Society a large original drawing of West Point, made by Major L'Enfant for General Knox, which has been framed, and occupies a prominent position in the directors' room of the Society.†

The Hon. Ebenezer Thatcher, the Admiral's father, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 9, 1778, and graduated at Harvard College in 1798. He studied law and commenced its practice in Boston in 1801; but soon removed to Newcastle, Me., and subsequently to Thomaston. He was appointed in 1812 a justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and held the office till Maine became a state. At one time he held the commission of brigadier general. He resided afterwards in Warren, Mercer and Bingham, Me., where he died June 9, 1841, aged 63.‡ About 1803 he married Lucy Flucker, daughter of Gen. Knox. He was a son of Col. Samuel Thatcher, who was distinguished in the Concord and Lexington fights, April 19, 1775, as a captain in Col. Gardner's regiment, and was so wounded as to be crippled for life. Col. Samuel Thatcher was a great-grandson of Dea. Samuel Thatcher, an early

\* See the Rev. Mr. Slafter's Report on "The Knox Manuscripts," published in the Society's Proceedings, Jan. 5, 1881, and also in pamphlet form.

† This drawing has been engraved on steel, and the engraving illustrates a History of West Point.

‡ A memoir of the Hon. Ebenezer Thatcher will be found in Willis's *History of the Law, the Courts and the Lawyers of Maine*, pp. 396-9.



settler in Watertown, admitted freeman of Massachusetts May 18, 1642, through Samuel<sup>2</sup> and Ebenezer.<sup>3</sup>

The old family residence of the Thatchers was on land now included in that beautiful retreat for the dead, Mount Auburn.\* It would have been appropriate to have placed the Admiral's remains at rest near the site of the old homestead, but he himself expressed no wish on the subject. They have found an equally beautiful resting place on Lantana Avenue in Forest Hills Cemetery, where a handsome and appropriate monument has been erected over them by loving hands.

Lucy Flucker Knox, the mother of Admiral Thatcher, and eldest daughter of Major General Knox, who was the friend of Washington and his Secretary of War, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1780. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Flucker, the last English secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Province, who, loyal to the crown, left for England on the evacuation of Boston. She died Oct. 12, 1854, aged 77. Ebenezer and Lucy Flucker (Knox) Thatcher had eight children, viz. :

1. Julia K., b. 1805 ; m. Rev. Oren Sikes ; removed to Bedford, Mass.
2. Henry Knox (the Admiral), b. May 26, 1806 ; bapt. April 11, 1809.
3. Charles, b. Feb. 1809 ; d. Oct. 8, 1810.
4. Lucy Ann, bapt. Aug. 3, 1810 ; she married Nyrum Leeson, and removed to Michigan, where she died.
5. Mary Henrietta, b. 1811 ; m. Rev. George C. Hyde. She died at Thomaston Aug. 30, 1853, leaving two daughters, Henrietta C. and Mary P. Hyde.
6. Caroline F., m. Benjamin Smith.
7. James Swan, bapt. Aug. 9, 1815 ; admitted to the bar, 1840 ; entered U. S. N., and as purser perished in the *Grampus*, March, 1843.
8. Harriet Elizabeth, m. George B. Page, of Belgrade, Oct. 28, 1841, and died Feb. 18, 1847.

Admiral Thatcher was the last grandson, and his sister, Mrs. Caroline F. Smith, of Vineland, N. J., is now the only living grandchild, of Gen. Knox ; but a number of his descendants in later generations are living. In 1843 the Admiral's brother, James S. Thatcher, sailed from Norfolk in the U. S. Schooner *Grampus*, of which vessel he was Purser. She was last heard of on the 14th of March, when off Charleston, S. C., and is supposed to have been lost in some of the severe gales which occurred about that time.

Dec. 26, 1831, Admiral, then Passed Midshipman, Thatcher

\* The pedigree and genealogy of Admiral Thatcher's ancestors can be found in Paige's *History of Cambridge, Mass.*, edition of 1877, pages 669-70. He says the Thatcher homestead, which was occupied by Deacon Samuel Thatcher, the earliest American ancestor of the Admiral, was near the easterly corner of Mount Auburn Street and Coolidge Avenue, which until 1734 was included in Watertown. The Admiral's grandfather Samuel inherited this homestead, which was sold by his heirs to Governor Gerry in 1793. During the latter part of his life he resided on the westerly corner of Mount Auburn and Brighton Streets.

Eaton's *History of Thomaston*, vol. ii. pp. 424-5, ed. 1865, has also a genealogy of the Thatcher family.



was married, by the Rev. Josiah Peet, of Norridgewock, Me., to Miss Susan C. Croswell, a daughter of Andrew Croswell, M.D., of Plymouth, Mass., a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1798, of which Admiral Thacher's father was also a graduate. The marriage was a happy one, and Mrs. Thatcher with an adopted daughter, Miss Susan Emerson Thatcher, the child of a sister, survives to do honor to, and to cherish his memory.

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## REV. PETER THACHER'S RECORD OF MARRIAGES AT MILTON.

Communicated by EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq.

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### A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN MILTON FROM 14 SEPT. 1686, to 6 SEPT. 1727. BY REV. PETER THACHER.

(Taken out of a Volume of his Diary, found among the papers of the late Rev. Dr. Peter Thacher, of Boston, his great-grandson. Feb. 1803.)

Sep<sup>t</sup> 14, 1686. Richard Hixson was married to Margeret Wadkins both of Milton.

17 Jan. 1686. Jonathan Gouliver was married to Mary Robernson of Dorchester.

Octo. 11, 1687. Thomas Smith married to Mary Richards, y<sup>e</sup> man belonged to Cambridge, y<sup>e</sup> woman belonged to Waymouth.

Octo. 25, 1687. Nathaniel Stairns of Deadham was married to Mary Raine of Waymouth.

Octo. 28. Thomas Thair was married to Mary Pool, y<sup>e</sup> man belonged to Mendam, y<sup>e</sup> woman to Braintry.

Nov. 18, 1687. Joseph Cortas of Dorchester was married to Mary El-line of Milton.

Dec. 6, 1687. Samuel White was married to Anna Bingley Both of Waymouth.

Dec. 12, 1687. John Drake was married to Sarah King both of Waymouth.

Feb. 14, 1687. George Lion was married to Thankfull Badecock both of Milton.

April 25, 1688. Thomas Fuller Jun<sup>r</sup> was married to Esther Fisher, both of Deadham.

April 27, 1688. Dependance French of Braintry was married to Rebecca Fenno of Milton.

May 9, 1688. Samuel Chapin was married to Mary Hobart both of Braintry.

June 26, 1688. Samuel Deerin was married to Hannah Farebanks both of Deadham.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 30, 1688. Nathaneel Wales was married to Susanah Black both of Milton.

Sept. 27, 1688. Ephraim Tucker was married to Hannah Gouliver, both of Milton.

October 3, 1688. M<sup>r</sup> Stand-fast Foster of Dorchester was married unto M<sup>rs</sup> Abigail Holman of Milton.



Nov. 2, 1688. Thomas Bacon was married to Rebecca Bugbey both of New-Roxbury.

Dec. 13, 1688. Nathaniel Wiet of Dorchester was married to Mary Corbin of New-Cambridge.

Dec. 25, 1688. John Whiting of Wrentham was married to Mary Billing of Dorchester.

Jan. 10, 1688. Israel Nichols was married to Mary Sumner of Milton, y<sup>e</sup> man was of Hingham.

John Paine was married to Deborah Neall both of Braintry, y<sup>e</sup> were married y<sup>e</sup> 22 Jan. 1688.

Jan. 22, 1688. Benjamine Neall was married to Lidea Payne both of braintry.

Feb. 10, 1688. Timothy Crehore of Milton was married to Ruth Riel of Dorchester.

Feb. 10, 1688. Charles Redman of Milton was married to Martha Hill of Dorchester.

Feb. 10, 1688. Thomas Lambe was married to Thankfull Hill both of Dorchester.

May 8, 1689. Ebenezar Weeks of Dorchester was married to Deliverance Sumner of Boston.

Nov. 25, 1689. Thomas Davis was married to Abigail Wadsworth of Milton.

Dec. 13, 1689. Ebenezer Craine of Milton was married to Mary Tolman of Dorchester.

March 25, 1689<sup>9</sup>. Gregory Belcher was married to Elizabeth Ruggles both Braintry.

June 25, 1690. Samuel Miller of Rehoboth was married to Rebecca Belcher of Dorchester.

John Fenno Jun<sup>r</sup> of Milton was married to Rachel Newcome of Braintry.

John Man of Milton was married to . . .

Jan. 24, 1693. John Baxter was married to Huldah Hayward both of Braintry.

May 24, 1693. Jonathan Elmes of Cytuate was married to Patience Spur of Dorchester.

June 14, 1693. William Basset was married to Sarah Swetland both of Bridgewater.

July 6, 1693. John Staaple of Braintry was married to Jemima Jewit of Dorchester.

Octo. 30, 1693. Samuel King of Sutbury was married to Abigail Clap of Milton.

Octo. 31, 1693. Joseph Haughton of Lancaster was married to Jane Vose of Milton.

Nov. 22, 1693. M<sup>r</sup> William Blake was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Lion both of Milton.

Dec. 25, 1693. Thomas Horton was married to Susannah Keney, both of Milton.

June 5, 1694. Samuel Spear of Braintry was married to Elizabeth Daniel of Milton.





CHAPTERS IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF GROTON,  
MASSACHUSETTS.

By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.

## No. I.

THE town of Groton lies in the north-western part of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and is bounded on the north by Pepperell and Dunstable; on the east by Tyngsborough and Westford; on the south by Littleton and Ayer; and on the west by Shirley and Townsend. The First Parish meeting-house—or "the tall-spired church"—is situated in

Latitude  $42^{\circ} 36' 21.4''$  north,Longitude  $71^{\circ} 34' 4''$  west of Greenwich,

according to the latest observations of the United States Coast Survey. It is distant nearly thirty-one miles in a straight line from the State House at Boston, but by the travelled road it is about thirty-four miles. The village of Groton is situated principally on one long street, known as Main Street, which was formerly one of the principal thoroughfares between Eastern Massachusetts and parts of New Hampshire and Vermont. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad passes through it, and traverses the township at nearly its greatest length, running perhaps six miles or more within its limits. It is reached from Boston by trains on the Fitchburg Railroad, connecting with the Worcester and Nashua road at Ayer, three miles distant from the village.

The original grant of the township was made in the spring of 1655, and gave to the proprietors a tract of land eight miles square; though subsequently this was changed by the General Court, so that its shape varied somewhat from the first plan. It comprised all of what is now Groton, nearly all of Pepperell, Shirley and Ayer, parts of Harvard and Westford, in Massachusetts, and a small portion of Nashua, in New Hampshire. The present shape of the town is very irregular, and all the original boundary lines have been changed except where they touch Townsend and Tyngsborough.

There were two petitions for the plantation of Groton, of which one was headed by Mr. Deane Winthrop, and the other by Lieutenant William Martin. The first one is not known to be in existence, but a contemporaneous copy of the second is in the possession of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. The names appended to it vary in the style of handwriting, but they do not appear to be autographs, and may have been written by the same person. The answer to the petition is given officially on the third page of the paper, and signed by Edward Rawson, secretary of the colony, which fact renders it probable that this is the petition actually pre-



sented to the General Court as the original one, after it had been copied by a skilful penman. This interesting document was found many years ago among the papers of the late Captain Samuel Shepley, by Mr. Charles Woolley, then of Groton, but now of Waltham, and by him given to the Historic, Genealogical Society. It is written on the first page of a folio sheet, and the answer to it by the General Court appears on the third page of the paper. Near the top of the sheet are the marks of stitches, indicating that another paper at one time had been fastened to it. Perhaps the petition headed by Deane Winthrop was attached when the colonial secretary wrote the decision of the General Court, beginning, "In Ans<sup>r</sup> to both theise petitions." The grant of the plantation was made by the Court of Assistants on the 25th of May, 1655—as appears by this document—though subject to the consent of the House of Deputies, which was given, in all probability, on the same day. In the absence of other evidence, this may be considered the date of the incorporation, which fact appears in no other record.

In early times, as a rule, the proceedings of the General Court were not dated day by day,—though there are exceptions to it,—but the time of the beginning of the session is always given; and in the printed edition of the "Records" this date, in the absence of any other, is frequently carried along without authority. For this reason it is often impossible to tell the exact day of legislation in the early history of the colony.

A fac-simile of the petition, somewhat reduced, is given on the following page, and the answer on page 24.

To the honored Generall Courte assembled at Boston the humble petition of vs whose names ar here vnder written humbly shoeth

That where as youre petitioners by a prouidence of god haue beene brought ouer in to this wildernes and liued longe here in : and being sumthing straightned for that where by subsistance in an ordinarie waie of gods prouidence is to be had, and Considering the a lowance that god giues to the sunes of men for such an ende: youre petitioners request there fore is that you would be pleased to grant vs a place for a plantation vpon the Riuer that runes from Nashaway in to merimake at a place or a boutte a place Caled petaupaukett and wabansconcett and youre petitioners shall pray for youre happy prosedings

WILLI<sup>m</sup> MARTIN  
 RICHARD BLOOD  
 JOHN WITT  
 WILLI<sup>m</sup> LAKIN  
 RICHARD HAUEN  
 TIMOTHY COOPER  
 JOHN LAKIN  
 JOHN BLOOD  
 MATHU FARRINGTON  
 ROBERT BLOOD.



To the honored General Court assembled at  
Boston the humble petition of us petitioners  
as hereunto unitedly signed

That we your petitioners by a proclamation  
of God have been brought over to this wilderness  
and lived long here in; and being brought  
strengthened for that respect by publickness in  
an ordinary way of Gods providence it to be  
kind and considering the manner that God  
gives to the people of men for many an order:  
your petitioners request the favor in that you  
would be pleased to grant us a place for an  
plantation upon the River that runs from  
Nashuaque, in to Merrimack at a place or  
about a place called Peter's point and  
Merrimack point and your petitioners will  
pray for your happy prospering

William Martin  
Richard Blood  
John Will  
William Lakin  
David Landon  
Timothy Cooper  
John Lakin  
E. John Blood  
Matthew Innington  
Robert Blood



The petition is written on the first page of the sheet, and the answer to it is given on the third page, which runs thus :

In Ans<sup>r</sup> to both theise petitions The Court Judgeth it meete to graunt the peticone's eight miles square in the place desired to make a Comfortable plantacōn wch henceforth shall be Called Groaten forme<sup>ly</sup> knowne by the name of Petapawage : that M<sup>r</sup> Damforth of Cambridge w<sup>th</sup> such as he shall Assosiate to him shall and hereby is desired to lay it out w<sup>th</sup> all Convenjent speede that so no Incouragement may be wanting to the Peticone's for a speedy procuring of a godly minister amongst them. Provided that none shall enjoy any part or porcōn of that land by guift from the selectmen of that place but such who shall build howses on there lotts so given them once w<sup>thin</sup> eighteene months from the tyme of the sayd Townes laying out or Townes graunt to such persons ; and for the p<sup>re</sup>s<sup>ent</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Deane Winthrop M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Tinker M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Hinckly Dolor Davis. W<sup>m</sup>. Martin Mathew Harrington John Witt and Timothy Couper are Appointed the selectmen for the sayd Towne of Groaten for one two yeares from the tyme it is layd out, to lay out and dispose of particular lotts not exceeding twenty acres to each howse lott. And to Order the prudentiall affaires of the place at the end of which tyme other selectmen shall be chosen and Appointed in there roomes : the selectmen of Groaten giving M<sup>r</sup> Danforth such satisfaction for his service & paines as they & he shall Agree ;

The magist<sup>r</sup> haue past this w<sup>th</sup> reference to the Consent of there brethren the depu<sup>t</sup>s hereto

25 of May 1655.

EDWARD RAWSON Secrety

The Deputies Consent hereto

WILLIAM TORREY Cleric.

An Answer to both their petitions The Court Judgeth it meete to graunt the  
 petitioners eight miles square in the place desired to make a comfortable  
 plantacōn wch henceforth shall be called Groaten forme<sup>ly</sup> knowne by  
 the name of Petapawage : that M<sup>r</sup> Damforth of Cambridge w<sup>th</sup> such as he shall  
 asso<sup>ci</sup>ate to him shall and hereby is desired to lay it out w<sup>th</sup> all convenj<sup>ent</sup>  
 speede that so no incouragement may be wanting to the peticone's for a  
 speedy procuring of a godly minister amongst them. Provided that none  
 shall enjoy any part or portion of that land by guift from the selectmen  
 of that place but such who shall build howses on there lotts so given  
 them once w<sup>thin</sup> eighteene months from the tyme of the sayd Townes  
 laying out or Townes graunt to such persons ; and for the p<sup>re</sup>s<sup>ent</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Deane  
 Winthrop M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Tinker M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Hinckly Dolor Davis. W<sup>m</sup>. Martin Mathew  
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 the sayd Towne of Groaten for one two yeares from the tyme it is layd out,  
 to lay out and dispose of particular lotts not exceeding twenty acres to each  
 howse lott. And to order the prudentiall affaires of the place at the end of  
 which tyme other selectmen shall be chosen and Appointed in there roomes :  
 the selectmen of Groaten giving M<sup>r</sup> Danforth such satisfaction for his  
 service & paines as they & he shall Agree ;

Edward Rawson Secrety  
 25 of May 1655.

The Deputies Consent hereto  
 William Torrey Cleric.





The entry made in the General Court Records, by Secretary Rawson, at the time of the grant, is substantially the same as his endorsement on this petition, though it gives some of the names appended to the other petition. It begins as follows:

"In Ans' to the peticon of M<sup>r</sup> Deane Winthrop M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> Tucker M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Hinckley &c & of Lieu Wm Martin Timothy Cooper &c The Court Judg-eth it meete to Graunt" etc. (iv. 204.)

The record of the House of Deputies is also practically the same, though there are a few verbal discrepancies. It begins:

"There beinge a pet. p<sup>r</sup>ferd by M<sup>r</sup> Dean Winthrop M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Hinckley & divers others for a plantation vpon the riu<sup>r</sup> that Runs from Nashaway into Merimacke called petapawage & an other from some of the Inhabitants of Concord for a plantation in the same place to both which the Court returned this answer that the Court Thinkes meet to graunt" etc. (iii. 462.)

The following letter from the Honorable J. Hammond Trumbull, whose authority in such matters is unquestioned, gives the meaning and derivation of the Indian name of the town.

HARTFORD, Dec. 22, 1877.

MY DEAR DR. GREEN.—*Petaupauket* and *Petapawage* are two forms of the same name, the former having the locative postposition (-*et*), meaning "at" or "on" a place; and both are corruptions of one or the other of two Indian names found at several localities in New England. From which of the two your Groton name came, I cannot decide without some knowledge of the place itself. I leave you the choice, confident that one or the other is the true name.

"*Pootuppog*," used by Eliot for "bay," in Joshua, xv. 2, 5, literally means "spreading" or "bulging water," and was employed to designate either a local widening of a river making still water, or an inlet from a river expanding into something like a pond or lake. Hence the name of a part of (old) Saybrook, now Essex, Conn., which was variously written *Pautapaug*, *Poattapoge*, *Potabauge*, and, later, *Pettipaug*, &c., so designated from a spreading cove or inlet from Connecticut River. *Pottapoug* Pond in Dana, Mass., with an outlet to, or rather an inlet from, Chicopee River, is probably a form of the same name. So is "Port Tobacco," Charles County, Md. (the "*Potopaco*" of John Smith's map), on the Potomac.

But there is another Algonkin name from which *Petaupauk* and some similar forms may have come, which denotes a swamp, bog, or quagmire,—literally, a place into which the foot sinks; represented by the Chippeway *petobeg*, a bog or soft marsh, and the Abnaki *potepaug*. There is a *Pautipaug* (otherwise, *Pootapaug*, *Portipaug*, *Putapogue*, &c.) in the town of Sprague, Conn., on or near the Shetucket river, which seems to have this derivation.

If there was in (ancient) Groton a pond or spreading cove, connected with the Nashua, Squannicook, Nisitiset, or other stream, or a pond-like enlargement or "bulge" of a stream, this may, without much doubt, be accepted as the origin of the name. If there is none such, the name probably came from some "watery swamp," like those into which (as the "Wonder Working Providence" relates) the first explorers of Concord "sunke, into an uncertaine bottome in water, and waded up to their knees."

Yours truly,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.



The last suggestion that the name came from an Algonkin word signifying swamp or bog, appears to be the correct one. There are many bog meadows, of greater or less extent, in different parts of the town. Two of the largest,—one situated on the easterly side of the village, and known as Half-Moon Meadow, and the other on the westerly side, and known as Broad Meadow, each containing perhaps a hundred acres of land,—are now in a state of successful cultivation. Before they were drained and improved, they would have been best described as swamps or bogs.

It is to be regretted that so few of the Indian words have been kept to designate towns and other places in Massachusetts. However much such words may have been twisted and distorted by English pronunciation and misapplication, they furnish now one of the few links that connect us with prehistoric times in America. "Nashaway," mentioned in the petition, is the old name of Lancaster, though it was often spelled in different ways. Mr. Trumbull has also given us some interesting facts in regard to this Indian word, which I copy from an essay by him in the second volume of the "Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society":

"NASHAUE' (Chip[pewa], *nássawaii* and *ashawiwi*), 'mid-way,' or 'between,' and with *ohke* or *auk* added, 'the land between' or 'the half-way place,'—was the name of several localities. The tract on which Lancaster, in Worcester County (Mass.), was settled, was 'between' the branches of the river, and so it was called '*Nashaway*' or '*Nashauke*' (*nashaue'-ohke*); and this name was afterwards transferred from the territory to the river itself. There was another *Nashaway* in Connecticut, between Quinnebaug and Five-Mile Rivers in Windham county, and here, too, the mutilated name of the *nashaue'-ohke* was transferred, as *Ashawog* or *Assaucog*, to the Five-Mile River. *Natchaug*, in the same county, the name of the eastern branch of Shetucket river, belonged originally to the tract 'between' the eastern and western branches; and the Shetucket itself borrows a name (*nashaue'-tuk-ut*) from its place 'between' Yantic and Quinnebaug rivers."—Page 33.

The town is indebted for its name to Deane Winthrop, a son of Governor John Winthrop and one of the petitioners for its incorporation. He was born at Groton, Suffolk, in Old England; and the love of his native place prompted him to perpetuate its name in New England. He stands at the head of the first list of selectmen appointed by the General Court, and for a short time was probably a resident of the town.

A few years before this time, Emanuel Downing, of Salem, who married Lucy, a sister of Governor John Winthrop, had a very large farm which he called Groton. It was situated in what was afterward South Danvers, but now Peabody, on the old road leading from Lynn to Ipswich, and thus named—says Upham in his "History of Witchcraft"—"in dear remembrance of his wife's ancestral home in the old country" (I. 43). Downing subsequently sold it to his nephews John Winthrop, Jr., and Adam Winthrop, on July



23, 1644, when he speaks of it as "his farme of Groton." The sale is duly recorded in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds (I. 57).

Groton in Connecticut—younger than this town by just half a century, and during the Revolution the scene of the heroic Ledyard's death—owes its name also to the Winthrop family. New Hampshire has a Groton in Grafton County, which was called Cocker-mouth when first settled in the year 1766. Subsequently, however, the name was changed by an act of the legislature, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants who approved it, on December 7, 1796. Some of its early settlers were from Hollis, New Hampshire, and others from this town. Vermont, also, has a Groton, in Caledonia County, which received its charter on October 20, 1789, though it was settled a short time before. The first comers were from Berwick, Maine, and of Scotch descent. Why the town was so called I am unable to say, unless it was that the fair fame and reputation of the one in Massachusetts had rendered the name auspicious. New York, too, has a town called Groton, situated in Tompkins County; and Professor M. M. Baldwin, in an historical sketch of the place, published in the year 1868, gives the reason for so naming it. He says:

"At first, the part of Locke. [New York,] thus set off was called Division; but the next year [1818], it was changed to Groton, on the petition of the inhabitants of the town, some of whom had moved from Groton, Mass., and some from Groton, Conn., though a few desired the name of York."—(Page 8.)

There is also a town of the name in Erie County, Ohio.

In the middle of the last century—according to the REGISTER, xxiv. 56 *note*, and 60,—there was a place in Roxbury sometimes called Groton. It was a corruption of Greateon, the name of the man who kept the "Grey Hound" tavern in that neighborhood.

Groton in England is an ancient place; it is the same as the Grotena of Domesday Book, in which there is a record of the population and wealth of the town, in some detail, at the time of William the Conqueror, and also before him, under the Anglo-Saxon King, Edward the Confessor. A nearly literal translation of this census-return of the year 1086 is as follows:

"In the time of King Edward [the Abbot of] Saint Edmund held Groton for a manor, there being one carucate and a half of land. Always [there have been] eight villeins and five bordarii [a rather higher sort of serfs; cotters]. Always [there has been] one plough in demesne. Always two ploughs belonging to homagers [tenants], and one acre of meadow. Woodland for ten hogs. A mill serviceable in winter. Always one work-horse, six cattle, and sixteen hogs, and thirty sheep. Two free men of half a carucate of land, and they could give away and sell their land. Six bordarii. Always one plough, and one acre of meadow [belonging to these bordarii]. It was then [*i. e.*, under King Edward] worth thirty shillings, and now valued at forty. It is seven furlongs in length and four in breadth. In the same,



twelve free men, and they have one carucate; it is worth twenty shillings. These men could give away and sell their land in the time of the reign of King Edward. [The Abbot of] Saint Edmund has the soc, protection and servitude. Its gelt is seven pence, but others hold there."

This extract is taken from the fac-simile reproduction of the part of Domesday Book relating to Suffolk (page 158), which was published at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, in the year 1863. The writing is peculiar and very difficult to decipher. The same entry is found, in printed characters, in the second volume of Domesday Book (page 359), published in the year 1783. The text is in Latin, and the words are much abbreviated.

Some idea of the condensed character of the record may be gathered from the following transcript from the beginning of the account of Groton, in which the matter within the brackets is what the Norman scrivener omitted: "Grotena[m] t[empore] r[egis] e[dvardi] ten[uit] S[anctus] e[dmundus] p[ro] man[erio], " etc. A carucate was a "plough land," or a farm that could be kept under tillage with one plough. It is variously estimated at from twelve acres to a hundred.

It is curious to note the different ways which the early settlers had of spelling the name; and the same persons took little or no care to write it uniformly. Among the documents and papers that I have had occasion to use in compiling a history of the town, I find the word spelled in nineteen different ways, viz.: Groton, Grotton, Groten, Grotten, Grotin, Groaten, Groaton, Groatton, Grooton, Grotton, Grouton, Groughton, Growton, Growtin, Groyton, Grauton, Grawten, Grawton, and Croaton. From the old orthography of the word, or rather want of it, it may be inferred that formerly its pronunciation varied; but at the present time natives of the town and those "to the manner born" pronounce it as if spelled Gráw-ton. This method appears to hold good in England, as the Reverend John W. Wayman, rector of the parent town, writes me, under date of August 13, 1879, that "The local pronunciation is decidedly Gráw-ton. The name of the parish is described in old records as Grotton, or Growton." I learn from trustworthy correspondents in the American towns of the name, that the common pronunciation of the word in each one of them is Gráw-ton.

The following paragraph is taken from the "Groton Mercury" of June, 1851, a monthly newspaper edited by the late George Henry Brown, post-master at that time:

"We have noticed amongst the mass of letters received at our Post Office the word GROTON spelled in the following different ways: Grotton, Grawton, Graton, Grotown, Groutown, Growtown, Growtan, Growten, Growton, Gratan, Grattan, Grewton, Grothan, Graten, Groten, Grooton."





# LT. JOHN MONTRESOR'S JOURNAL OF AN EXPEDITION IN 1760 ACROSS MAINE FROM QUEBEC.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

**T**HIS expedition across Maine had for its secret object, as Lt. Montrésor mentions in a note in his MS. Journal, the "fixing the plan for the Junction of the Army at Montreal." In the following year (1761) the same officer led another expedition into Maine "to the unexplored Lands between Canada and Fort Halifax on Kennebec River, with a party of Savages." This time they started from Quebec in June. Lt. Montrésor kept a journal on this occasion, which eventually, in an imperfect condition, fell into the possession of Aaron Burr, who accompanied Colonel Benedict Arnold in 1775 across Maine with a detachment of 1100 picked men. The journal was of much use to Arnold in guiding him through the wilderness to Canada, and was in 1830 published by the Maine Historical Society in the first volume of their Historical Collections.

*Journal of a march undertaken in Winter on Snow-Shoes from Quebec the Capital of Canada to the first settlements of New-England on the River Ammerascaegin near Brunswick Fort, By order of his Excellency Brigadier General Murray, commanding his Majesty's Troops in Canada.*

January 26, 1760. I embarked from Quebec in Canoes with an escort of One Officer, two Sergeants and 10 Rangers, with verbal Dispatches from Brigadier General Murray to his Excellency Major General Amherst, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America. Crossed the river St. Lawrence and disembarked at Point des péres on the South shore, and there communicated my orders concerning the Route, unto the Officer of the Party: it being late I marched two miles into the woods and there encamped. Course South by East. Total of miles 2, weather good but extremely Cold. Produce small Evergreens and underwood.

January 27th. Marched at Break of day directing my Course towards the River Ettechemains, on crossing a road I was discovered by a woman to whom I told that I was steering for the concessions of the village of St. Charles, but believed I had mistaken the road. I continued my course as before, and was again discovered on crossing another road by people in a sleigh: they seemed surprised at first to see my party, and on my approaching them they drove with all speed to the Village of St. Nicholas. Course South. Total of Miles, 12. Weather bad. A great fall of Snow. Produce Hemlock, Spruce, Birch, &c. &c.

January 28th. Marched at Day-Break—passed a large Desert that continues its course to the River St. Lawrence, about 12 o'clock. Its breadth about 3 miles over, including some small copses. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon passed over a large Beaver Pond, during which time I heard one hunter give a Yell, which was answered by another, supposing them to



have been Indians and Canadians that had been watching their sable traps, which they find at all times by placing them in a Line and blazing the Trees. Total of miles. 10. Course South. Weather severe. The Snow being new fallen and light, which made the travelling difficult, together with the multiplicity of logs, covered with snow, besides a great Quantity of underwood.

January 29th. Proceeded on my march at sunrise, and about 10 o'clock found that I had arrived near the Centre of the village of St. Charles, having struck one mile to the westward of the Church, and as I could not conveniently continue my course without going through the village, I agreed to risque the passing of it and it would also answer the account I had given to the inhabitants at disembarking on the South Shore, that I was intended for "the Concessions of St. Charles by order of the Governor to settle the Taxes of the Corn-mills to be distributed to the distressed Acadians that inhabit the Lands belonging to Madame Plan." Crossed the river Boyes or Durantaie, directed my course into the woods five miles distant and encamped at S. S. W. to avoid the settlements. Total of miles 10. Weather favourable. Produce Birch, Beech, Firs, Maple, &c. &c.

January 30th. At break of day continued my March directing my Course towards the River Ettechemains, passed over at 9 o'clock a very high mountain which afforded an extensive view of the Saguenay and Cape Torment mountains. The travelling difficult, occasioned by the Quantity of underwood. Encamped six miles to the Eastward of the River Ettechemains. Course South. Total of miles 16, weather fair, but excessive cold. Produce black birch, Spruce, Pines, Small cedar, Hemlock, &c. &c.

January 31st. Marched 6 miles and arrived at the River Ettechemains at 10 o'clock (breadth 50 yards), from the River followed a S. S. E. course for 5 miles, and encamped near a Beaver Pond. Course the 1st 6 miles S., the next 5 miles S. S. E. Total of miles 11. The weather Cold and snow light. Produce Evergreens, &c. &c.

February 1st. Continued my route as usual at Break of Day and kept our course to strike the River Chaudiere and to avoid going near the village of Nouvelles Basses, and if possible to arrive near the Forks of the River. Course South, weather severe and the travelling difficult. Total of miles 13. Produce Birch, Maple and Evergreens, &c. &c.

February 2nd. Began to march, the sun half an hour high, and directed my course to the westward of South. After continuing that Course about 6 miles and passing through a large Indian Encampment of last autumn, I struck close upon one of the southernmost settlements of the village of Nouvelles Basses, where the whole party heard the yell of an Indian, and thinking soon to be discovered by our track, I directed my course East 3 miles, then South by West one mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Marched most of the night over some of the Barren lands—rather mountains—in a direction for the River, and guided myself by the evening star, as a western course by the circle I had made must intersect the river near a straight line. Marched this night 7 miles. I encamped within 2 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the River. I was obliged to have the fire built with what loose wood and boughs that could be got without cutting, as felling of Timber may be heard near two miles. Course variable as per above. Total of Miles 19. Weather clear and extremely Cold. Produce Maple, Spruce, Pine and Evergreens, &c. &c.

February 3rd. Decamped at day Break and Marched 3 miles before I struck the River Chaudiere by a southern course and marched on it 14 miles and encamped on the East Side, and observed several fresh tracks of



Indian Hunters both to and from the West side. Course South. Total of miles 17. Weather fine. Produce Evergreens, Maple, Beech, &c. &c.

February 4th. Marched at break of Day and Continued the whole day on the river. Prodigious heavy travelling occasioned by the power of the sun thawing the crust on the snow. Passed the Fork forming the North and South Branch. I missed three of my party from fatigue 8 miles above the Falls. Encamped on the East Side. Course South by West. Total of miles 17. Weather moderate. Produce small white Birch and Evergreens, &c.

February 5th. I decamped at the dawn of day and proceeded still on the River Chaudiere running very serpentine and beginning to diminish very apparently in its Breadth. Course near South. Total of miles 10. Weather too open. Produce Maple, Beech, Red Oak and young Cedars. A thaw, heavy travelling, the Snow shoes balling.

February 6th. Continued this day's March on the river, which began to be open from side to side. Depth of water 5 feet, which obliged me to march on its Borders which were difficult to pass, for the Trees that had fallen and the great quantity of small craggy cedars that almost intercepted my Progress, together with the surprising meandering of this South Branch which greatly perplexed me. The land poor and stony. Passed through several ridges or Chains of mountains during this day's march. Course S. Total of miles 19. Weather moderate. Produce small cedars, Poplars, Birch and Evergreens, &c. &c.

February 7th. I marched at day break on the west Bank of the river (it being very open, shallow and full of Reefs). The East Bank appearing very steep, the travelling difficult, as woods are generally very irregular on Borders of Rivers, particularly on poor lands, as the greater part of this day's March has afforded us. After marching 4 miles I arrived on Lake St. Augustine or the Amaguntic Pond. I marched upon it directing my course S. W. to a point of Land projecting in the west Side of the Lake, 3 miles from the South Branch, from thence proceeded S. by E. a straight line with the westernmost Notch in a cluster or small range of mountains appearing very blue, and by supposition seemed to be about 20 miles from the South end of the lake, from this Point I marched One mile and encamped on the opposite side near a Brook. The Mountains seemed to appear in One Chain almost semi-circular and the land began to rise perceptibly. The first day that my Party fell short of Provisions. Course variable as above mentioned. Total of miles 8. Weather stormy and cold and the snow drifting. Produce black birch and Evergreens.

February 8th. Proceeded at dawn of Day from the edge of the Lake immediately into the mountains, crossed over the Brook 3 times, 20 yards in Breadth. This Brook runs into the Amaguntic Lake. Course South for the whole day and encamped in the mountains. Total of miles 12. In distress for provisions. Weather severe. Produce large Black Birch, red Cedars and Maple with Evergreens.

February 9th. On the day appearing I continued my Course through the mountains which were very steep. At 12 o'clock I ordered one of my party to climb up a lofty Poplar on the South Side of a mountain to observe how the Notch bore, which was South. This is an Indian Custom very often necessary and frequently followed. From the N. part of this mountain a great extent of valley may be seen. Travelled over several Brooks, the streams running Easterly, and our course South throughout Thursday. Total of miles 15. The weather very severe. Produce Black



birch, Dry Cedars, Maple, Spruce, Hemlock. I encamped at the foot of a mountain near a small brook and detached two hunters down it, without success.

February 10th. At dawn of day continued my march through the mountains and at 12 o'clock cleared the Notch or Break, still keeping a direct course which obliged me to pass over several steep Mountains during this Day's March notwithstanding there was a valley running Southerly covered with mossy Spruce, Pines and short Hemlock, which I did not venture to proceed on as it might alter my course upon clearing the Notch. I left to the Eastward a remarkable high sugar loaf Mountain, and marched 4 miles in the Bottom to a Beaver Pond  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile in length and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Breadth, its Borders covered with Evergreens. Marched along this Pond to a small Brook running from it Southerly, which was the first proof of my having passed the height of land from which the N. and S. Streams take their course. Course S. by E. The weather moderate in the day but very cold at Night. Total of miles 16. Produce lofty mossy Spruces, Rotten Hemlocks and Evergreens. Party very faint for want of food.

February 11th. Just before day I detached the officer of the rangers and the best traveller (Imagining by this time from his account to have been on a Branch of the River Kennebec) to Fort Halifax to the Commanding officer to detach a party with some Provisions for our Relief as mine were drove to great necessity owing to their own mismanagement. At 8 o'clock this morning I proceeded after them, following their Tracks which broke the path for us in the snow and greatly contributed to facilitate our Progress. Continued on the same creek for the whole day. The Sun being powerful made the travelling very heavy. Two rangers of my Party of the 3 I missed on the river Chaudiere joined me, having left one man frost-bitten past recovery: being capable of moving only on his hands and feet. Encamped on the West side of the Creek (30 yards in Breadth). Course South. Total of miles 10. Weather severe. Produce white Birch, black spruce and Hemlock, &c. The party shot small birds and eat them raw on the spot.

February 12th. At dawn of day continued my March on the Creek which I found very serpentine and encreasing on its breadth, the Land falling very sudden, many falls in this creek, the course to the westward of South to its mouth, that empties itself into a Pond or Lake called the Great Chaudiere, to the great disappointment of my Party that were in such Expectations of being so speedily relieved. Upon arriving some distance on the Lake I heard the report of a Fusil, which I answered, supposing it to be the officer of the Party and found it to be so, on arriving at an Island about 3 parts over where he had kindled a fire. The weather very wet. Course on the Lake South. Total of miles 11. Produce Evergreens. The Party Broiled their mocassins and snow shoe strings and eat alder berries, which purged us violently.

February 13th. I decamped at daylight and marched from the Island over the rest of the Lake 4 miles, a S. course towards a very sudden break to the Eastward of that chain or ridge of Mountains to the S. end of the Lake. I crossed the Portage to the little Chaudiere Lake  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the ground sloping gradually (still observing the same course). On arriving on the Lake, I took the bearing of a Notch or Break in the Mountains, whose declivities lap one before the other, shewing the course of a small run of Water that 'tis said runs into the river Kennebec. I crossed the Lake being 2 Miles in Breadth, and proceeded on the carrying Place 2 miles





more and encamped near a brook or Branch whose stream rose to the westward, between the 2 high mountains. The Course rather too much to the westward of South. The weather intense. Total of miles  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Produce Black Birch, Spruce, Pine, small Cedars and Hemlock, &c. &c.

February 14th. On daylight appearing I decamped and without following the stream or range of the mountains, I kept my usual directions South rather to the Eastward of it over a cluster of mountains, still attempting to strike that branch that ran into the Kennebec river, being certain that I had directed my course too much to the westward of the Route across the Portage. Marched through the Mountains 3 miles (the weather very severe) to a small spring running near my Course, which I followed 9 miles. Encamped 1 mile below a Steep fall, on the east side. My party were reduced so that they were scarce able to reach their Encampment, which I had formed always One hour before sunset. Several got sick eating of alder Berries. Continued eating their Moccasins and Bullet Pouches, snow-shoe Netting and strings. Course South by East. Weather more moderate. Total of miles 12. Produce Beech, Ash, small Elms and Maple, &c.

February 15th. Before daylight appeared I detached the Officer and One Ranger (the best traveller) offering a good reward to the latter, to proceed immediately to the settlements at the Fort, to send us Provisions, as we were almost famished. Soon after I marched and continued on the River 4 miles to some Falls of water, from thence 5 miles to the next falls and encamped One  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond. The land this day's march extremely good. Course S. by E. The weather more moderate. Total of miles  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Produce Hickory, Oak, Maple and Beech, &c. Coming down the last falls shot a sable which had been with others devouring a drowned deer, part of which proved entirely sweet, we cut it out of the Falls with the Tomahawks, and satisfied 5 of us for one meal. The land very good and falling off very sudden. We eat the sable immediately. The party reduced to eat their leather Breeches and raw Woodpeckers.

February 16th. Decamped  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour before Day and Marched only 2 miles on this North Branch before I arrived at Ammerascagin River running to the Eastward of South, where the Branch empties itself into the River is 45 yards in Breadth and the River 60 yards. Observed a remarkable Reef very rapid on this River 150 yards above the mouth of the North Branch. The Land very good, particularly the level Lands and Bottom. Marched on the river 13 miles. Course Southerly. Total of miles 15. The weather severe, which set in with the new season. Every body ready to drop for food, began eating their Bullet pouches and Belts. Produce white Birch; white, red and black Oak, Beech, Maple and Hickory, &c.

February 17th. Marched before Daylight this day—passed several Reefs or Raplings (rather rapid) also several large Islands, the breadth of the River increased to 200 yards. These Islands are extreme good lands producing large timber, good walnut, hickory, Beech and Elms. Encamped on the East side, near a large Reef and nigh an old Indian Settlement called Roguemecook. Total of miles 24. Course S. by W. The weather very severe at night. Missed three of my Party.

February 18th. At Dawn of Day proceeded with all dispatch. Marched this day by 6 or 7 long Reefs. Two out of the three that I missed last night joined me, having remained behind partly through fatigue and to assist a man much frosted and incapable then of marching. Encamped



then on the East side. Total of Miles 16. The weather severe. Course Southerly. Produce white Birch, &c. &c.

February 19th. At sunrise continued my journey. The nights and mornings extremely cold. Passed 2 or 3 long reefs at about 1 mile distance from one another which are always open, owing to the Rapidity and Shoalness of the Water. Encamped on the E. side  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the Southwards of the great falls of Ammerascaegin River. These falls have 2 regular ledges—the upper one 15 feet in height, the lower one 25. Total of miles 14. The weather good. Course S. by E. Produce Evergreens, Maple, Beech, Pitch Pines and Cedars.

February 20th. Proceeded on my march at Break of Day, the sun being powerful made the travelling become very difficult. At 1 o'clock after having travelled 9 miles, I saw 2 men marching towards me, which proved to be 2 Inhabitants sent out from the frontier house of the Township of Topsham with some Provisions (by the Officer of Rangers that arrived there this morning), to the great joy of my Party. After refreshing themselves I marched on 9 miles more and arrived after it was dark at Topsham. One of the Inhabitants I sent back to relieve one of my Party frosted above the great falls of the Ammerascaegin River.

The 5 Difficulties I had to encounter in this undertaking, 1760—

1st. The Knowledge of the Country, unknown but to Savages and those but few. 2nd. The Danger of the Enemy—the whole Country in a manner in arms against us. 3rd. The severity of the Climate—the rudest season and in so inhospitable a Latitude. 4th. The want of Provisions, as nothing to be subsisted on but which must be carried on our backs. 5th. The extent and fatigue of the Excursion, being from the River St. Lawrence to the Atlantick Ocean.

N. B. Together with the prospect I had before me of Lieut. John Butler's having already failed in the attempt.\*

Sunday, February 24th. Arrived at Haverhill on New Berry river and remained at the Governor's.

Tuesday, 26th. Halted. Wednesday, 27th. Arrived at Dr. Ames at Dedham, 16 miles. Thursday, 28th. Arrived at Hunts a Tavern at Rehobuth, 38 miles. Friday, 29th. Arrived at Newport, 23 miles. Dismissed my four horses and Guides and hired a Sloop for New-York. Saturday, March 1st. At 2 o'clock this morning set sail for New-York. March 3d. Landed on Long Island three miles above Flushing, and arrived at New-York. Delivered Brig. Gen. Murray's Orders, given to me verbally in Canada, unto Major General Amherst, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North-america. Delivered my Dispatches to him in writing, article by article, which I Committed to Paper on my arrival into the Frontier settlements of New-England in order to refresh my memory. Not signed, as Brig. Murray directed me to give the Commander in Chief as exact an account of the whole state of the Garrison (Exclusive of his orders already communicated to me), as far as I knew. I wrote down several articles, jointly with his orders that I recalled to mind on my arrival at the settlement at Topsham in New-Hampshire [Maine]. I signified of my own accord to the Commander in Chief that I believed the Garrison of Quebec would expect some tools from the Continent, which they would be in need of, particularly cutting tools, grind stones, &c. He replied that they would be supplied by the storeship from England.

March 17th. Delivered a letter to Capt. Jarvis of the Albany Sloop of

\* See Note at the end of this article.



war, for the Hon'ble Board of Ordnance, dated March 11, 1760, concerning my route from Quebec to this place, and that I should send them a Journal and Chart of the same by the next opportunity.

March 23d. Gave the Commander in Chief a Journal and plan of my route to a scale of 8 miles to an inch. Distances computed.

April 3d. Waited on the Com'r in Chief and acquainted him of my intention of setting out in a few days for Quebec, as Brig. Gen. Murray would expect me to return early (by the arrival of the fleet before Halifax). On which the Com'r in Chief gave me the following verbal orders viz.. "That you must remain here some time yet, as all my Dispatches for that district I shall send by you."

April 7th. Wrote to Brig. Gen. Murray and enclosed my letters to Charles Paxton, Esq.. By the opportunity of the Boston Post.

April 9th. This day the Com'r in Chief gave me orders to hold myself in readiness to depart to Quebec in two or three days, if the Packet should not arrive at New-York, as he should not wait much longer.

April 13th. This day was sent for by the Com'r in Chief, who acquainted me "that 'twould not be long before he should dispatch me, and that it would be my best way to proceed by way of Boston as the best Port to set out from, and that Mr. Hancock would give me the proper assistance, and in case there should not be any vessels immediately bound to Quebec, to proceed to Louisbourg where I might meet a ship of war bound up the River St. Lawrence. He told me that he had been speaking with Capt. Loring in regard to the building of boats for Quebec, and found 'twas too late and that there would be no great necessity, as when the fleet got up there would be a sufficiency of Boats, and for flat bottomed boats must be expected from England. And for vessels of the lighter construction for transporting the provisions that Brig. Gen. Murray must make use of the Cattle vessels from the Continent.

April 16th. Received the Com'r in Chief's dispatches for Quebec at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock waited on him and received his verbal and written Dispatches to be communicated to Brig. Gen. Murray. At 6 o'clock set out for Boston. Rode 10 miles to the "White Horse."

April 17th. Laid this night at Norwalk in the province of Connecticut, 47 miles.

April 18th. Laid at New Haven, 35 miles.

April 23d. I arrived at Boston and waited on Mr. Hancock and signified to him Mr. Amherst's Instructions of his forwarding me immediately by the first vessel to Quebec.

25th April. Wrote to Mr. Amherst and to the Chief Engineer [his father, Colonel James Gabriel Montrésor, who was then in America].

April 28th. Set sail for Quebec, arrived this evening in Nantasket.

30th. Set sail for Quebec from Nantasket.

May 6th. I arrived this night at Louisbourg.

14th. Set sail from Louisbourg for Quebec in Company with 11 other sloops and schooners bound for that place. Left at 4 o'clock in the morning. The same evening arrived off Cape North.

13th. This evening went on board the Schooner Success for Quebec with four of the recovered men of the 48th which I took on board with arms and ammunition.

15th. Passed through the Bird Islands in a fog.

16th. Arrived off Gaspee and within 8 leagues of Cape Rosiers. Be-calmed this evening.

May 20th. Arrived at Quebec.



## NOTE.

The following letter from Lt. Moutrésor to Capt. Hazen, throws a little light upon the failure of Lt. Butler's Expedition, alluded to above.

Quebec, July 9th. 1730.

Sir—In answer to yours I received this morning in regard to Mr. Butler's conduct on his attempt of passing the country, I was told without my asking that he never was pursued by the Enemy as he represented to Brigadier General Murray, was the cause of his return. My authors were two of his party then, afterwards of mine to New-England, Sharp and Greenough. You signifie to me in yours, that you'd be glad to know his Crime from me, as I must appear as an Evidence against him. I (thank God) I have no connection with him, and as to his Crime, Greenough is sufficient, as he was present with him. For my part I can only aver that he was one of my authors and one should imagine that Mr. Butler would not contradict a fact so glaring, though I should be the last man to make that supposition after being obliged to be acquainted with him so long a term as five weeks.

I am your most humble servant.

To Capt. Hazen.

JOHN MONTRESOR.

## REV. THOMAS WELDE'S LETTER, 1643.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THOMAS WELDE received in 1613 the degree of B.A. at Trinity College, England, where he was educated, and that of M.A. from the same institution, five years after, in 1618. He was for a time minister at Terling, in Essex, "but not submitting to the ceremonies, the place was too hot for him, and he was forced to quit it and go over to New England."\* He arrived at Boston June 5, 1632, and in July following took charge as the first minister of the first church in Roxbury, Mass. In the succeeding November John Eliot was settled with him as a colleague. Mr. Welde, in 1637, as one of the strong and persistent opposers of Anne Hutchinson, distinguished himself, and in his preface to the second edition of Winthrop's "Antinomians and Familists Condemned," published under the title of "A Short Story of the Rise, Reign and Ruin of the Antinomians," endorses the views of the Governor.

The body of the work just cited, as well as the preface which bears his signature, has been attributed to Mr. Welde himself, though he states distinctly in his address "To the Reader" that he found it in print. The question of its authorship has been discussed by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., under the pseudonym of "Hutchinson," in the *Historical Magazine*, i. 321; ii. 170, and the Hon. James Savage in that periodical, ii. 22, as also in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, iv. 456-473. Mr. Savage in the last work gives the result

\* Palmer's Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial, i. 492.





of a minute typographical comparison of the "Antinomians and Familists" with the "Short Story," for the purpose of ascertaining which was issued first. That very little can be determined by such a comparison is evident from a collation of the typographical variations in ten different editions of Bacon's Essays, edition of 1625, by William Aldis Wright, M.A., printed on pages 420 to 428 of his edition of that work. The differences are numerous, and no two copies are exactly alike typographically. The ten copies have two different title-pages. Errors in copies with the first title-page are found corrected in those with the second, and *vice versa*. Mr. Wright remarks concerning these variations :

"They throw light upon the manner in which books passed through the press in Bacon's time. . . . The cause of these differences it is not difficult to conjecture. Corrections were made while the sheets were printed off, and the corrected and uncorrected sheets were afterwards bound up indiscriminately. . . . Instances occur in which a sheet appears in three different stages; one with two errata on one page, a second with one of the errata corrected, and a third with both corrected."\*

The same manner of printing no doubt was in use in 1644, and it is not surprising that Mr. Savage found some errors in the book with Mr. Welde's preface, which were not there as previously published. It will be remembered that the "Short Story" was not a reprint, but a reissue of the same work with a new title-page and additions. Mr. Welde, in his address "To the Reader," preceding "The Preface" referred to, says :

"I meeting with this Book [the first edition] newly come forth of the Presse, and being earnestly pressed by diverse to perfect it, by laying down the order and sense of this story, (which in the Book is omitted) Though for mine owne part, I was more slow unto it; not as if I think it contains any thing but truth; but because the names of some parties, that acted in our troubles, that have, since that time, (I hope) repented, and so God having pardoned their sins in Heaven, I should have been loath to have revived them on earth. But considering that their names are already in print without any act of mine, and that the necessity of the times calls for it, and its requisite that God's great works should be made knowne; I therefore, in a strait of time, not having had many houres, have drawne up this following Preface, and prefixed hereunto, with some additions to the conclusion of the Book. I commend thy selfe and this to the blessing of God.

T. W."†

The letter which follows, in this article, and now probably for the first time printed, was written in 1643, the year previous to the date of the two editions of Winthrop's book.

In 1639, in conjunction with Richard Mather and John Eliot, Mr. Welde wrote a metrical version of the psalms, these three having been appointed to that duty by the magistrates and ministers who had

\* Wright's Bacon's Essays (Cambridge and London, 1862), p. 420.

† See Historical Magazine, i. 321-324.



agreed to discontinue the use of the old version printed at the end of the Bibles. He was the author of "An Answer to W. R.'s [William Rutherford] Narration of the Opinions and Practices of the N. E. Churches," 1644. "He, with 3 others, wrote the Perfect Pharisee under Monkish Holiness," against the Quakers. Also, with Mr. Samuel Hammond, &c., was concerned in a tract entitled "A False Jew, &c., upon the discovery of a *Scot*, who first pretended to be a Jew, and then a Baptist, and was found a Cheat." His "Innocency Cleared" will be found in this number of the REGISTER.

In 1641 Mr. Welde was sent, with Hugh Peters and William Hibbins, to England as agents of the Colony of Massachusetts, as will be seen by a reference to the Colony Records, I. 332. "June 2, 1641. The Court doth intreat leave of the church of Salem for Mr Peters, of the church of Roxberry for Mr Wells, & of the church of Boston for Mr Hibbens, to go for England upon some weighty occations for the good of the country, as is conceived."

It appears to have been the intention of Mr. Welde and his companion Mr. Peters, to have returned home in the summer of 1643, but the ship coming hither so late in the season they dared not risk a winter's voyage, but were content, as he says, "to tarry one six moenths longer."

Eighteen days before the date of this letter, our Colony Records inform us (ii. 41) that "12 writings were deliv'ed my bro: Tyng, w<sup>ch</sup> came from Mr Peters & Mr Wells." The same volume states (Oct. 1, 1645, page 137) that "the Cor't thinketh it meete y<sup>t</sup> Mr Peet<sup>r</sup> & Mr Weld being sent ov<sup>r</sup> as p'sons fit to negotiate for y<sup>e</sup> country, haveing been long absent, desire they may und'stand the Co'ts mind y<sup>t</sup> they desire their p'sence here, & speedy returne." Mr. Hibbins had previously returned in 1642. (Drake's Boston, 253.) Hugh Peters was executed at Charing Cross in London, Oct. 16, 1660. Mr. Welde settled in the ministry at St. Mary's church, Gateshead, in the county of Durham, where he officiated probably till his death, or very near it.

The Roxbury Church Records (page 253) have the following entry, in the hand-writing of the Rev. Samuel Danforth: "March 23 (60) m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Welde, sometime Pastor to this Church, dyed in London." If this date, March 23, 1660-1, is correct, the statement in the Nonconformists' Memorial that he was ejected, in 1662, must be erroneous.

Mr. Welde's letter was written at an important period in the history of England, during the unquiet reign of Charles the First, when the condition of the kingdom was, as Mr. Welde expresses it, "upon the vertical point," and the lovers of their country, in both hemispheres, were suffering intensely in behalf of their native land.

Capt. Stoughton, spoken of, was Israel Stoughton, who came home in 1643, but returned soon after and devoted himself energetically to the interests of the Parliament. He served as Lieutenant



Colonel under Rainsboro', and died at Lincoln, England, in 1645.  
REGISTER, iv. 51; Hist. Dorchester, 85.

Much Honored, & Reverend, Fathers & Bretheren.

Little did we thinke when we p'sented you w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> last y<sup>t</sup> we should have written any more letters, but that o<sup>r</sup> owne p'sence should have saved that Labour, for we were resolved fully, tho: hindred by Providence then, to have followed this su<sup>m</sup>er, as o<sup>r</sup> letters did expresse. But God, in whose hands o<sup>f</sup> times & lives are, hath cast it otherwise at p'sent; for this ship coming out so exceeding late we dare not ventere o<sup>r</sup> owne & o<sup>r</sup> wives healths & lives in a winter voyage. And the p'sent condition of this kingdome, y<sup>t</sup> is now upon the Verticall point, together w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> incredible importunities of very many godly Persons, great & smale (who hapily conceive we by o<sup>r</sup> p'sence doe more good here, then we o'selves dare imagine y<sup>t</sup> we doe) have made us, after many various thoughts, much agitation, & consultation w<sup>th</sup> god, & men, vnwillingly willing to venter o'selves upon Gods Providence here, & be content to tarry one six moenth longer from yr & o<sup>r</sup> churches most desired p'sence with whom o<sup>r</sup> hearts are, w<sup>th</sup>out the least wavering, fixed; Things can not long stand at this passe here, as now, but will speedily be better or worse, If better, we shall not repent us to have bene spectatours & furtherers of o<sup>r</sup> Deare Cuntries good, & to be happy messingers of y<sup>e</sup> good newes thereof vnto you. If worse, we are like to bring thousands w<sup>th</sup> us to you.

If yr selves were here & favor all things as they stand, & hard all argum<sup>ts</sup> on both sides, we p'sume you would advise, at p'sent, not to disert the cause of Christ, & discourage so many 1000<sup>ds</sup> at once, as will (say they) be weakened by o<sup>r</sup> departure; The greatest Venter is o<sup>r</sup> owne, but the Lord Jesus, whom we seeke herein, whose o'selves, tallents & lives are, is able to carry us on Eagles wings, by the helpe of yr praiers, above all dangers & feares & bring us safly into yr bosomes w<sup>th</sup> a blessing by y<sup>e</sup> next Opportunity. We humbly intrate y<sup>t</sup> these letters, persved by y<sup>r</sup> selves, may be sent to o<sup>r</sup> churches, wanting time to write severally vnto them.

The Passages of all the last newes, since Capt Stoughton came away we have sent to yr vewe together w<sup>th</sup> the l<sup>er</sup> y<sup>t</sup> you may see what abundant cause you, all, have to power out yr soules, & sett y<sup>r</sup> churches a worke also, for y<sup>e</sup> bleeding estate of yr deare native Country, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> wounded, sick, prisoned, starved, vndone condition of many 1000<sup>ds</sup> of pretious Saints therein, y<sup>t</sup> lie this day vnder the mercies of men as cruell as Devills themselves: Thus craving y<sup>r</sup> praiers we take o<sup>r</sup> leave, & comend you all & his pretious Saints, w<sup>th</sup> you to the rich blessing of God in Jes. Chr: & ever shall rest

*yr assured loving Brother,  
ready to serve you  
Tho: Welde.*

Lond. 7<sup>ber</sup> 25. 1643.

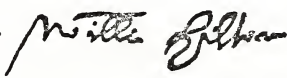
m<sup>r</sup> Peters consented to this l<sup>er</sup>  
but is not in Lon. at the p'sent  
coming away of the ship.

[Endorsed:] m<sup>r</sup> Tho Welde's letter 7<sup>ber</sup> 43



## THE DOVER SETTLEMENT AND THE HILTONS.

Communicated by JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston.

THE article entitled "Some of the Descendants of William Hilton," published by me in the REGISTER for April, 1877 (xxx. 179), contained a brief account of William Hilton, who came from London to Plymouth in New England, in the "Fortune," Nov. 11, 1621, and who died in York, Maine, in 1655 or 1656. It was illustrated by a heliotype of his letter to John Winthrop the younger, dated Piscataqua, April 18, 1633, which gives a specimen of his handwriting. In the Mass. Archives (III. 237), there is a petition of the inhabitants of York, which was presented to the General Court in 1655, in the matter of the complaint of Edward Godfrey against the town of York,  and the following is a facsimile of his signature as it appears on that petition.

That this William Hilton could not have been the William Hilton of Newbury, afterward of Charlestown, who died in Charlestown, 7: 7: 1675, was conclusively shown in the article above referred to. I further stated that their relationship to each other was not as yet clearly established, and I expressed a doubt whether William Hilton of Charlestown could have been the son of the William first above named. This question is at last settled by the discovery of the following petition, which Mr. William B. Trask has just found in the Suffolk Court files, and it is now certain that they were father and son. But this solution of the difficulty leaves William Hilton, senior, with two sons each named William; for William Hilton of York was also his son, as appears by the following deposition,\* which was printed in the REGISTER, xxx. 184.

The Deposition of Major John Davess aged 70 years, or y'abouts, & Cap<sup>t</sup>: Charles F[r]ost aged 52 years or thereabouts, these Deponents respectively testify, & Say y<sup>t</sup> Willia[m] Hilton now rescident in yorke, in the Province of Mayne, was Commonly known, & [repu]ted, to bee y<sup>e</sup> sonn of William Hilton Senior deceased, & formerly lived in Yorke abo[ve] on y<sup>t</sup> Tract of Land, y<sup>t</sup> lyeth on the South, or South West side of y<sup>e</sup> River [ ] yorke over against the fishing flakes, & next the Ferry, & further Sayth no[t]


Taken upon oath in Court this 30<sup>th</sup>: of May 1683 : p Edw: Rishw[orth]  
Recor<sup>d</sup>:"

Although it is unusual for two brothers to bear the same christian name, it is not an unheard of thing, and instances, though rare,

\* York Deeds, iii. 125.





are met with in the history of other families.\* Perhaps documents may yet be brought to light which will explain this circumstance. The following is a fac-simile of the signature of William Hilton of Charlestown,  the petitioner hereinafter named. It was affixed to the verdict of the jury in the case of John Giffard *vs.* John Hathorne, and was found by Mr. Trask among the papers on file in that case, which was tried at the Court of Assistants in Boston, March 2, 1674.

To the Honored Generall Court now assembled at Boston

The petition of William Hilton

Humbly sheweth

Where as your petitioners father William Hilton came ouer into New England about the yeare Anno: Dom: 1621: & yo<sup>r</sup> petitioner came about one Yeare & an halfe after, and In a little tyme following settled our selues vpon the River of Pischataq. with Mr Edw: Hilton, who were the first English planters there: W<sup>t</sup> haueing much Intercourse with y<sup>e</sup> Indians by way of Trayd, & mutuall giueing & receauing, amongst whome one Tahanto Sagamore of Penecooke, for diuerse kinduesses receaūd from your petitioners father & him selfe, did freely giue vnto the aforesd William Hilton Senior & William Hilton Junio<sup>r</sup> six Miles of Land lijug on y<sup>e</sup> River Penneconaquigg, being a riuerlett runneing into the riuer Penacooke to y<sup>e</sup> Eastward, the sd Land to be bounded soe as may be most for y<sup>e</sup> best accommodation of your sd petitioner his heyres & assignes. The sd Tahanto did alsoe freely giue to the sd father & sun, & to y<sup>r</sup> heyres for euer, Two Miles of the best Meddow Land lijug on the North East side of the River of Pennicooke adioyning to the sd River. with all y<sup>e</sup> app'tenances, which sd Tract of Land & Meddows were given in the P'sence of Darby Fejld & seuerall Indians In the yeare 1636: At w<sup>h</sup> tyme Tahanto went with the aforesd Hiltons to the Land<sup>s</sup>, & y<sup>o</sup>f gaue them possession, All w<sup>ch</sup> Commonly is known to the Antient Inhabitants of Pischatq, & for the further Confirmation of the sd Gyft or grant, your petitione<sup>r</sup> hath a renewed Deede from the sd Tahanto. & since yo<sup>r</sup> petitioner vnderstand<sup>s</sup> that y<sup>r</sup> bee many grants of Land<sup>s</sup> lately given y<sup>r</sup>abouts to bee layd out, And least any should bee mistaken in Chuesing y<sup>r</sup> place, & y<sup>r</sup>by Intrench vpon yo<sup>r</sup> petitioners right<sup>s</sup>: for preuenting w<sup>o</sup>f

Your petitioner humbly Craueth that his Grant may bee confirmed by this Court, & that A B C or any two of them may bee fully Impoured to sett forth the bounds of all the aboue mentioned Land<sup>s</sup>, & make true returne y<sup>o</sup>f vnto this Hono<sup>r</sup>d Court, And your petitioner as in duty hee is bound shall pray for y<sup>o</sup>r future Well fayre & prosperity.

Boston. June. 1. 1660. The comitteee haueing considered the contents of this pet. do not Judge meet y<sup>t</sup> the Court grant the same. but haueing considered the petitioners grounds for the app<sup>b</sup>acōn of the Indians grant. do Judge meet that 300. acc<sup>s</sup> of the said land be set out to y<sup>e</sup> pet<sup>r</sup>. by a comitteee chosen by this Court. so as y<sup>t</sup> it may not p<sup>j</sup>udice any plantacōn. and

\* For a case in point, see the REGISTER for October, 1881 (xxxv. 372), in the article entitled "Thomas Hule of Newbury, Mass., 1637. His English Origin and Connections," by the Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., of Elizabethtown, N. Y.



this as a finall end & issue of all futuer claimes by vertue of such grant.  
from y<sup>e</sup> Indians.

THOMAS DANFORTH

ELEA. LUSHER

The magists Approove of this Retourn  
if theire brethren y<sup>e</sup> depu<sup>ts</sup> Consent hereto.

HENRY BARTHOLMEW.

Edw Rawson Secrety.

Consented to by the Deputies William Torrey Cleric.

[Endorsed] The petition of William Hilton ent<sup>rd</sup> w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> magis<sup>ts</sup> 31 May  
1660 & x<sup>e</sup> pd ent.

Tahanto<sup>s</sup> Deed dd out p m<sup>r</sup> Danf

William Hiltons petitio Entred & referred to the Comitte.

But this petition is not interesting solely to the genealogist. It has even historical importance. In the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for May, 1876, Dr. Charles Deane published some very valuable notes on a recently discovered indenture, dated Dec. 14, 1622, between David Thomson, of Plymouth, England, of the one part, and three merchants, Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill and Leonard Pomery also of Plymouth, of the other part, for making a settlement on the Piscataqua River. In these notes he controverts this statement made by Hubbard in his History of New England :

"Some merchants and other gentlemen in the west of England, belonging to the cities of Exeter, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and towns of Plymouth, Dorchester, &c. . . . having obtained patents for several parts of the country of New England, . . . made some attempt of beginning a plantation in some place about Pascataqua river, about the year 1623 . . . They sent over that year, one Mr. David Thompson, with Mr. Edward Hilton, and his brother, Mr. William Hilton, who had been fishmongers in London, with some others, that came along with them, furnished with necessaries for carrying on a plantation there. Possibly others might be sent after them in the years following, 1624 and 1625 ; some of whom first, in probability, seized on a place called the Little Harbour, on the west side of Pascataqua river, toward, or at, the mouth thereof ; the Hiltons, in the mean while, setting up their stages higher up the river, toward the northwest, at or about a place since called Dover. But at that place called the Little Harbour, it is supposed, was the first house set up that ever was built in those parts. . . . Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason might have a principal hand in carrying on that design, but were not the sole proprietors therein," &c. (pp. 214, 215).

Dr. Deane shows that "the first authentic information of Edward Hilton's presence here is given by Bradford, who says he contributed, in 1628, £1 toward the Thomas Morton affair," and lays stress upon the fact that where applicants for a grant of land had been living in the country, or on the spot, for a number of years, more or less, such term of residence was usually cited in the patent as a consideration therefor ; but that the language of the Hilton Patent\*

\* This Patent was printed in the REGISTER for July, 1870 (xxiv. 264). It bears date March 12, 1629-30, and the livery of seizin was July 7, 1631.



is hardly that which would have been used if Edward Hilton had been here for seven or any considerable number of years. It is worded as follows :

"For and in considera<sup>o</sup>n that Edward Hilton & his Associates hath already at his and their owne proper costs and charges transported sundry servants to plant in New England aforesaid at a place there called by the natives Weacanacohunt otherwise Hilton's point lying some two leagues from the mouth of the River Paskataquack in New England aforesaid where they have already Built some houses, and planted Corne. And for that he doth further intend by Gods Divine Assistance, to transport thither more people and cattle, to the good increase and advancement & for the better settling and strengthing of their planta<sup>o</sup>n," &c. &c.

He shows that William Hilton and his family had left Plymouth by 1627, and says that "if his brother Edward was then living at Dover, it would be natural to suppose that he joined him; but, though he is subsequently found in that neighborhood, I believe he cannot be traced as having lived either at Dover Neck or at Coheco. Neither his name nor that of Edward is affixed to the 'Dover Combination' of 20 October, 1640."

But this petition in the Suffolk Court files is newly discovered evidence, and reopens the case so far as the Hiltons are concerned. It corroborates the statement of Hubbard as to the date of the Dover settlement. William Hilton came in the "Fortune" Nov. 11, 1621, and was followed in the "Anne," July or August, 1623, by his wife and two children, one of whom was the petitioner. In the allotments of land in Plymouth in 1623, there was granted to him one acre lying "to the sea, eastward"\* and to his wife and two children three acres butting "against the swampe & reed-ponde." Hubbard says that the friends of John Lyford, who came over in the beginning of the year 1624, and who was driven from the colony soon after with some of his adherents, affirmed "that the first occasion of the quarrel with them was the baptizing of Mr. Hilton's child, who was not joined to the church at Plymouth."† The stay of the Hiltons in Plymouth was a short one, a few months probably, less than a year at the utmost. William Hilton the younger says that "In a little tyme following" his arrival they settled on the Piscataqua River "with Mr Edw: Hilton."

While in England in 1873-4 I collected much genealogical material concerning the name of Hilton, but several very promising clues having failed one after another, I did not succeed in satisfactorily establishing a connection with any of the numerous branches of the Hilton family in England. Bearing in mind the statement of Hubbard that William and Edward Hilton had been fishmongers in London, I went one morning to Fishmongers' Hall. This guild

\* Plymouth Colony Records, xii. 5 and 6.

† Hubbard's Hist. of New England, chap. xvi.



—one of the oldest and richest of the twelve great companies—suffered severely in the Great Fire of 1666, and many of its records were destroyed. I found the persons in charge indisposed at first to give me any information at all, evidently considering my request to look at their books a very suspicious one, but after the object of my visit had been more fully explained, the clerk, while stating that it was impossible to allow a stranger to see the records, very courteously offered to examine them himself, and reported after some search that he had found in only two instances the name of Hilton, "Pawle" Hilton in 1616, and Edward Hilton in 1621. He promised however to make further investigation and to send me the result. A few days afterward I received the following letter :

Fishmongers' Hall, London, E. C., 19th February, 1874.

Sir :

On again searching the books, I am quite unable to trace any such name as William Hilton. I have gone back some years. The only names mentioned are Pawle Hilton and Edward Hilton, the latter being admitted as Freeman in the year 1621, as stated by you.

Yours truly,

Per W. B. Towse,

J. WRENCH TOWSE.

John T. Hassam, Esq., Castle and Falcon Hotel,  
Aldersgate St., London, E. C.

The only Paul Hilton I could discover any trace of in Doctors' Commons was Paul Hilton of St. Helen's, London. His widow Eleanor was appointed administratrix of his estate, December 16, 1656. On searching the records of the Parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, I found there the following entry : " Paul Hilton leather-sellers' pensioner buried y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> of May 1656." He certainly could not have been a fishmonger. As the list from which the clerk read in Fishmongers' Hall was evidently from its appearance, although I did not have an opportunity of examining it closely, a modern compilation from some earlier papers or rolls, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that " Pawle " Hilton was a mistake of the copyist for William Hilton. We are then safe in considering that William Hilton and Edward Hilton were admitted Freemen of the Fishmongers' Company in 1616 and 1621 respectively.

I have set forth the matter with this minuteness because I feel convinced that some future investigator who can bring such influence to bear as will give him access to the original papers and records of the Fishmongers' Company, may there obtain clues which will enable him to solve the question of the birth and parentage of William and Edward Hilton, and make a valuable contribution to the history of the English settlements on the Piscataqua.

The answer of the General Court to this petition of William Hilton is to be found in the Mass. Col. Records, IV. (Pt. I.) 430. In the Mass. Archives, XVI. 364, is the following petition, which was printed in the REGISTER, xxxi. 194 :





To the honored Gen<sup>l</sup>: Court Now sitting in Boston the 18<sup>th</sup>. March 168 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 The humble petition of James Russell Executo<sup>r</sup> to his honored ffather Richd  
 Russell Esq<sup>r</sup>. to this honored Court is y<sup>t</sup>. whereas my honored ffather long  
 Since bought of m<sup>r</sup> William Hilton of Charltowne A certain peell or tract of  
 Land y<sup>t</sup>. was conveyd to y<sup>e</sup>. Said Hilton by tahanto Indian Saggamoar of  
 penny Cooke and Also Acknowledged & recorded, as Appears by Said  
 Deeds in Court. w<sup>ch</sup>. Still want the Confirmation of this Court to make y<sup>e</sup>  
 Said Deeds Authentick, w<sup>ch</sup>. is humbly requested from this Court y<sup>t</sup>. they  
 wold pleas to confirme y<sup>e</sup> Same w<sup>ch</sup>. will oblidge

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JA: RUSSELL.

In Answer to this Petition this Court doth grant to m<sup>r</sup> James Russell  
 a Farme of a thousand Acres in lieu of the Lands sold by m<sup>r</sup> Hilton to his  
 Father provided it be laid out together in some free place within the limits  
 of Said Grant or in any other free place thereabouts.

The Magist<sup>rs</sup>. have passed this with reference to the consent of their  
 Brethren the dep<sup>ty</sup>s. March. 20<sup>th</sup>. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

20 m<sup>rch</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

SAMUEL NOWELL p order.

The Deputs Judge meete to respite the Determination hereof untill the  
 next Session of this Court.

William Torrey Cleric.

In the "Notes and Queries" published in the REGISTER for  
 April, 1880 (xxxiv. 203), I asked for further information concern-  
 ing a sloop stolen from York harbor November 8, 1711, by a  
 Frenchman and three Indians, and their pursuit by Ensign William  
 Hilton of York with six of his company and six of the inhabitants,  
 which resulted in the recovery of the sloop and the killing and scalp-  
 ing of the Indians.

The following letter has recently been found by Mr. Trask in the  
 Suffolk Court files. The signature is an autograph, but the body  
 of the letter and its superscription are in another hand. The "other  
 affairer" here referred to may be that about which the inquiry was  
 made.

Portsm<sup>o</sup> x<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1711

May It Please yo<sup>r</sup> Excell.

Heare is with me five of y<sup>e</sup>: 8 Volluntier y<sup>t</sup> Listed with me, when I  
 was Down att Boston: three of them are Deserted: Viz<sup>th</sup>: Sam<sup>l</sup> Harrison:  
 John Hayes: haue rec<sup>d</sup> the Countries allowance of provisions: Both att  
 Newichawanack: and York: I understand they are Both in Boston: Har-  
 rison: Keeps att the windmill: Sam<sup>l</sup> Williams Keeps att Linn: John Hayes  
 Is married in Boston I understand: they haue Every one rec<sup>d</sup> mony of  
 me in Listing in this Expedition vnder Collo<sup>n</sup>. Walton: If yo<sup>r</sup> Excellency  
 think fitt to order they may be sent allong: I have writ to yo<sup>r</sup> Excellency  
 Concerning my other affairer and am

Yo<sup>r</sup> Excellencys most Humble & obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

*William Hilton*

To His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Generall & Governor in Chief:  
 In and over: her Maj<sup>ty</sup><sup>ty</sup> Province of Massachusetts & New hampshire  
 &c.



The following are fac-similes of the signatures of Captain Amos Hilton<sup>6</sup> (1741-1783), Captain Amos Hilton<sup>6</sup> (1764-1796), and Captain Amos Hilton<sup>7</sup> (1786-1850), mentioned in the article entitled "Some of the Descendants of William Hilton," above referred to.

*Amos Hilton*

1778.

*Amos Hilton*

Port Louis, Isle of France, Nov. 22, 1789.

*Amos Hilton*

Leghorn, Feb. 2, 1813.

### BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree.

**T**HE following records are copied from the original entries on the town book of Braintree. In the REGISTER, vols. xi. p. 333; xii. pp. 107, 347; xiii. 213, will be found the earliest returns made by the clerk of this town to the clerk of the court of the county of Suffolk, from the record in the custody of the city registrar of Boston.

SOLOMON CURTIS son of Deodatus Curtis and Rebeckah Curtis his wife was borne the eighth day of June: 1643.

Hanna Jewell Daughter of Tomas Jewell & Grizell his wife borne the 27 day of the 12 month 1643.

Peter Scott y<sup>e</sup> son of Benjamin Scott & Hannah his wife was borne y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of March, 1643.

Eliazer soone of Henry Adams and Elisabeth His wife was Borne the 5 Day of ye 6 month, 1644.

Samuel soone of William Alyes & mary His wife was Borne the 24 of the 12 month, 1646.

Edmond Sheffield soone of Edmond Sheffield & His wife Borne the 15 of the 10 month, 1646.

Hannah Daughter of William osborne & Frizund His wife was borne the 24 of the 6 month 1646.

Elisabeth daughter of thomas willmott & elisabeth His wife was Borne the 4 D 2 m<sup>o</sup> 1647.

Mary daughter of James Couve & Mary His wife was Borne the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the 3 month 1647.

Jasper soone of Henry Adams & Elisabeth His wife was Borne the 23 D of the 4 month 1647.

Samuell soone of Henry Neale & Martha His wife Borne the 31 of the 5 month 1647.

William soone of William Veasie & Elinor His wife borne the 6 of the 8 month 1647.

Elisabeth daughter of Thomas Thaire & His wife borne 23 of 1 mo. 1647.



Samuell the soone of George Rugels & Elizabeth His wife was Borne the 3 Day of the 11 month 1648.

John soone of Edward Inman & His wife Borne the 18 of the 7 month 1648.

Henry soone of Henry Neale & Martha His wife was Borne the 19 Day of the 1 month 1649.

Elizabeth Daughter of Henry Adames & Elisabeth His wife was borne the eleventh Day of the ninth month 1649. 11. 9. 49

Ann Sheffield Daughter of Edmd Sheffield Borne the 1 Day of the 2 month 1649.

Bezaliell soone of William Osborne & Frizund His wife was Borne the eight Day of the first month, 1649. 8 1 49

Abigall Daughter of Francis Gould and Roose His wife was Borne the 18 Day of the 12 month 1649.

John soone of Francis Eliote & Mary His wife was Born the seventeen Day of the second month 1650.

Henry Adams And Elisabeth Paine were married the seventeene day of the eight month 1643.

Joseph Adams and Abigal Baxter were married the second day of the ninth month 1650.

Steven Payne and Hanna Bas were married the 15 of the 9 mo. 1651.

Samuell Staples and Mary Boles were married the (30) (6) (52).

Samuell Dearing & Bethia Baxter were married 1647.

Dr. John Morly & Constant Starr were married the 20 day of the 2 month 1647.

Daniel Weld & Ann Hide married the 30 Day of the 5 month 1647.

Robert Permetter & Leah Wheatly were married the 13 Day of the 2 month 1648.

Edmond Quinsie & Joane Hoare were married the 26 Day of the 5 month 1648.

Moses Paine Buried the 2 Day of the 4 month 1643. 2. 4. 43.

Henry Adames Buried the 8 Day of the 8 month 1646. 8. 8. 46.

Also wife of Daniell Weld Buried the 18 Day of the 2 month 1647.

Georg Ludkin Buried the 22 of the 12 month 1647.

Daniel Owen the sonne of Wilem Owen buried the 14 day 8 mo 1651.

Josiah Ales the sonne of Wilem Ales and Mary his wife was buried the (8) mo (30) 1651.

Martha Nell the wife of Henery Nell was buried the (23) (5) (53).

Sarea the daughter of Henery Nell and Martha his wife was buried the (16) (3) (53).

Hanna the daughter of Henery Nell and Hannah his wife was buried the (20) (9) (51).

Joseph Arnoll and Rebecka Curtis were married the (8) of (1) mo. 1648.

Wilem Owen and Elizabeth Davies were married the (29) of (7) (50.)

Wilom Arnoll the sonne of Joseph Arnoll and rebecka his wife was born the 16 day of (1) mo. 1649.

John Holl the sonne of Edward Holl and Hester his wife was born the (23) of (11) mo. 1650.

Josiah Alles the sonne of Wilim Alles and Mary his wife was born the (8) mo (20) 1651.



Samuel Walsbe the sonne of David Walsbe and Hanna his wife was born the (9) of (2) mo (51).

James Yorke the sonne of James Yorke and Johanna his wife was borne the (14) day (4) mo. (48).

Ruth Curtis daughter of Deodatus and Rebecka his wife was born the (8) (11) (1647).

Joseph Arnoll the sonne of Joseph Arnoll and Rebeka his wife was born the (18) (8) (52).

Hanna Adams the daughter of Joseph Adams and Abagall his wife was born the (13) of the (9) (1652).

Submit the sonne of Alexsander Plumly and Hester his wife was born the (8) (11) (53).

Mary Allis the daughter of Wilom Allis and Mary his wife was born the (25) (8) (53).

Sarra the daughter of Henery Nell and Martha his wife was born the (23) (5) (53).

Mary the daughter of Francis Goole and Ros his wife was born (23) (10) (51).

Martha the daughter of Francis Goole and Ros his wife was born the (15) (8) (54).

Hanna the daughter of Henry Nell and Hanna his wife was born the (2) (2) (51).

Elisabeth Ruggles the daughter of George Ruggles and Elisabeth his wife was borne the (16) (12).

Sarah Ruggles the daughter of George Ruggles and Elisabeth his wife was borne the (29) (7).

Mehetabell Ruggles the daughter of George Ruggles and Elisabeth his wife was borne the (16) (5) 1650.

Isaac Sheffield the sonne of Edmond Sheffield and Mary his wife was borne the (15) (1) 1651.

Mary Sheffield the daughter of Edmond Sheffield and Mary his wife was borne the (14) (4) 1653.

Matthew Sheffield the daughter of Edmond Sheffield and Mary his wife was borne the (26) (3) 1655.

Jonathan Hoidon the sone of John hoidon and Susanna his wife was borne the (19) (3) 1640.

Hanna hoidon the daughter of John hoidon and Susanna his wife was borne the 2<sup>m</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1642.

ebenezer hoidon the sone of John hoidon and Susanna his wife was borne the 12 mo 7<sup>th</sup> 1645.

nehemiah hoidon the sone of John hoidon and Susanna his wife was borne the (14) (12) 1647.

hanna peniman the daughter of James peniman and Liddia his wife was borne the (26) (3) 1648.

abigaill peniman the daughter of James peniman and Liddia his wife was borne the (27) (10) 1651.

Mary peniman the daughter of James peniman and Liddia his wife was borne the (29) (7) 1653.

Samuell peniman the sone of James peniman and Liddia his wife was borne the

Mary Saunders the daughter of John Saunders and Mary his wife was borne the 12 mo 10<sup>th</sup> 1653.

moses payne the son of Moses payne and elisabeth his wife was borne the (16) (5) 1646.





Elisabeth payne the daughter of Moses payne and Elisabeth his wife was borne the 6 mo 5<sup>th</sup> 1648.

Sarah payne the daughter of Moses payne and Elisabeth his wife was born the (30) (11) 1650.

Moses payne the second sone of Moses payne and Elisabeth his wife was borne the (26) (4) 1652.

Mary payne the daughter of Moses and Elisabeth his wife was borne the 12 mo 1. 1655.

William payne the sone of Moses payne and Elisabeth his wife was borne the 2 mo 1. 1657.

Mary nucome the daughter of Francis nucome and Rachell his wife was borne 1 mo 2. 1640.

Sarah nucome the daughter of Francis nucome and Rachell his wife was borne the (30) (4) 1643.

Judith nucome the daughter of Francis nucome and Rachell his wife was borne the (16) (11) 1645.

Peter nucome the sone of Francis nucome and Rachell his wife was borne the (16) (3) 1648.

Abigail nucome the daughter of Francis nucome and Rachell his wife was borne the (16) (5) 1651.

Leah nucome the daughter of Francis nucome and Rachell his wife was borne the (30) (5) 1654.

Mary Shed the daughter of Daniel Shed and Mary his wife was borne the 1 mo 8<sup>th</sup> 1647.

Daniel Shed the sone of Daniel Shed and Mary his wife was borne the (30) (6) 1649.

Hannah Shed the daughter of Daniel Shed and Mary his wife was borne the 7<sup>th</sup> mo 7<sup>th</sup> 1651.

John Shed the sone of Daniel Shed and Mary his wife was borne the 1 mo. 2. 1654.

Elisabeth Shed the daughter of Daniel Shed and Mary his wife was borne the (17) (4) 1656.

Zachariah Shed the sone of Daniel Shed and Mary his wife was borne the (17) (4) 1656. borne ———

David Walsbee the sone of David ——— was borne the ———\*

Joseph Adams the sone of Joseph Addams and Abigail his wife was borne the (24) (10) 1654.

John Addams the sone of Joseph Addams and Abigail his wife was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo 12 1656.

Joseph Saunders the sone of Martin Saunders and Liddia his wife was borne the 3 mo 8<sup>th</sup> 1657.

Mary Gatlive the daughter of Thomas Gatlive and Prudence his wife was borne (13) (12) 1655.

Rachell Staples the daughter of Samuel Staples and Mary his wife was borne the (31) (8) 1657.

James Lovitt the sone of Daniel Lovitt and Johanna his wife was borne the 5 mo 8<sup>th</sup> 1648.

Mary Lovitt the daughter of Daniel Lovitt and Johanna his wife was borne the 1 mo 7<sup>th</sup> 1651.

Martha Lovitt the daughter of Daniel Lovitt and Johanna his wife was borne the 4<sup>th</sup> mo 7<sup>th</sup> 1654.

\* Born 29<sup>th</sup> 7 mo. 1655. See REGISTER, xii. 102.



hanna Lovitt the daughter of daniel Lovitt and Johanna his wiffe was borne the (30) (1) 1656.

John Woodlande the sone of John Woodlande and Martha his wiffe was borne the (25) (1) 1651.

mary harbour the daughter of John harbour and Jael his wiffe was borne the 1 mo 1. 1655.

hanna harbour the daughter of John harbour and Jael his wiffe was borne the (29) (11) 1657.

mary Ellisson the daughter of Richard ellisson and thamasin his wiffe was borne the (15) (6) 1646.

hanna ellisson the daughter of Richard ellisson and thamasin his wiffe was borne the (24) (5) 1648.

John ellisson the sone of Richard ellisson and thamasin his wiffe was borne the (26) (6) 1650.

Sarah ellisson the daughter of Richard ellisson and thamasin his wiffe was borne the 10<sup>th</sup> mo. 4th 1652.

Thamasin ellisson the daughter of Richard ellisson and thamasin his wiffe was borne the (1) mo 1. 1655.

ellisson the daughter of Richard ellisson and ——\*

John downam the sonne of John downam and dorothy his wiffe was borne the (30) (7) 1644.

Joseph downam the sonne of John downam and dorothy his wiffe was borne the (30) (2) 1645.

John the sonne of John downam and dorothy his wiffe was borne the (1) mo (7) 1652.

mercie downam the daughter of John downam and dorothy his wiffe was borne the (1) m (7) 1652.

Susanna chapman the daughter of Richard chapman and mary his wiffe was borne the (25) (12) 1647.

Hope chapman the sonne of Richard chapman and mary his wiffe was borne the (30) (11) 1654.

mary chapman the daughter of Richard chapman and mary his wiffe was borne the (30) (4) 1657.

elisabeth downam the daughter of deerman downam and elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (15) (11) 1645.

John downam the sonne of deerman downam and elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (15) (12) 1647.

hanna Veasy the daughter of William Veasy and Ellin his wiffe was borne the (18) (1) 1644.

Sollomon Veasy the sonne of William Veasy and Ellin his wiffe was borne the 3<sup>d</sup> mo 11th 1650.

Elisabeth Veasy the daughter of William Veasy and Ellin his wiffe was borne the (13) (8) 1653.

Steevin payne the sonne of Steevin payne and hanna his wiffe was borne the 8th mo. 1. 1652.

Samuell payne the sonne of Steevin payne and hanna his wiffe was borne the 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 10<sup>th</sup> 1654.

hanna payne the daughter of Steevin payne and hanna his wiffe was born the (28) (11) 1655.

Sarah payne the daughter of Steevin payne and hanna his wiffe was borne the 9<sup>th</sup> mo. 1. 1657.

\* Experience Ellison born 2d 6 mo. 1657. See REGISTER, xi. 334.



nathaniel Thayre the sonne of Richard Thayre and dorothy his wiffe was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 1. 1657.

Sarah Tomson the daughter of Samuel Tomson and Sarah his wiffe was borne the 8<sup>th</sup> mo. 27. 1657.

Hannah Kingsly the daughter of Samuel Kingsly and Hannah his wiffe was borne the (27) (5) 1656.

elisabeth Kingsly the daughter of Samuel Kingsly and hannah his wiffe was borne the (22) (9) 1657.

Annah Tomson the daughter of m<sup>r</sup> William Tomson and Annah his wiffe was borne the 1 mo 3. 1648.

Dorothy flynt the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (21) (5) 1642.

Annah flynt the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo 7<sup>th</sup> 1643.

Josiah flynt the sonne of Mr henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (24) (6) 1645.

Margrett flynt the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (20) (4) 1647.

Joanna flynt the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (18) (12) 1648.

David flynt the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (11) (11) 1651.

Seth flynt the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was born the (2) (2) 1653.

Ruth flynt the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (31) (11) 1654.

Cotton flynt and John flynt the sonnes of M<sup>r</sup> henry flynt and margery his wiffe was borne the (16) (7) 1656.

Racheil eliott the daughter of ffancis eliott and mary his wiffe was borne the (26) (8) 1643.

hanna eliott the daughter of ffancis eliott and mary his wiffe was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 8<sup>th</sup> 1651.

John Saunders the sonne of John Saunders and mary his wiffe was borne the (23) (9) 1657.

Samuel Savill the sonne of William Savill and hanna his wiffe was borne the (30) (8) 1643.

Beniamin Savill the sonne of William Savill and hanna his wiffe was born the (28) (8) 1645.

hanna Savill the daughter of William Savill and hanna his wiffe was born the mo 11<sup>th</sup> 1647.

William Savill the sone of William Savill and Sarah his wiffe was borne the (17) (5) 165

John Ames the sonne of William Ames and hanna his wiffe was borne the (24) (3) 1647.

Sarah Ames the daughter of William Ames and hanna his wiffe was borne the 1 mo 1 1650.

Deliverance Ames the daughter of William Ames and hanna his wiffe was borne the 12<sup>th</sup> mo 6<sup>th</sup> 1653.

hannah Niles the daughter of John Niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the (16) (12) 1636.

John Niles the sone of John Niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 1. 1638.

Joseph Niles the sone of John Niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the (15) (6) 1640.



## THE SABIN FAMILY OF AMERICA.

## FOUR GENERATIONS.

By the Rev. ANSON TITTS, Jr., Weymouth, Mass.

1. WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> SABIN, the first progenitor, appeared in the town of Rehoboth, Mass., at the organization of the town in 1643. When he came to America is not known, but tradition says he came from Wales or the south of England, where he had found refuge in flight from France. He was a Huguenot, and was a man of considerable culture; and possessing wealth, as is shown in the account of his estate and gifts for the relieving of the wants of those who suffered from the ravages of the Indians. He was one of the leading spirits of Rehoboth in schools, church and in affairs at Plymouth. Who his first wife was we know not, but she died shortly after 1660. He married second, Martha (born Dec. 11, 1641, a twin sister of Mary), daughter of James and Anna Allen, of Medfield, Dec. 22, 1663. Martha was a sister of Nathaniel and Joseph Allen, who married daughters by the former wife. He died about 1687. His will was made June 4, 1685, and probated in Boston, July 17, 1687, during the administration of Gov. Andros. The original will is on file in Boston. In it are mentioned sixteen of his twenty children. His children by first wife—all born in Rehoboth except two eldest, whose place is unknown:

2. i. SAMUEL.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. —, 1642; m. first, Robert Millard, Nov. 24, 1663; m. second, Samuel Howard. She d. Feb. 7, 1717.
3. iii. JOSEPH, b. May 24, 1645.
4. iv. BENJAMIN, b. May 3, 1646.
5. v. NEHEMIAH, b. May 28, 1647.
- vi. EXPERIENCE, b. June 8, 1648; m. Samuel Bullin Aug. 20, 1672; d. without issue June 14, 1723.
- vii. MARY (or Mercy), b. May 23, 1652; m. Nathaniel Allen. She d. Feb. 27, 1674, leaving son Samuel.
- viii. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 8, 1653; m. Joseph Bullin March 15, 1675; d. without issue May 1, 1721.
- ix. HANNAH, b. Oct. 22, 1654; m. Joseph Allen, of Medfield, Mass., Nov. 10, 1673; removed to Pomfret, Conn.; had 12 children.
- x. PATIENCE, b. Dec. —, 1655.
- xi. JEREMIAH, b. Jan. 24, 1657. Perhaps Jonathan, as a Jonathan is mentioned as being in the Narraganset Expedition, 1676. Bliss's Hist. of Rehoboth, p. 117.
- xii. SARAH, b. July 27, 1660.

Children by second wife:

6. xiii. JAMES, b. Jan. 1, 1664-5.
7. xiv. JOHN, b. Aug. 27, 1666.
- xv. HEZEKIAH, b. April 3, 1669; d. —, 1693.
- xvi. NOAH, b. March 1, 1671; d. —, 1694.
- xvii. MEDITABLE, b. May 15, 1673; m. Joseph Bucklin July 30, 1691; d. Sept. 27, 1751. He died July 23, 1729.
- xviii. MARY, b. Sept. 8, 1675; m. Dec. 3, 1696, Nathaniel Cooper.
- xix. SARAH, b. Feb. 16, 1677.
- xx. MARGARET, b. April 30, 1680; d. July 10, 1697.

2. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> SABIN (*William*<sup>1</sup>). Lived in Rehoboth; m. Mary Bilington Nov. 20, 1663. He was a sergeant in Capt. Samuel Gallope's company "in crusade against Quebec," 1690. He died 1690. Children:





8. i. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 27, 1664.
- ii. MARCY, b. March 8, 1666.
- iii. SARAH, b. Aug. 10, 1667; m. John Kingsly July 1, 1686.
9. iv. ISRAEL, b. June 16, 1673.
- v. EXPERIENCE, b. Oct. 5, 1676; d. Nov. 28, 1676.
- vi. MARY, b. March 4, 1678-9.

3. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> SABIN (*William*<sup>1</sup>). Lived in Rehoboth; m. Waitstill —. He d. Aug. 10, 1690. His widow afterwards m. Jarett Ingraham. Children:

- i. JONATHAN, b. July 12, 1674; m. Catharine —, and had Jonathan, b. Aug. 6, 1703; probably removed to Newport, R. I., before 1707.
- ii. WAITSTILL, b. Oct. 23, 1676.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 16, 1678; m. Dec. 24, 1697, Stephen Randall, of Stonington, Conn.
- iv. EXPERIENCE, b. March 14, 1681; d. May 13, 1681.
- v. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 18, 1682; d. May 8, 1683.
- vi. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 27, 1684; d. Dec. 7, 1707.
- vii. HANNAH, b. Aug. 9, 1687.

4. BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> SABIN (*William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Rehoboth until 1675, when he removed to Roxbury, Mass.; and in 1686 was one of the thirteen pioneers who settled Woodstock, Conn., and joined the same year in purchasing a large tract of land lying just south of Woodstock, Mashamquoit, the present town of Pomfret. He lived in Woodstock until 1705, when he removed to his new purchase. The town of Pomfret was not incorporated until 1713, nor the church organized until 1715, which accounts for his continuing his church relations in Woodstock after his removal. He died in Pomfret July 21, 1725, aged 80. He m. first, Sarah, daughter of John and Rebecca Polly, of Roxbury, who was born June 2, 1650 (a twin of Mary). He m. second, Sarah Parker, July 5, 1678, who died Jan. 22, 1717-8. The will of John Polly mentions "the four motherless children of their daughter Sabin to have their mother's part." Children:

- i. JOSIAH, b. in Rehoboth, Oct. 11, 1669; m. Rebecca Cheney, Roxbury, Mass., June 18, 1706. They resided in Roxbury in 1730, and had two daughters. He died in Pomfret, Feb. 22, 1745.
10. ii. EBENEZER, b. in Rehoboth Dec. 10, 1671.
11. iii. BENJAMIN, b. in Rehoboth Dec. 2, 1673.
- iv. MEDITABLE, b. in Roxbury Sept. 7, 1677.

By second wife:

- v. SARAH, b. in Roxbury Aug. 1, 1679; m. Samuel Adams Jan. 6, 1705, (N. S.)
12. vi. NEHEMIAH, b. in Roxbury Jan. 10, 1681.
- vii. PATIENCE, b. in Roxbury May 3, 1682.
13. viii. JEREMIAH, b. in Roxbury March 11, 1684.
- ix. EXPERIENCE, b. in Roxbury Feb. —, 1686; m. David Morse of Medfield, Aug. 22, 1705.
14. x. STEPHEN, b. in Woodstock May 30, 1689.
15. xi. TIMOTHY, b. in Woodstock, —, 1694.

5. NEHEMIAH<sup>2</sup> SABIN (*William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Rehoboth; m. Elizabeth Fuller, August 4, 1672. He was slain by the Indians June, 1676. Children:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. May 10, 1673.
- ii. DAVID, b. Nov. 10, 1674; d. Feb. 4, 1674-5.
- > iii. DANIEL, mentioned in Rehoboth records Feb. 7, 1689, as an orphan son of Nehemiah.—Bliss, Hist. of Rehoboth, p. 125. Daniel settled in Windham, Conn., where he married Abigail Abbe, daughter of Obadiah, March 18, 1701. He died Nov. 9, 1755.



6. JAMES<sup>2</sup> SABIN (*William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Rehoboth; m. Oct. 18, 1689, Abigail Brazier, of Charlestown, Mass., a daughter of Edward, born Dec. 18, 1664. Children:

- i. STEPHEN, d. 18 June, 1690. [?]
- ii. HEZEKIAH, b. June 1, 1690.
16. iii. NOAH, b. Feb. 24, 1691-2.
17. iv. JOSEPH, b. July 6, 1694.
18. v. JAMES, b. May 22, 1696.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 2, 1697-8; d. Feb. 12, 1698.
19. vii. DAVID, b. Feb. 8, 1698-9.
- viii. MARTHA, b. April 9, 1702; m. Thomas Perry, Sept. 19, 1728.
- ix. ABIGAIL, b. May 16, 1704; m. Benjamin French Jan. 7, 1724-5.

7. JOHN<sup>2</sup> SABIN (*William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Rehoboth until 1691, when he removed to Pomfret, Conn. He was a "leading military spirit," "a bold and active pioneer." His military services were acknowledged by the colonial governments. Until 1715 his church connections were at Woodstock. Vide Miss Larned's excellent History of Windham County, Conn. He m. Dec. 3, 1689, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Peck, born Feb. 2, 1669, and died Oct. 1, 1738. Maj. John Sabin d. Oct. 25, 1742. Children:

- i. JUDITH, b. in Rehoboth Aug. 26, 1690; m. Joseph Leavens.
20. ii. HEZEKIAH, b. in Pomfret Nov. 5, 1692.
21. iii. JOHN, b. in Pomfret Jan. —, 1695-6.
22. iv. NOAH, b. in Pomfret Jan. 27, 1697.

8. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Rehoboth; m. first, Grace ———; m. second, Ruth Read. Children:

- i. ISAAC, b. Feb. 2, 1695.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 29, 1697.
- iii. GRACE, b. April 5, 1699; m. Jeremiah Robinson March 27, 1718.
- iv. EXPERIENCE, b. May 22, 1700.
- v. PATIENCE, b. Oct. 3, 1704.
- vi. EBENEZER, b. Aug. 1, 1705; d. Sept. —, 1705.
- vii. MERCY, b. Aug. 19, 1706.

By second wife:

- viii. ELIJAH, b. Feb. 9, 1722.

9. ISRAEL<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Rehoboth, afterwards in Attleboro'; m. May 20, 1696, Mary Ormsbee. Children:

- i. SARAH, b. March 26, 1697.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. March 31, 1698.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 21, 1700.
- iv. ISRAEL, b. Oct. 8, 1701.
- v. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 26, 1703.
- vi. JOSIAH, b. June 3, 1705, in Attleboro'.
- vii. MARGARET, b. Feb. 5, 1706-7, in Attleboro'.
- viii. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 14, 1708, in Attleboro'.
- ix. ELEAZER, b. Feb. 21, 1710-11, in Attleboro'.
- x. MARY, b. June 15, 1712, in Attleboro'.

10. EBENEZER<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Benjamin*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>). Resided in Woodstock; m. Susanna ———. A Susanna Sabin was admitted to "full communion" in Roxbury in June, 1696. (Rec. Com. Rep. Roxbury Records, page 102.) He was Ensign in 1700 in expedition against Canada. He d. Sept. 18, 1739. Children:

- i. EBENEZER, b. July 8, 1696.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 23, 1701.
- iii. SUSANNA, b. April 5, 1704.
23. iv. JOSUAH, b. May 26, 1706.



- v. MEHITABLE, b. July 21, 1711 ; d. May 19, 1739.
- vi. SETH, b. Oct. 21, 1714.

11. BENJAMIN<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Woodstock, afterwards Pomfret; m. Elizabeth Davis. Nov. 4, 1700. Roxbury Records. She d. May 16, 1753. He d. Dec. 28, 1750. Children :

- i. BENJAMIN, b. in Woodstock June 12, 1702.
- ii. SARAH, b. in Woodstock Dec. 21, 1703.
- iii. ELISHA, b. in Woodstock May 16, 1705 ; settled in Dudley, Mass.
- iv. PETER, b. in Pomfret Sept. 15, 1707.
- v. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 27, 1709.
- vi. ISAAC, b. Aug. 2, 1711.
- vii. ELIZABETH, } twins, b. Dec. 10, 1714.
- viii. MARY, }
- ix. ESTHER, b. Aug. 24, 1719 ; m. John Wilson, Dedham, Mass.

12. NEHEMIAH<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Married first, Elizabeth Boyden, of Medfield, Mass., where he resided until about 1716, when he returned to Pomfret ; m. second, Ruth Cooper, Dec. 3, 1735. He died July 5, 1746. Children, by first wife :

- i. ABIGAIL, b. May 15, 1703 ; m. John Parkhurst.
- ii. THOMAS, b. Dec. 2, 1705 ; d. Aug. 6, 1706.
- iii. SARAH, b. Jan. 10, 1709 ; m. ——— Bacon, and d. before 1746.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. June 5, 1711 ; m. Jonathan Lyon.
- v. NEHEMIAH, b. Sept. 9, 1713, probably d. before 1741.
- vi. MARY, b. June 5, 1718.
- vii. EXPERIENCE, b. Aug. 12, 1720 ; m. Jonathan Kingsley.

By second wife :

- viii. SYBIL, b. July 18, 1736.
- ix. LOIS, b. Dec. 21, 1738.
- x. NEHEMIAH, b. April 8, 1741 ; m. Mary Rice May 12, 1763 ; settled in Tolland, Conn., where eight children were born, among them Elijah R., a Methodist clergyman, the father of Hon. Lorenzo Sabine. [See REGISTER, 1879, p. 433.]
- xi. THOMAS, b. April 9, 1744.
- xii. EBENEZER, b. July 1, 1746.

13. JEREMIAH<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Pomfret ; m. Abigail ———. He d. Jan. 20, 1775, aged 90 years and 10 months. Children :

- i. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 18, 1712.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. April 7, 1714.
- iii. URIAH, b. April 11, 1715.
- iv. JEREMIAH, b. Feb. 17, 1717.
- v. MOSES, b. Jan. 27, 1719.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. June 26, 1721.
- vii. AARON, b. Dec. 14, 1723.
- viii. HANNAH, b. March 23, 1725.
- ix. HEZEKIAH, b. Sept. 27, 1727.

14. STEPHEN<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Medfield, Mass., where he was selectman, town treasurer and schoolmaster. Married first, Elizabeth Mason, of Dedham. June 3, 1718, in Boston, by Samuel Sewall. She died Jan. 30, 1730. Married second, Susanna, widow of John Plympton. He d. in 1737. Children :

- i. SARAH, b. Jan. 19, 1718-19 ; m. Richard Mann ; d. Jan. 18, 1748.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 7, 1720 ; d. Jan. 13, 1744.
- iii. PATIENCE, b. Nov. 7, 1722 ; m. Simon Harding ; d. June 11, 1751.
- iv. PHEBE, b. April 15, 1725 ; d. May 23, 1745.
- v. STEPHEN, b. May 14, 1727 ; d. Aug. 19, 1744.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 12, 1729 ; perhaps d. young.



15. TIMOTHY<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Benjamin.<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Pomfret; m. first, Martha Johnson, Feb. 5, 1717, who died Oct. 2, 1745; m. second, Experience Houghton, Oct. 14, 1746, the widow of William Houghton, of Lancaster, Mass. He died May 9, 1780. Children:

- i. HULDAH, b. June 21, 1719.
- ii. NATHANIEL, b. May 18, 1721; d. Nov. 7, 1746.
- iii. TIMOTHY, b. Oct. 11, 1723; d. Oct. 7, 1743.
- iv. ISHABOD, b. May 25, 1726.
- v. MARTHA, b. Aug. 30, 1728.
- vi. JOSIAH, b. Feb. 8, 1730.
- vii. DANIEL, b. Jan. 31, 1734; d. Oct. 17, 1743.
- viii. SARAH, b. May 4, 1737; d. Dec. 26, 1749.

16. NOAH<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*James.<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Rehoboth; m. Jan. —, 1713–4, Ruth (Bliss) Walker, second wife and widow of Samuel Walker—a daughter of Samuel and Mary Bliss, born Nov. 11, 1687. She had three children by Mr. Walker. He died —, 1774. His will mentions a wife Abigail. Children:

- i. NOAH, b. Oct. 28, 1714. [See Sabine's Loyalists, and Hist. Eastern Vermont, pp. 6 and 696.]
- ii. THOMAS, b. Dec. 16, 1716.
- iii. RACHEL, b. March 2, 1718–19; m. Edward Hedden, Rehoboth.
- iv. SARAH, b. Aug. 2, 1722.

17. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*James.<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Rehoboth; m. Mary —. He died about 1750. Children:

- i. URIAH, b. July 25, 1725.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. July 3, 1728.
- iii. MARY, b. Aug. 6, 1733.
- iv. JOHN, b. April 30, 1736.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 11, 1733.
- vi. DANIEL, b. July 31, 1741.

18. JAMES<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*James.<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Rehoboth; m. first, Hannah —; m. second, Dorothy —. Children:

- i. HEPSIBETH, b. Nov. 28, 1721.

By second wife:

- ii. JAMES, b. June 5, 1729.
- iii. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 15, 1731; probably d. young.
- iv. JAMES, b. Feb. 17, 1732–3.
- v. THOMAS, b. Aug. 4, 1731; probably d. young.
- vi. DOLLY, b. March 26, 1737; d. in Providence, R. I., Jan. 2, 1830; unm.
- vii. THOMAS, b. July 21, 1739; d. Sept. 26, 1800.
- viii. WILLIAM, b. July 1, 1741; d. Aug. 4, 1800.
- ix. VASSEL, b. Nov. 19, 1744; m. Martha Freeman Nov. 22, 1768.
- x. MOLLY, b. —, 1748; unm.

19. DAVID<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*James.<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Rehoboth, and in winter 1736 and 7 settled in Hardwick, Mass.; m. first, Jael Peck, of Attleboro', May 19, 1725; m. second, Mary Remington, October 21, 1731. Children:

- i. NOAH, b. Aug. 3, 1732.
- ii. JAEI, } twins, b. Jan. 6, 1739.
- iii. THOMAS, }
- iv. MARY, b. Nov. 21, 1736.
- v. LYDIA, bapt. Sept. 24, 1738, in Hardwick, Mass.
- vi. DAVID, bapt. Oct. 19, 1740, in Hardwick.
- vii. CHLOE, bapt. July —, 1743, in Hardwick.
- viii. LUCY, bapt. Sept. 14, 1746, in Hardwick.





20. HEZEKIAH<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*John,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Pomfret; m. Zerviah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hosmer. Children:

- i. SARAH, bapt. Sept. 27, 1719.
- ii. HEZEKIAH, bapt. Sept. 5, 1720; d. in New Haven, Ct., March 7, 1791.
- iii. HANNAH, b. March 13, bapt. March 18, 1722; m. Gov. Nicholas Cooke, of Providence, R. I. [See Russell Family, p. 150 *et seq.*]
- iv. CHARLES, bapt. April 18, 1725.
- v. JESSE, bapt. Jan. 22, 1727.
- vi. JONATHAN, bapt. Aug. 17, 1729; d. young.
- vii. ZERVIAH, bapt. July 11, 1731.
- viii. ZEBEDIAH, bapt. Jan. 23, 1736.

21. JOHN<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*John,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Pomfret until 1730, then removed to the present town of Franklin, Conn.; m. first, Esther Deming, Nov. 19, 1719, who died May 25, 1728. He m. second, Hannah, daughter of Dr. Comfort Starr, of Dedham, Mass., who died Sept. 13, 1757, aged 57. He was a physician, and interested in church and military affairs. He died March 28, 1742. Children:

- i. BENAJAH, b. Sept. 4, 1720.
- ii. JOHN, b. July 26, 1722.
- iii. JERUSHA, b. Sept. 5, 1724.
- iv. ELIAH, b. Aug. 26, 1726.
- v. ESTHER, b. April 7, 1723.

22. NOAH<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*John,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided on homestead of his father; m. Mary Williams, June 30, 1737. She died April 13, 1768. He died Aug. 7, 1759. Children:

- i. NOAH, b. April 1, 1733.
- ii. JOHN, b. Oct. 25, 1739; d. April 29, 1766. A physician.
- iii. JONATHAN, b. July 25, 1742.
- iv. SARAH, b. July 10, 1745; d. Oct. 26, 1745.
- v. SARAH, b. April 27, 1747.
- vi. MARY, b. March 31, 1749; d. June 7, 1750.
- vii. MARY, b. April 2, 1751.
- viii. JUDITH, b. June 4, 1753.
- ix. LUCY, b. Nov. 23, 1756; m. Ithamar May.

23. JOSHUA<sup>4</sup> SABIN (*Ebenezer,<sup>3</sup> Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Pomfret; m. Mary ———, Jan. 22, 1734. Children:

- i. ABISHAI, b. Sept. 10, 1735; d. Feb. 4, 1782. A clergyman.
- ii. SUSANNA, b. Aug. 25, 1737.
- iii. JOSHUA, b. June 6, 1740; m. Ruth Wiswall.
- iv. MARY, b. May 6, 1742; d. Oct. 21, 1754.
- v. SYLVANUS, b. Jan. 14, 1744.
- vi. PHETHENA, b. Jan. 6, 1747; d. May 12, 1754.
- vii. LUCY, b. Aug. 9, 1749; d. March 17, 1752.
- viii. WALTER, b. Feb. 12, 1752; d. Sept. 28, 1774.
- ix. ALICE, b. April 20, 1754; d. Oct. 13, 1754.
- x. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 6, 1756.

24. SYLVANUS<sup>3</sup> SABIN (*Joshua,<sup>4</sup> Ebenezer,<sup>3</sup> Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>*). Resided in Pomfret, and in 1774 removed to Monson, Mass.; m. Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wiswall, who was born December 29, 1744. Children:

- i. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 17, 1769; d. Jan. 21, 1776.
- ii. LUCY, b. April 3, 1771; m. Erastus Bush, Monson, Mass.
25. iii. OLIVER, b. March 9, 1773.
- iv. POLLY, b. April 28, 1775; m. — Webber.
- v. RUTH, b. May 30, 1777; m. Levi Burgess, Erieville, N. Y.
- vi. WALTER, b. April 4, 1780; d. May 6, 1795.



- vii. SYLVANUS, b. July 20, 1783; removed to Joliet, Ill.
- viii. JOSHUA, b. Dec. 4, 1786; d. March 2, 1802.
- ix. ALFRED, b. Sept. 17, 1789; d. at Sherburne, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1872.
- x. BETSEY, b. Aug. 7, 1792; m. — Simpson, Cazenovia, N. Y.

25. OLIVER<sup>6</sup> SABIN (*Sylvanus*,<sup>5</sup> *Joshua*,<sup>4</sup> *Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *Benjamin*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>). Removed from Monson to Burlington, Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1801, and the following year to Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y. About 1825, removed to the town of Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he died June 5, 1846. He m. Jan. 2, 1800, Olive, born in Mansfield, Conn., March 3, 1776, a daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Porter) Upham. She died March 24, 1846. Children:

- i. LUCY, b. Oct. 17, 1800; m. Seth Bass; d. Aug. 19, 1857.
- ii. ALBERTO, b. May 13, 1802; d. March 11, 1854.
- iii. HORACE, b. Nov. 30, 1803; d. March 9, 1805.
- iv. SYLVANUS, b. July 22, 1805; d. Aug. 9, 1872.
- v. STATIRA, b. Oct. 29, 1806; m. Minor Button.
- vi. JERUSHA, b. July 21, 1808; m. Loren Hewitt.
- 26. vii. ALMIRA, b. Jan. 26, 1810.
- viii. ORRILLA, b. Nov. 23, 1811; d. Aug. 21, 1813.
- ix. BETSEY, b. Oct. 15, 1813; m. Justin Hungerford.
- x. STEPHEN DECATUR, b. June 15, 1816; d. Sept. 7, 1874.
- xi. OLIVER PERRY, b. April 29, 1821; d. April 7, 1850.

26. ALMIRA<sup>7</sup> SABIN (*Oliver*,<sup>6</sup> *Sylvanus*,<sup>5</sup> *Joshua*,<sup>4</sup> *Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *Benjamin*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>). Married June 3, 1834, Anson Titus, born in Marshall, N. Y., March 13, 1809, son of Billy and Judith (Husted) Titus. Reside in Phelps, N. Y., where they settled in 1835. Children:

- i. THOMAS BENTON, b. in Byron, N. Y., March 2, 1835; resides in Sodus, N. Y.
- ii. MARY JULIET, b. in Wolcott, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1837; d. May 2, 1841.
- iii. OLIVER SABIN, b. May 13, 1843; residence Shortsville, N. Y.
- iv. BILLY, b. April 4, 1845; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
- 27. v. ANSON, b. June 21, 1847.
- vi. SUSAN OLIVE, b. May 5, 1849; m. C. D. Carr, Phelps.
- vii. ALBERT ALBERTO, b. Feb. 16, 1852; d. Oct. 29, 1852.

27. ANSON<sup>8</sup> TITUS, Jr. (*Almira*,<sup>7</sup> *Oliver*,<sup>6</sup> *Sylvanus*,<sup>5</sup> *Joshua*,<sup>4</sup> *Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *Benjamin*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>). A Universalist clergyman [and the author of this article]. At this writing, pastor in Weymouth, Mass. Married Dec. 11, 1872, Lucy Tobie (b. July 16, 1851), daughter of James and Lucy (Tobie) Merrill, of New Gloucester, Maine. Children:

- i. ANSON MERRILL, b. in New Gloucester April 8, 1875.
- ii. MARION LUCY, b. in Weymouth Nov. 20, 1880.

## MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774-1796.

Contributed by Mr. LYMAN H. BAGG, of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from vol. xxxv. p. 366.]

THESE may certify that the following persons were married at the Times affixed to their respective Names.

Medes Champion and Lydia Farnham both of West Springfield June 3<sup>d</sup>, 1790.

Gaius Vanhorne of Springfield and Rachel Leonard of West Springfield, November 25<sup>th</sup> 1790.



Cap<sup>n</sup> Charles Ferry and Miss Eunice Chapin both of West Springfield, Decemb<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1790.

Oliver Morgan of Wilmington and Theodosia Morgan of West Springfield February 3<sup>d</sup> 1791.

Reuben Kibby of Somers and Jerusha Smith of West Springfield March 1, 1791.

By me Joseph Lathrop.

The Intention of Marriage between Michael [Holmes?] and Abigail Taylor both of West Springfield was entered April 23<sup>d</sup> & published ye 24. 1791.

Mr. Aaron White Town Clerk These certify that the following Persons were joined in Marriage by the Subscriber at the Times prefixed to their Names, Viz.—

1785, March 31. Joseph Smith to Huldah Leonard both of Wt Springfield.

Octo<sup>r</sup> 24. Oliver Leonard to Abiah Warriner both of West Springfield.

1790, Feb<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>. Moses Leonard to Fanny Leonard both of West Springfield.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 19. Martin Willson to Katherine Dewey both of West Springfield.

West Springfield April 27, 1791. Eliphalet Leonard Just. Pacis.

Enoch Deane & Lucinda Bagg both of West Springfield were married April 13, 1791.

Joseph Merrick 3<sup>d</sup> and Frances Leonard both of West Springfield were married April 20, 1791.

By Joseph Lathrop.

The Intention of Marriage between ——— of West Springfield and Olive Allen of ——— were entered May ——— and published the 29<sup>th</sup> 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Henry Dwight and Miss Lydia Day both of West Springfield was entered June the 25<sup>th</sup> and published the 26<sup>th</sup> 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Elder Jesse Whitman and Miss Cynthia Button both of West Springfield was entered and published June 26, 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Amos Green of Sharon in Vermont and Mercy Bagg of West Springfield was entered July 22<sup>d</sup> and published the 24<sup>th</sup> 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Noadiah Adams of Suffield and Mary Bedortha of the 2<sup>d</sup> Parish in West Springfield was entered July 22d and published the 24<sup>th</sup> 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Elijah Ashley and Joanna Clarke both of West Springfield was entered & published August 27, 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Lieut. William Tryon of Deerfield and Miss Hannah Hopkins of West Springfield was entered August the 27<sup>th</sup> and published the 28<sup>th</sup> 1791.

This certifies that the following named persons were joined in marriage on the Days of the Dates as affixed to their Names respectively viz.

James Forbes of Granville & Peggy Stephenson of West Springfield, October 14, 1790.

Michael Holmes and Abigail Taylor both of West Springfield, May 26, 1791.

West Springfield Augt 1791.

By me Jesse Wightman.



Jacob Bradley & Betty Elizabeth Day both of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered Septem<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> & published y<sup>e</sup> 10.

The Intention of Marriage between Enoch Cooper and Polly Leonard was entered Dec<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> and published the 4<sup>th</sup> 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between David Ashley Jr and Eunice Brewer both of West Springfield was entered January 5<sup>th</sup> and published the 8<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Partridge 2d of Fairfield and Caroline Adams of West Springfield was entered Jan. 17 & published the 22<sup>d</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Pliny Bliss of West Springfield & Polly Shaw of Wilbraham was entered Jan<sup>r</sup> 21. 1792 & published y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>.

Thomas Ely & Eunice Morley both of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered Jan<sup>r</sup> 21. & published the 22<sup>d</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between George Chapin 2<sup>d</sup> of Springfield and Martha Day of West Springfield was entered February 4<sup>th</sup> and published the 8<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Levi Ely and Thankfull Smith both of West Springfield was entered February 4<sup>th</sup> and published the 8<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Asa Day of South Hadley and Lydia Tuttle of West Springfield was entered February 18<sup>th</sup> & published the 19<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Solomon Todd & Miss Ruth Fish both of West Springfield was entered March 3<sup>d</sup> & published y<sup>e</sup> 4. 1792.

1792 April 2. I do hereby certify that I have joined no Persons in Marriage for twelve months last past. Attest Justin Ely Justice of the Peace.

The Intention of Marriage between Walter Morley and Charlotte Sanderson both of West Springfield was entered and published April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1792.

The following Persons were married on the Day of the Date affixed to their respective Names. viz.—

Ambrose Day and Polly Ely both of West Springfield May 5, 1791.

Barnes Baird and Sally Pepper both of West Springfield, May 26, 1791.

Mr. Henry Dwight & Miss Lydia Day both of Do September 12, 1791.

Lt. Will<sup>m</sup> Tryon of Deerfield and Miss Hannah Hopkins of West Springfield, Sept. 22, 1791.

Jacob Bradley & Betty Eliz Day both of West Springfield Octo<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1791.

David Ashley Ju<sup>r</sup> and Eunice Brewer both of West Springfield Feby 2, 1792.

Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> Partridge of Hatfield and Miss Caroline Adams of West Springfield Feby 21. 1792.

George Chapin of Springfield and Martha Day of West Springfield, Feby 22, 1792.

Levi Ely & Thankfull Smith both of West Springfield Feby 23, 1792.

Asa Day of South Hadley and Lydia Tuttle of West Springfield March 8, 1792.

Per me Joseph Lathrop.

1791, 27 April Epaphras Seymour of Hartford and Lucy Bliss of West Springfield.

20 July, Elder Jesse Whitman and Miss Cynthia Button both of West Springfield.





24 Octo<sup>r</sup>. Noadiah Adams of Suffield and Mary Bedortha of West Springfield.

22 December Enoch Cooper Jr. & Polly Leonard both of West Springfield.

1792, 23 February, Thomas Ely and Eunice Morley both of West Springfield.

25 April, Walter Morley and Charlotte Sanderson both of West Springfield.

To Mr. Aaron White Town Clerk Sir, the above named Persons were married at the time prefixed to their several Names by your &c.

West Springfield, 27 April 1792.

Syl<sup>s</sup> Griswold.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen Lee of Westfield and Mercy Taylor of West Springfield was entered May 5<sup>th</sup> and published the 6<sup>th</sup> 1792.

Mr. Aaron White Town Clerk of West Springfield

These certify that there has not any Person been joined in Marriage by me the year past. West Springfield, April 31, 1792.

Att<sup>t</sup> Elip<sup>t</sup> Leonard Jus. Pacis.

To Mr. Aaron White Town Clerk of West Springfield Sir,

In the year past I have joined no Persons in Marriage. West Springfield 30 April 1791.

Attest, Justin Ely Justice of the Peace.

Lovisa Merrick Ju<sup>r</sup> Daughter of Tilly Merrick and Lovisa Merrick was born January 1792.

Mr. Aaron White clerk of West Springfield. These may certify that I have not the year past joined any Persons in Marriage.

Attest Abr<sup>m</sup> Burbank, Jus. Pacis, April 30, 1792.

Elijah Purchase son of Jonathan Purchase & Sarah Purchase was born May 16th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Edward Stebbins 2d & Anne Taylor both of West Springfield was entered May the 25<sup>th</sup> and published the 26. 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Freeman Taylor of West Springfield and Polly Pomroy of Northampton was entered May 26<sup>th</sup> & published the same Day, 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Tilly Leonard & Sally McLutier both of West Springfield was entered June 2<sup>d</sup> & published the 3<sup>d</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Henry Leonard & Olive Remington both of West Springfield was entered June 2 & published the 3, 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between John Wilson Jun<sup>r</sup> of West Springfield and Polly Wright of Wilbraham was entered June 6th and published the 9th 1792.

Edward Lathrop son of Doct<sup>r</sup> Lathrop & Mrs. Anna Lathrop was born April 18, 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Ebenezer Ripley of Westfield and Sally Flower of West Springfield was entered June 13 & published y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Apollos Kent of Suffield & Mary Stephenson of West Springfield was entered June 14 & published the 17th 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Oliver Ely and Patty Day both of West Springfield was entered July 3<sup>d</sup> and published the 8th 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Elijah Rust of Westhampton and



Anna Miller of West Springfield was entered August 1st and published the 4<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Edward Upham Bliss and Mabel Chaffee both of West Springfield was entered September 3<sup>d</sup> and published the 9<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between James Farmer of Springfield and Prudence Farnam of West Springfield was entered September 29<sup>th</sup> and published the 30<sup>th</sup> 1792.

Phebus Pomroy of Northampton and Caroline Pepper of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered October 5<sup>th</sup> and published the 6<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Abraham Boid & Elizabeth Taylor alias Elizabeth McKinstry both of West Springfield was entered October 6<sup>th</sup> and published the same Day 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Seth Leonard of West Springfield & Rebecca Smith of Chester was entered October 13<sup>th</sup> and published the 14<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Apollos Miller of West Springfield and Mercy Sexton of Southwick was entered and published October 27, 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between William Pepper and Mary Colgrove was entered October 30<sup>th</sup> and published November the 3<sup>d</sup> 1792.

Darius Smith of Westfield & Elizabeth Colgrove of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> & published the same Day.

The Intention of Marriage between Horace Flower and Artemisia McIntier both of West Springfield was entered & published Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Pelatiah Farington and Polly Brackett both of West Springfield was entered Nov<sup>r</sup> 17, and published the 21, 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Lyman Bostwick of New Milford and Rebeckah Bond of West Springfield was entered November the 23 and published the 25, 1792.

[To be continued.]

## REV. THOMAS WELDE'S "INNOCENCY CLEARED."

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

[MR. SCULL has sent us copious extracts from the papers of "The Society for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel in New England," which will appear in future numbers of the REGISTER. The following documents are among the matter sent by him.—EDITOR.]

Dear Sirs

I received y<sup>r</sup> thankfully. A little before my receipt I had sent another much to the same purpose fearing the first had miscarried wherein I desired to know why New England sticks itt was not in the least thought of my heart to impute any thinge to y<sup>r</sup> neglect knowing right well yo<sup>r</sup> abundant care and paines in y<sup>r</sup> great worke but fearing some obstruccōn by reason of some ill affected spiritte as itt seemes to bee too true, but glade att my heart



y<sup>e</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> industry is coming to maturity. My desire of paying moneve heere was not to have itt donne upon M<sup>r</sup> Winthropes L<sup>r</sup>e from New England but in case the whoole Court (whoe I conceived was to receive y<sup>e</sup> moneve to bee here collected for the Indians good And to bee accomptable for itt how itt was disbursed) should signe a Bill and take itt as on theire owne Accompt And pay itt there with 12£ per cent advantage as the manner is) to that very worke, in such a case I deemed not the least injurie could bee done to any, or give y<sup>e</sup> least offence, but however if you conceive itt not fitt, or if y<sup>e</sup> least impediment might but seeme to appeare I have done, better my debt perrish, then any shew of obstruction in such a buisnesse. S<sup>r</sup> I most hartilye thank y<sup>e</sup> for informing mee, what yo<sup>w</sup> doe about the Contribucōn for the Children, and for yo<sup>r</sup> friendly faithfull and loving defence of mee and M<sup>r</sup> Peeters, as farr as yo<sup>w</sup> could before y<sup>e</sup> Corporation, God will Recompence yo<sup>r</sup> love herein manifested, and I am confident will stirre upp others in like defence of yo<sup>w</sup> for the best men living (yo<sup>w</sup> are sensible) may bee aspersed in publike buisnesse, doe his utmost best never so faithfully and fully to shewe the like love and care, to preserve yo<sup>r</sup> name when occasions requires as yo<sup>w</sup> have done myne. Glad am I that I have opportunitie hereby, to make my just defence to yo<sup>w</sup> and by yo<sup>w</sup> to the Corporation or to any others as occasion serves soe farre as may remove obstructions in the buisnesse which I leave to yo<sup>r</sup> wisdom to doe as yo<sup>w</sup> see cause, that itt may appeare those gifts given for the good of Newe England were not in vaine. As for a particular and punctuall accompt (who gave and what and to what end and how paid) itt hath bene sent many yeares since to the Court of Newe England, whoe sent us thither and betrusted us and itt hath bene cleared upp since, in soemuch, that itt appeares all is paid, and farre more then all, that (itte confessed) they are much in my debt and theire study is, how to repay mee, but take itt for present.

1.—Some of the Donors gave to a Countrey stocke and to supply them with such things, as they there needed, this was sent by Major Sedgwick y<sup>e</sup> first yeare wee came to the vallue of ffive hundred pounds, about Three hundred pound whereof wee paid downe (even all wee had gotten) and y<sup>e</sup> rest paid since, some of itt by brother Peeters and my selfe, and some paid by the Countrey. M<sup>r</sup> Pooke only twoe yeares since hal fforty pounde due, but wee having nothinge left writt to the Countrey and I suppose itte done ere nowe.

2.—Others gave to the Colledge and advance of learning which was paid (some litle towarde y<sup>e</sup> building of y<sup>e</sup> Colledge per Bill, some to the President for his greate laboure taken upon request of y<sup>e</sup> ffelloffes of the Colledge (some laid out for Utensills for the Colledge by theire desires as pewter, brass, Ironware, lynnens, some laid out in Bookes to supply theire Library and for erecting a schoole att Roxbury, besides twoe Schollarshippes of 5£ per annum, apiece settled for ever on the Colledge.

3.—Some appropriated their Gifts to the Godly poore in New England which was sent accordingly, some to Mr Hooker's disposing, some to M<sup>r</sup> Cotton's, some to Mr Sym's, some to the elders of Cambridge and Roxbury, some I sent myselfe to peticuler persons.

4.—Some gave noe money but bookes to the Library, another fforty Geneva bibles to each Minister one, others gave some cloth woollen and lynnens, all which was sent with directions, some gave publike faith bills, for which wee laid downe as much ready money as the bills procured and accounted for.

5.—Some gave for preaching y<sup>e</sup> Gospell to y<sup>e</sup> natives, out of which



Twenty pounds per Annum is settled firmly by Indenture for ever for y<sup>e</sup> use which M<sup>r</sup> Elliott hath had ever since hee sett upon that happie worke and Thirty pounds was sent since by Bill to receive.

6.—There was about fivve hundred pounds due from Newe Plymouth plantation to three Loudoners which wee procured to bee given to the Bay, to whome itt was paid (as M<sup>r</sup> Winslowe knowes) but itt never Came into our hands only one of the three refusing to give his share) Brother Peters and I were bound to pay him one hundred and Tenn pounds for his part, which not coming from thence att the tyme the Bond expired wee were driven to pay out of our owne purses, after y<sup>e</sup> Account was made upp, and are out of the money still.

7.—Other moneys were given for transportaçon of poore children in all Eight hundred and odd pounds) which was paid for the same use for children carrying in foure severall Shippes Seaven hundred pownds to M<sup>r</sup> Downinge and M<sup>r</sup> Bourne the rest layd out for Apparrell, lynnens, woollen and for keeping the Children some of them divers Monthes after wee received them before wee could gett them Shipt All which both for receipts and disbursements I have given in my accompts upon Oath, which I Knowe was a way of God, and a finall meanes to clear innocencie, and avoyde strife and suspition for the future. And thereof I hope (yea and believe) such as knowe mee, and all others that are not resolved to Quarrell (and truely if any bee soe, all can be said or donne is in vayne) will rest satisfied. What my paines, study, care have bene to discharge my trust, my friends might see. I am sure my Conscience knowes, and how much I am like to bee a looser will not see (yet I blame not those Godly Soules there in New England but looke higher and sitt downe contented if any way I have bene serviceable.

S<sup>r</sup> this is all indeed more then all my tyme would give mee leave to write I leave itt to y<sup>e</sup> wisdome love viz: to make what use itt deserves to shew itt any y<sup>e</sup> they may see, Cost in New England hath not bene cast away and what course I have taken and used to satisfie for tyme to come. I shall learne some points of wisdome I hope not to meddle noe more in this.

Your ever lovinge

Gatesheade

respectfull friend

January 2<sup>d</sup>, 1649.

THO: WELD.

## INNOCENCY CLEARED

### Conteining

A just defence of m<sup>r</sup> Weld & m<sup>r</sup> Peters wherein their Sincere Intentions, and faithful dealings, (concerning monies received, for transporting poor children to N. Engl and other pious uses there, and how disbursed) are made known to y<sup>e</sup> world.

### Together

with the reasons why it is now (after so many years revolution) published, and not before.

To silence the malicious, to satisfie the Sober & to remove the obstruction of y<sup>e</sup> contribution for propagateing the Gospell to y<sup>e</sup> Natives in New England.

written by Tho: Weld.





It is no wonder to see the accuser of the Brethrea still playing his old pranks, who having been a practitioner in this trade of his almost these 6000 yeers is now growne a master of this devillish art and can doe it to purpose. Many out of Mallice have too well learned Machiavels rule Calumniare audacter, aliquid harebit. Others out of weaknes, misinformation, misapprehension, and too much credulity, are too ready to speak evill of things they know not, nor, ended desire to know, before they asperse men and their actings: w<sup>ch</sup> certainly is a great breach of that Royall Law of love layd down by o<sup>r</sup> Saviour, Matthew: 18. 15 and that holy comānd of the Apostle Tit. 3. 2 to *speak evill of no man viz w<sup>thout</sup> certaine knowledge*, a good call, in an irregular maner, if these rules had been observed some men would not have been so free to traduce us in matters of trust for N Engl and in speciall about the *transporting of poor children* thither, of which we may say that if in any busines in the course of o<sup>r</sup> whole lives wee were over-sollicitous, and circumspect it was in *this*, how we might discharge o<sup>r</sup> consciences before God and men; yet this we say also that of all the works that ever we undertooke we found this as the most *troublesome and tedious* to o<sup>r</sup> selves so the most *thankles* from men. But who are wee? that we shold, for o<sup>r</sup> best Endeavour, think to goe free from Calumnies then o<sup>r</sup> Dear Lord himselfe all his holy *Apostles* yea and all the blessed *Saints* even from Abell to these times? No we wil humoly lie downe at the feet of an All-wise Father and Comfort o<sup>r</sup> hearts in his acceptance of us and o<sup>r</sup> worke, let men speak their pleasure; yet withall wee hold it o<sup>r</sup> duty to clear o<sup>r</sup> names, and tell the world what wee have received, and how Disbursed it, not only in this one perticular, but in all other matters of trust for N. England.

But why is this done *now*, and not long agoe, when as its many yeers since the children were transported, and other monies Received for N. Eng<sup>t</sup>.

Its answered we thought we might altogether have spared this labour *now* having *already* done so much, long since, for the clearing our Innocency, for 1<sup>st</sup> wee were ready, in private, when any one, desired information to satisfie them, to the utmost, insomuch y<sup>t</sup> we never knew any that inquired of us, but they did acquiesce in o<sup>r</sup> answers: 2<sup>ly</sup> When we understood that some did (heere and there) whisper against us, that would not come to o<sup>r</sup> faces: and conceiving also, that more possibly might take offence, then we were aware off: we took the best course we could, to remove such scruples: viz wee gott it printed in one of the weekly Occurrences (w<sup>ch</sup> we knew would goe through many hands *That if any desired to be fully satisfied in o<sup>r</sup> receipts and disbursements for the poor childrens transportation they might pleas to repair to M<sup>r</sup> Pockocks shop at the plough in Walling street London and p<sup>r</sup>use o<sup>r</sup> accounts*: wherefore a long time, we left them for that end, as divers can witness. 3<sup>ly</sup>. Yet the last year (upon occasion of that ordinance for a General Contribution all over England, for the propagateing the Gospel to the Natives in N Engl) M<sup>r</sup> Edward Winslow (a chief agent in that worthy worke) understanding from divers ministers (who used to meet at Sion Colledge) the reason why they were so slow in the furtherance of that contribution to bee, because they were *unsatisfied in monies they had formerly collected for transporting children to New England* and never knew how it was disposed and some went further in blaming those that had been agents in that worke.

Now, M<sup>r</sup> Winslowe understanding thus much, wrot to M<sup>r</sup> Weld at N. Castle, who presently wrote a letter at large to satisfie who<sup>r</sup> it might cou-



cerne, how y<sup>e</sup> monies were disposed. w<sup>ch</sup> letter M<sup>r</sup> Winslowe himselfe carried to those ministers, communicated it unto them, and left it with them, who seemed much satisfied and had not to object (as wee were informed).

Yet, now, after all this M<sup>r</sup> Winslowe and y<sup>e</sup> rest of the Gentlemen of N. Engl Corporation find (to their great grieve and trouble) that there are still obstructions in that blessed and glorious worke (for so we may call it) *both in y<sup>e</sup> City and Country, upon this old Objection That they know not what became of the monies formerly gathered for N. Engl and until they might know, they should be loath to stirr up others to contribute.*

Upon this double ground (viz: partly to clear o<sup>r</sup> selves from any Imputation: and partly to remove those rubbs out of the way whereat men stumble, in their Liberality towards one of the most excellent works that ever was done in y<sup>e</sup> world: (I mean conveying y<sup>e</sup> Glorious Gospel of Christ to the poor Indians who now worship the Divell) wee thought God gives us a full call to tell y<sup>e</sup> world what wee have received and how distributed such monies as were given for N. Engl into o<sup>r</sup> hands, not onely for transporting poor children but all other uses: This (we say) is the reason why we did not publish this account before and why we do it now: *Not before*, because as we conceive we had done enough (in all reason) to satisfie all men that desire to be satisfied, and why we do it *now*, because we see the not doing of it is like to obstruct the carrying on the conversion of the poor natives in N. Engl. (a work of as much soul-mercy, and as much conducing to lift up Christ his standard in the *heathen world, as ever any was in o<sup>r</sup> times.*

The monies we received for N. Engl. were given for sundry ends and uses, *transporting poor children* thither: some for the *good and benefit* of the plantation *in Generall*: Others for *pious uses* in N. Engl. according as it pleased the donors.

In all w<sup>ch</sup> we will set down first, what was received and from whom—Secondly, how disposed of by us, that o<sup>r</sup> actions may bee written with the beames of y<sup>e</sup> Sun.

1. For y<sup>e</sup> monies we received for transportation of the children wee shall set it down as it was given in *upon oath* Feb. 4<sup>th</sup> 1645 to the Committee of Accounts.

—Received—

Of M <sup>r</sup> Walker, one of the Receivours . . . . .	339. 8. 0
Of M <sup>r</sup> Calamie the other Receiver . . . . .	338. 6. 3
(which we have under their own hands)	
Of the rest of the Parishes in London and out-Parishes (as may appear } under the Clerks hands of y <sup>e</sup> several Parishes the sume of }	109. 12. 8
by Dr Holme . . . . .	5. 0. 0
From Dedham in Essex . . . . .	17. 17. 6
From Yarmouth in Norfolk . . . . .	12. 0. 0
From Sudbury in Suffolk . . . . .	8. 5. 0
From Wrentham neer Yarmouth . . . . .	2. 0. 0
<b>Total Summe</b>	<b>832. 9. 5</b>

—Paid—

To Emanuel Downing and Major Bourne (Merchants, for transporting } poor children into N. Engl in three several ships (hired on pur- } pose) as their own acquaintance w <sup>ch</sup> we have to shew, doth testifie }	712. 10. 0
More, to Major Bourne for 4 <sup>r</sup> more poor childrens transportation . . . . .	20. 0. 0
To Israel Stoughton, merchant, for two more children in his ship . . . . .	10. 0. 0
To M <sup>r</sup> Hutchenson at the Angell in Cheapside for two more children . . . . .	9. 0. 0
To M <sup>r</sup> Hilliard, uphoulsterer, Cornhill London for an addition of six } beds for y <sup>e</sup> children at sea . . . . . }	7. 10. 0



For all charges in Collecting y <sup>e</sup> monies in Citty and Country, bringing the Children together from all parts of the Citty and conveying y <sup>m</sup> to Gravesend etc.	19. 19. 0
For cloathing such of the children as wanted as also for diet for Sun- dry of them that wanted friends for 2 or 3 months before they went to the Ship and Physick and tendance for some of them that fell sick	33. 19. 2
Engaged for 3 poor children more, also for their cloathes, diet and oth- er necessities for them	20. 0. 0
Sume	832. 18. 2

When this account was given in upon oath Major Bourne being then in London hearing of it, went to the Com<sup>tee</sup> and testified his Receipts, as above said.

The parents and friends also of some of the poor children (for their benefitt in N. Engl) committed to o<sup>r</sup> trust some finall sums, as followeth.

For Mary Audley . . . . .	£1. 0. 0	Edward Morgen . . . . .	£2. 10. 0
John Littlefield . . . . .	2. 10. 0	Judith Michels . . . . .	2. 0. 0
John Stiles . . . . .	2. 0. 0	2 Copelands £2, another	4. 0. 0
John Emery . . . . .	2. 10. 0	Mary Stamings—parish	
for a poor child . . . . .			1. 0. 0
		—in all	17. 10. 0

Of all w<sup>ch</sup> p<sup>ar</sup>ticular sum<sup>s</sup>, and every child's Name for wh<sup>o</sup> the money was laid downe, we sent expres word to the Magistrates in N Engl, and desired the children might have the Benefit of it there, and charged o<sup>r</sup>selves with so much in o<sup>r</sup> accounts to them.

The parish of Terling in Essex sent Mr Weld also. 5 £ for Thomas Beckwith, one of the poor children sent over, for which he paid him there, when his time was neere out £6. 5. 0 as his acquittance shews.

Besides these contributions from the parishes in a publike way (w<sup>ch</sup> were within cognizance of the Com<sup>tee</sup> of accounts, that Renowned Noble Lady Armine gave into M<sup>r</sup> Weld's hands 30 £ for transporting poor children: w<sup>ch</sup> were sent by Major Bourne in a ship soon after y<sup>e</sup> rest.

More than what is here set down (we profess sincerely) we know not of one penny, that ever came into o<sup>r</sup> hands in a Publique or private way for this use.

Object<sup>n</sup>.—But ther were some of the children that were admitted into the number, and promised transportation, yet afterward were denied.

Answer.—O<sup>r</sup> promise to such as presented children to us, was still *conditionall* that so far as the money would extend they shold be transported and not otherwise, but when the monies were all expended (as you have seen) we had no further power.

Object<sup>n</sup>.—But some of the children after they were accepted and shipped for the voyage, yet sent back to y<sup>r</sup> friends and parishes.

Answer.—True—ther were about 5 or 6 sent back from Gravesend, while they stayed for a winde, but it was upon discovery of some noysom and infectious diseases (before concealed from us) w<sup>ch</sup> those children had upon them that the undertakers and masters of y<sup>e</sup> Ships feared the passage might endanger their own lives and infect the rest, so that they neither would, nor dared to venture to carry them: & that this is so, we have it to shew under the hands that sent them back.



Object<sup>n</sup>.—But we gave it out, that we would go w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> poor children to N. Eng<sup>l</sup>.

Answer.—True it is, we expressed o<sup>r</sup> resolution so to have done, but you know that neither you, nor wee are our own to dispose, but (as o<sup>r</sup> selves see all o<sup>r</sup> waies) are wholly in that hand that swayes the sceptre in heaven: Hence the Apostle sharply reproves such as (even in lesser matters then these) were absolute and peremptory in their resolutions & did not refer all their goings and doings to his will, James 4. 13, 14, 15, therefore, that none might think we did equivocate, or had mentall reservations, when we so expressed o<sup>r</sup>selves, we do heir (each of us for o<sup>r</sup>selves) in y<sup>e</sup> fear & presence of God, deliberately affirm, that as we came from N. Eng<sup>l</sup> w<sup>th</sup> a full purpose to return, so we firmly held that same resolution when we expressed for y<sup>e</sup> voyage until providence appeared clearly to o<sup>r</sup> consciences to stop us in o<sup>r</sup> way, more then once or twice: in o<sup>r</sup> ful intentions and preparation for y<sup>e</sup> voyage putting such cros bars in o<sup>r</sup> way that (indeed) we could not with good conscience break thorow them.

2. Other monies were given (as above said) for the Benefit of the Plantation in *Generall* without reference to this or that use, viz

#### Received.

Of Alderman Andrews 50£, of Mr Houghton £20 . . . . .	70. 0. 0
Of Alderman Chambers 20£, Captain Jackson 20£ . . . . .	40. 0. 0
Of Mr Dixon 10£, Dr Gordon 5£, Mr Hunt 10£ . . . . .	25. 0. 0
Of Mr Rich Hill 10£, Mr Butcher £5, Mr Stock 3£ . . . . .	18. 0. 0
Mr Henly 5£, Col Player 5£, Mr Pease 1£, Mr Josh ffot 5£ . . . . .	16. 0. 0
Mr Bimon 5£, Mr Starkie, 2£, Mr Wilson 1£ . . . . .	8. 0. 0
Mr Stallan 1£, Mr Lee 1£, a lady in mark lane 3£ . . . . .	5. 0. 0
Mr Reimon, minister, sent from Lincoln 57£ 12s, Mr John Weld minister 18	75. 12. 0
Mr Hutchenson in publique faith bills . . . . .	13. 10. 0
Mr Lystre 5£, Mr Harlackenden 3£ . . . . .	8. 0. 0
The Executrix of Mr. Goodwine of Berolt in Essex (given by his will)	50. 0. 0
Major General Skippen . . . . .	10. 0. 0
Sume	329[?]2. 0

All which wee sent to N. Eng<sup>l</sup>, as themselves well know by Major Sedgewick in y<sup>e</sup> year 1644 and gave in o<sup>r</sup> accounts to y<sup>e</sup> magistrates there specifying each donor's name, and their receipt was sent us under the hand of the auditor General w<sup>ch</sup> we have to shewe.

3. A third sort of Gifts were for pious uses in n. Eng<sup>l</sup>. viz Some, for the advancement of Learning in the Colledge and schools: some for y<sup>e</sup> Godly-poor: and others towards the conversion of y<sup>e</sup> natives &c &c.

#### —Received—

Of y<sup>t</sup> Renowned Lady y<sup>e</sup> La: Aspinne who gaue out of pious zeal 20£ per annum for ever for y<sup>e</sup> preacher to y<sup>e</sup> poor Indians in n. Eng<sup>l</sup>: wh hath bene ever since and is yearly paid for y<sup>e</sup> use of M<sup>r</sup> Eliot (a painful and faithfull servant of Christ in y<sup>t</sup> worke).

Of y<sup>t</sup> Honored Lady y<sup>e</sup> La: Moulham who (out of Christian desire to advance good learning) gave an 100£ to be improved in n. Eng<sup>l</sup>: in y<sup>e</sup> best way for y<sup>e</sup> help of some poore Scholar, or scholars in y<sup>e</sup> Colledge, & to be settled for y<sup>t</sup> use: w<sup>ch</sup> being given in upon account to y<sup>e</sup> State there, & y<sup>e</sup> pious desire of y<sup>e</sup> Lady signified: they settled 10£ per annum for ever upon two poore Scholars in y<sup>e</sup> Colledges 5£ a peece.

Of Mr Bridges (a man very eminent for Pietie) who bequeathed to y<sup>e</sup>





Coll. in n. Engl. 50£ w<sup>ch</sup> was paid us in wollen cloath; but when it was about to be sent, we received order from y<sup>e</sup> Governour & Trustees of y<sup>e</sup> Coll. to pay it to alderman Addams in London, for so much rec<sup>d</sup> in n. Engl of M<sup>r</sup> Sparrowhawke for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Colledge. So we paid that 50£ to him & received his acquittance.

Of y<sup>e</sup> same Gentleman 20£ more, w<sup>ch</sup> he also bequeathed to the poore in n Engl & appointed y<sup>t</sup> Mr Hooker, Mr Simmes Mr Peters & M<sup>r</sup> Wells should have y<sup>e</sup> trust of disposing of, and accordingly we sent s<sup>e</sup>[?] to M<sup>r</sup> Hooker & as much to Mr Simmes to distribute & o<sup>r</sup>selves sent y<sup>e</sup> rest according to o<sup>r</sup> trust.

Other gifts were given for y<sup>e</sup> godly poore in n. Engl by some citizens and some others, as wollen & linnen cloath, clothes, shoes &c. all w<sup>ch</sup> we sent over to the Governour & others to see disposed accordingly.

More given in monie by M <sup>r</sup> Greenhill to y <sup>e</sup> Coll.	7. 0. 0
Mr Holbeach Schoolmaster in Essex 22£, another unknown 2£ 10. 0	24. 10. 0
Mr Geo. Glover 2£ for 2 bookes, mrs Glover 10£	12. 0. 0
Mr Richard Andrewes to y <sup>e</sup> poore	5. 0. 0
A Gentlewoman (who desires her name might be concealed) to y <sup>e</sup> Coll } & other pious uses in N. E.	50. 0. 0
Sume	98. 10. 0

— Paid —

To M <sup>r</sup> Ovie in London upon bill charged on us by the Trustees of the } Coll. for so much rec <sup>d</sup> of him in n Engl. for y <sup>e</sup> use of the Colledge }	10. 0. 0
To M <sup>r</sup> Clarke also upon bill, for y <sup>e</sup> same use	10. 0. 0
To goods sent for by y <sup>e</sup> Trustees of y <sup>e</sup> Coll for p <sup>re</sup> sent use, viz. brasse, } peauter, iron ware, table clothes &c &c }	20. 04. 0
In bookes sent over by request to y <sup>e</sup> Coll Library	13. 07. 0
For transporting bookes given by my Lord Judge St John and Mr Sansom	5. 12. 0
For binding 99 Geneva bibles given in sheets to n Engl.	4. 0. 0
To D <sup>r</sup> Ames his two Sonns in y <sup>e</sup> Col by request	10. 0. 0
Towards y <sup>e</sup> transporting two poore n. Engl people into n Engl.	2. 0. 0
Towards y <sup>e</sup> erection of a Grammar schole in Roxbury and some bookes to it	14. 14. 0
To the Godly poore in Cambridge in n Engl	6. 0. 0
To the poore of Roxbury & some others	8. 0. 0
To M <sup>r</sup> Shearly, merchant, in London for so much rec <sup>d</sup> by his appoint <sup>mt</sup> } in n. Engl, for a stock for y <sup>e</sup> poore & other pious uses }	112. 0. 0
Sume	216. 2. 7
	(sic)

Thus it clearly appears (& we affirme it as in y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>re</sup>sence of God) y<sup>t</sup> we are so farr from gaining by ought we rec<sup>d</sup> for N. Engl (w<sup>ch</sup> thing o<sup>r</sup> very soules doe loath and abhorre) y<sup>t</sup> (as you see) wee have disbursed for pious uses more then we ever rec<sup>d</sup> in England upon y<sup>t</sup> score to y<sup>e</sup> value of £117. 12. 2 besides other considerable summs & paym<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> we think not fit to mention: or else the Court in n Engl would never have done (as upon o<sup>r</sup> accounts given in to them they have done) acknowledged (under M<sup>r</sup> Duncon your Auditour Generalls hand) themselves in o<sup>r</sup> debt, many scores of pounds & signed bills for repaym<sup>t</sup>.

We have now, but two things humbly to desire, 1<sup>st</sup> y<sup>t</sup> all well minded people would not be so ready to censure men & their actions (as some have dealt by us) before they have good ground for such censures.

2<sup>d</sup> that (this stone of offense being now, rowled away) there may be no obstruction, either in good peoples contributing, or in godly ministers



exciting their people to contribute freely to this glorious worke on foote for ready then millions in England to embrace it when its heald out unto them. houlding fourth the L<sup>d</sup> Jesus Christ to those wofull soules y<sup>t</sup> now sitt in utter darknes & goe downe to hell by troopes for want of light who heare are more It will be no greife of heart to you (deare brethren) in time to come to remember (you doubtlesse in y<sup>r</sup> hower of y<sup>r</sup> dissolution, a marvilous comfort to consider) y<sup>t</sup> you have bene happy instruments, in Gods hands to advance y<sup>e</sup> kingdome of y<sup>r</sup> deare Lord & pull poore heathen soules out of the very mawe of y<sup>t</sup> Great Devourer: & to see this ac<sup>t</sup> of the lost soule-mercy in the world standing on your accounts in y<sup>e</sup> glorious day of Chr: who if he will, then take notice of the least corporall mercy (even one cup of water given, in love to any of his poore thirsty saints) can he possibly forgett such an act of pure love as this of yours, as shall redound to many thousands of soules, to save them from the bottome of hell? who by y<sup>r</sup> meanes, may, one day, come to meet you in y<sup>e</sup> highest heavens & blesse god for you & wsp[?] you to all eternitie.

THO: WELD.

## DEED OF GOV. BELLINGHAM TO THE REV. JOHN DAVENPORT, 1669,

OF ESTATE AFTERWARDS THE PROPERTY OF THE FIRST CHURCH,  
BOSTON.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE deed here given in full is from the original "Fourth Book of the Records of the Notary Publick of the Massachusetts Colony of New England," a fragment of which was recently found among the Suffolk Court papers. On the left hand margin of this manuscript book, page 168, is pinned a slip of paper, in a contemporary hand writing, of which the following is a literal copy:

"The attest of m<sup>r</sup> Davenports originall deed from m<sup>r</sup> Bellingham writ upon the back side of said originall is as followeth.

This within written deed together with what is here Indorsed being brought to me the vnder written Notary by the hands of m<sup>r</sup> John Davenport onely sonne of the within specified John Davenport And at the request of said John Davenport the sonne, Recorded in page 168. fourth booke of the Records of the Notary Publick of the Massachusetts Colonie of New Engl. the 6<sup>th</sup> of ffebr 1672 p R. H. not: publ Colonix predict."

These Notarial Records have long been sought for. The finding of this fragment answers in part a query made by Mr. John T. Haslam in the REGISTER for July, 1877 (xxxi. 331), and again in a communication entitled "Missing Records," in the Boston Evening Transcript, Nov. 5, 1881. The deed is as follows:

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come Richard Bellingham of Boston in the Massachusetts Colonie of New England Esq<sup>r</sup> and Penelope his wife sends greeting *Know pee* That wee the said Richard Bellingham and Penelope my said wife for & in consideration



of the sūme of tenn shillings and for diverse other good causes & considerations vs therevnto moving **have** voluntarily & freely given graunted enfeoffed & confirmed. And by these presence doe give graunt enfeoffe & confirm vnto m<sup>r</sup> John Davenport sen. his heiers & assignes **A parcell** of ground in Boston aforesaid, The one end thereof bounded with the street or high way East the other end with the new erected fence & land of me the said Richard Bellingham (of w<sup>ch</sup> this land hereby granted was a part) west. One side with the garden of m<sup>r</sup> Humphery Davie South, the other side bounded with the garden of Robert Howard in part & the gardin of John Hull w<sup>ch</sup> is in the possession of Humphery Hodges in part North. **To have hold possesse inherit and enioy** the afore granted premisses and all and every part thereof as before bounded with the appurtenances privileges & commodities thereof & therevnto belonging as aforesaid vnto the said John Davenport his heiers & assignes To the onely proper vse & behoofe of the said John Davenport his heiers & assignes for ever in such large & ample sort mann' & forme as wee the said Richard Bellingham & Penelope my said wife may graunt convey & assuer the same. **And** wee the said Richard Bellingham and Penelope my said wife doe hereby covenant and graunt for vs & ower heiers That the afore graunted premisses with all & every the appurtenances & privileges thereof as aforesaid vnto the said John Davenport his heiers & assignes, against vs & our heiers, wee shall & will warrant & for ever defend by these presents **In witnesse** whereof wee the said Richard Bellingham and Penelope my said wife have herevnto put our hands & seales the sixth day of September in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty nine Annoq Regni Regis Caroli secundi xxj<sup>o</sup>.

RICHARD BELLINGHAM (his seale) vppon a labell,

PENELOPE BELLINGHAM (her seale) vppon a labell,

Indorsed thus, This within written deed was signed sealed & delivered with possession given &c. in presence of Edward Woodman Edmond Eddenden Ita attest p Robert Howard not: publ. This was acknowledged by the within named Richard Bellingham Esq<sup>r</sup> & Penelope his wife to be their act & deed vppon the xvj<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month Anno Dni. 1669 before me Samuel Symonds.

The originall of this next afore goeing deed being brought to me the vnder written Notary by the hands of m<sup>r</sup> John Davenport onely sonne of the above specified John Davenport, And at the request of said John Davenport the sonn here recorded the 6<sup>th</sup> day of febr<sup>y</sup> 1672. p Robert Howard not: publ. colonizæ prædict.

The Rev. John Davenport, grantee in the above deed, was born at Coventry, co. Warwick, in 1597. He was of Merton College, Oxford, and of Magdalen College, and was made Vicar of St. Stephens, Colman street, London. In 1633 he fled to Holland to escape persecution, but returned to England; embarked for New England, arriving at Boston in the Hector, June 26, 1637, settled at New Haven, Ct., April 14, 1638, removed to Boston in May, 1667, and was installed the 9th of December following, as pastor of the First Church in Boston; died in Boston March 15, 1669-70. The ministry of Mr. Davenport lasted about fifty-two years, namely, nearly twenty years in England, thirty in New Haven, and about two in Boston. His only child John, born in London, came with his parents to America in 1637, was made freeman at New Haven, May 15, 1657; married Nov. 27, 1663, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first Rector of Yale College. He removed to Boston in 1668, was Register of Probate from Jan. 31, 1675, to August 17, 1676, and died soon after. His will is on file at the Suffolk Registry of Probate, but is not on record. An abstract of the will is appended to this article.

The second John, the Register of Probate, had six children, viz., John; Elizabeth,



who married Warham Mather, Judge of Probate at New Haven; John, again (the Rev. John, of Stamford, Conn., formerly of East Hampton, Long Island); Abraham, died young; Abigail, who married Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Mary, married first to Nathaniel Weed, afterwards to Mr. Wade, both of New Haven. See REGISTER, ix. 146-150, and *The History and Genealogy of the Davenport Family*, New York, 1851; and *Supplement*, Stamford, Conn., 1876.

On the 10th of June, 1693, the estate described in the above deed was sold by Abigail Davenport, widow, and administratrix of the estate of her husband, John Davenport, late of Boston, merchant—as he is styled in this instrument—deceased, with John Davenport of New Haven, clerk, James Pierpont of New Haven, clerk, lately the husband of Abigail Pierpont, deceased, and Elizabeth and Mary Davenport—then called spinsters—all children of the said John Davenport deceased, who was the son of the grantee, Rev. John Davenport. In consideration of the sum of 170 pounds current silver money of New England, paid by Robert Sanderson, sen., goldsmith, Henry Alline, carpenter, and Joseph Bridgham, tanner, all of Boston, deacons of the First Church in Boston, as trustees for said Church, this property, granted by Gov. Richard Bellingham and Penelope his wife, to the Rev. John Davenport in 1669, was sold them. Witnessed by Samuel Bishop and Isaac Jones, and acknowledged by the grantors, June 20, 1693. Entered July 11th of the same year p<sup>r</sup> Joseph Wells, Clerk.

Power of Attorney given to Jeremiah Dummer, goldsmith, to deliver over said property to the trustees mentioned, June 20, 1693. Suffolk Deeds, Lib. xvi. fol. 133-136.

In this deed the land is described as follows:

“All that certain Message or Tenement with the appurtenances and land thereunto belonging Scituate lying and being in Boston afores<sup>d</sup> being butted and bounded on the East end with the Streete or Highway leading from Prison Lane up to the Common or Trayning field, on the West end with land heretofore appertaining to Richard Bellingham, Esq<sup>r</sup> deceased (of which this land here by granted was once a part) on the South side with the Garden and land of the late Humphry Davie Esq<sup>r</sup> dec<sup>d</sup> in the present Tenure and occupac<sup>o</sup>n of Gabriel Barnon Merch<sup>t</sup> and on the Northerly side in part with the Garden of Robert Howard dec<sup>d</sup> now appertaining to the said Gabriel Barnon, and in part by the land of the late John Hull Esq<sup>r</sup> dec<sup>d</sup>.”

*Abstract of the Will of Mr. John Davenport, 1676.*

John Davenport of Boston, To my wife 40 pounds, besides what was her owne when I married her. For my children, I leave it to my wife & overseers, onely I desire y<sup>t</sup> my sonn John may bee a Schollar if the Estate will beare it. M<sup>r</sup> Humfrey Davy & m<sup>r</sup> Anthony Stodder to be overseers. m<sup>r</sup> Jones & m<sup>r</sup> Bishop overseers of my Estate att New Haven. Silver plate in y<sup>e</sup> howse, I leaue my wife two thirds of it for her vse, & as for my bookes in my Study I give vnto my son Latine, Greek & Hebrew & y<sup>e</sup> manuscript w<sup>ch</sup> was his grandfathers & some English bookes w<sup>ch</sup> is necessary & y<sup>e</sup> remainder of the bookes vnto my wife & Children. 31 October 1676.

JOH: DAVE<sup>r</sup>PORT.

In presence of

Sam<sup>l</sup> Willard

Henry Holden

who deposed

Nov<sup>r</sup> 13. 76.

Adm<sup>r</sup> granted unto m<sup>rs</sup> Davenport

Endorsed

Jo<sup>o</sup> Davenports declared minde 1676.

Inventory of the estate rendered 19. 10. 1676. Amt. £. 136; 12: 06

The bookes vallewed by m<sup>r</sup> Ja: Allen & m<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Willard, £90.





## CAPTAIN JOHN GERRISH'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Communicated by FRANK W. HACKETT, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

**A**MONG the valuable papers belonging to Mrs. Timothy Gerrish, of Kittery Point, Me. (now in her eighty-fourth year), that relate to the history of the early settlements upon the Piscataqua, there deserves to be mentioned a small and neatly kept book of accounts, evidently in the hand-writing of Captain John Gerrish, of Dover, that records some if not all of his business transactions at his saw-mill at Bellamies Bank in 1686-7. This little book, of fifty-six leaves, without a cover, contains entries on nearly every page, all legibly written by the same hand. It preserves the names of no less than one hundred and forty individuals, for the most part citizens of Dover.

The first entry is "An account of y<sup>e</sup> Masting Agust 9<sup>th</sup> 1686," giving measurements of masts and "Boesprits." Next is an "account of tobaco an mony account," beginning with "R. W." [Richard Waldron?], who is charged with "i cut x tobaco;" after which comes a long list of charges for liquor, scored in qts. and pts. "will. Arington had i qu burnd Liq<sup>r</sup>:" and Jno Willy was "pay<sup>d</sup> 2 qu L for bringing up his oxen" at Oyster River.

There was work at Madbury, probably upon a bridge. This is "Mr. Davisses crew Madbery worke."

Jno Dugles	Jno Tomson	Tho Downs
Rich Matune	Rich. Millar	Franc: Small
Rich Cany	Benj Cotton	Ro: Euons Jun <sup>r</sup>
Trustrom Herd	Jno Russell	Jo: Twomly
Will Arington	Clem Short	Jno Cook
Sam Coner	Denis	Black will
Sam Small	Sam: Barton	Jno Dunking
Benj: Nason	Tho Roberts	Baker Nasson
will Tasket	Jeffrys Jenkins	Jno Davis his Man
Henery Rice	Jno Twomly	

An "account at oyster Riuer abought haye," with charges for oxen "halling haye," is followed by further accounts for liquor. Then there are charges for miscellaneous goods, including "i payr shues to Benj Nasson," and "i payr french sols to frank small;" also "i New barell to m<sup>r</sup> Lord & i New barell to Grenland."

The food and drink of a certain set of men appears under the head of "act whithall Liq<sup>r</sup> del." A memorandum of service is as follows:

"hired will Sanders for 30<sup>s</sup> p month until y<sup>e</sup> Last of february next 10<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> holl in Mony: y<sup>e</sup> Rest in goods as we sell others for mony to begin y<sup>e</sup> first of No. 1686. Blak will came No: 9<sup>th</sup>: 86 Jno Duuken com No: 12: 86 Benj: Nasson com 23: No: 86 Joseph Barnot came: Dessem: 8<sup>th</sup> Jeremy Tibeta. 20<sup>th</sup> Dessem."



Interspersed in other tobacco and liquor accounts are to be found charges for "Nayles (both "sing" and "doubell," as well as "tak" and "clabord"—Nayles) for "viniger," "shuger," "yds ozenbrig," "french hell shues," "pipes," "stirips," "oyle," "skaines silke," etc.. which shows that some sort of "store" was kept at the saw-mill.

In November, 1686, and in the winter of 1687, work was done "abought ye Bridge at Lañ Riuer." The following is a list of the men employed at Lamprey River :

Jno Dugles	Rich: Canny	Jno winget
Ro: Tomson	Rich: Mattun	Jno Tomson
Petter Tomson	Richard Hilton	Ezekill wintworth
Saṁ Shaw	Jno Church	Sill wintworth
Saṁ peas	Jeremy Gilman	Tho Downs
Ben Cotton	Jno Russel	Tho Mekings
Spot	Denis	ed hilton
Jno. hilton	Jno wodget	wintrop
Saṁ. his Bro. hilton		will hilton

We find Captain Gerrish making certain payments which he entered under the head of "Disburstments for the Prouince."

Pd m <sup>t</sup> wodly Mony	05	00	0
Pd m <sup>t</sup> godyar Mony	05	00	0
Pd Ditto for expens	01	00	0
Pd Ditto			
Pd 10 <sup>s</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> westward for ye Euidenses	00	10	0
Pd 5 <sup>s</sup> to Capt Stilman	00	5	0
Pd 11 <sup>m</sup> of Bords			
Pd Lord [?] 10 <sup>£</sup> Mony			

Among other names not heretofore mentioned will be found (some of them several times repeated) those of—Charles Adams, Jeremy Burnam, Benj: Barnard, Benj: Bikford, Hump. chadborn, Phill cauerly, Gorg chesly, Phillip chesly, Tho chesly, Jno clark. Ed: coffin, Peter coffin, Trustram Coffin, James Daus, Jos. Daus, Jams Derry, Denis Downing, will durgen, Capt Euons, Ed Euons, Tho Edgerly, Daniell furbyr, Saṁ furnel, Mark Goyles, Moses Gilman, Moses Guttensby, will hely, Tho Hanscom, Tho Hanson, Timothy Hanson, Tobyas Hanson, Nat Hill, Jams Hugings, Ro Howard, Joseph Jones, M<sup>r</sup> Jonson, Jno Knight, ed Lethers, Petter Masson, Joseph Meder, Harry Meredy, Jno Mitchell, Petter Noys, M<sup>r</sup> Thos Paine, will Partridg, Jno Pitman, Joseph Pitman, Nat. Ran, Benj: Rawlens, Sam Rawlens, Joseph Roberts, Sampson [negro], ed Small, Jno Shaply, Jams Smith, Clem Short, Bar: Stevenson, Arther Stent, Nath: Stephens, Ed. Taylor, Jams Tomas, Rich Tomson, Jona: wotsen, eld wintworth, Pall wintworth, Jno Wood sen<sup>r</sup>, Jno wood jn, Jno woodman.

I have taken pleasure in copying the book entire, and have prefixed to the copy an index of names. The MSS. I have deposited with the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, where I venture to hope it may be found useful for future reference.



## LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxxv. page 359.]

COL. Jonathan Hale, son of Jonathan and Lydia Hale, was married June 13, 1765, to Mary Keep, daughter of Samuel and Mary Keep. They had no children. Col. Jonathan Hale having served his country and town in the several capacities of a military officer, a justice of the peace, a selectman, town clerk and treasurer, he died March 9, 1806, and left his estate to his brothers' and sisters' children.

Lieut. Hezekiah Hale, son of Jonathan and Lydia Hale, was married July 10, 1799, to Miriam Bliss, daughter of Aaron and Miriam Bliss. He died July 26, 1813, aged 73. His widow Miriam Hale married Gad Colton, Esq., April 3, 1816, and died July 8, 1831, age 73.

[Page 142.] Nathan Hale, son of Jonathan and Lydia Hale, was married April 26, 1778, to Mrs. Salome Robbins, widow of Samuel Robbins of Canaan, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Lee of Salisbury, Conn. Their children—Eliza, born Feb. 18, 1779, died Jan. 11, 1803. Lydia, born April 4, 1781. Nathan Metcalf, born Feb. 12, 1783, went to South America about 1810. Clarissa, born Jan. 8, 1786. Harriet, born Feb. 22, 1788. Jonathan Lee, born May 31, 1790. Caroline, born Oct. 10, 1795. Lydia was married to the Rev. John Keep of Blanford, June 2, 1806.

John Hale, son of Silas and Hannah Hale, was married Nov. 15, 1792, to Eunice Colton, daughter of Moses and Hannah Colton of Wilbraham. Their children—Silas, born Dec. 11, 1793. Philanda, born Feb. 2, 1796. Hannah, born Aug. 10, 1798, died March 15, 1843. John the father died Sept. 14, 1737, aged 74.

Elam Hale, son of Abner and Martha Hale, was married to Elizabeth Pease, 1798, daughter of Emery Pease, Esq., of Somers. Their children—Elam, born Aug. 2, 1801. Eliza, born March 15, 1807, died Jan. 19, 1808. Elizabeth the mother died March 10, 1827, age 60. Elam Hale died Feb. 15, 1830, aged 61 years.

[Page 143.] David Hale, of Longmeadow, son of Abner and Martha Hale (page 140) was married May 5, 1808, to Rebecca Woolworth, daughter of Azariah and Rebecca Woolworth. Their children—Eliza, born Feb. 14, 1809. David Burt, born Sept. 1, 1811. Rebecca Cooley, born June 3, 1813, died Sept. 26, 1814. Rebecca Field, born Sept. 4, 1815. Solomon, born Aug. 29, 1817. Henry, born August, 1819. Fanny, born July 2, 1825. Franklin, July 15, 1822.

Chauncy Hale, of Longmeadow, son of Abner and Martha Hale, was married Nov. 27, 1810, to Lois Lomis. Their children—Charles Backus, born Feb. 21, 1812. William, born March 29, 1815. Lois ——. [*Vacant to page 146.*]

John Hancock, of Springfield, was married Nov. 19, 1713, to Anna Webb. Their children—Mary, born Feb. 22, 1716. John, born May 20, 1717, died Feb. 6, 1770. Anna, born July 14, 1719, died June 24, 1740. Abel, born Jan. 19, 1721, died Nov. 29, 1807. Abner, born Aug. 9, 1722. Jonathan, born Aug. 4, 1724. Mabel, born Feb. 2, 1726, died



Nov. 10, 1806. Thomas, born May 10, 1727, died March 4, 1804. Jabez, born July 29, 1728. William, born Oct. 26, 1729. Experience, born Nov. 2, 1730, died Sept. 7, 1780. Daniel, born —, died July 18, 1784. Abigail, born Jan. 12, 1734. Mercy, born Aug. 25, 1735. The families of the sons, see in pages succeeding this. Mabel was married Jan. 12, 1749, to George Cooley, and after his death to Capt. Joseph Ferry, Nov. 29, 1797, and died in Springfield Nov. 10, 1806. Abigail was married Oct. 19, 1752, to Jabez Cooley. Mercy was married Sept. 18, 1755, to David Bonner. Anna the mother died July 6, 1771.

John Hancock, son of John and Anna, was married Nov. 22, 1744, to Mary Kilborn. Their children—John, born Oct. 4, 1745, died Nov. 14, 1745. John, born Feb. 14, 1747. Mary the mother died. John Hancock the father was married again, July 11, 1754, to Abigail Terry. Their children—Mary, born Sept. 1, 1755. John, born Aug. 16, 1756, died June 14, 1759. Moses, born Dec. 20, 1759. Hulda, born Aug. 27, 1760. John, born Oct. 28, 1761. Caroline, born May 30, 1763. Lucy, born Aug. 2, 1764. Freegrace, born —. John Hancock the father died Feb. 6, 1770.

[Page 147.] Abel Hancock, of Springfield, son of John and Anna Hancock (page 146), was married March 13, 1748, to Eunice Parsons. Their children—Eunice, born Oct. 21, 1749. Abel, born Sept. 11, 1751. Sabra, born July 23, 1755, married to Martin Warriner, Oct. 5, 1780. Piercy, born May 3, 1760. Naomi, born Oct. 10, 1764. Abel the father died Nov. 29, 1807.

Jonathan Hancock, of Springfield, son of John and Anna Hancock, was married to Susanna Thompson, published March 1, 1755. Their children—Roxylana, born March 22, 1757. Ruth, born April 24, 1759. Naomi, born Oct. 14, 1764. Lewis, born May 9, 1767. Jonathan, born July 27, 1769.

Thomas Hancock, of Longmeadow, son of John and Anna Hancock, was married Nov. 16, 1749, to Jemima Wright, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Wright, of Chicopee. Their children—Jemima, born May 24, 1750. Diadema, born March 2, 1753. Anne, born Jan. 14, 1756. Elijah, born June 24, 1758, died of the small-pox. Jonathan, born Feb. 19, 1761, died June 21, 1780. Thomas, born Nov. 21, 1763. Sarah, born June 4, 1768. Eunice, born March 26, 1772. Jemima was married to — Wright. Diadema was married to Nathaniel Warriner, of Wilbraham. Anne was married to Major Joseph Parsons, of Enfield, April 19, 1779. Elijah died in the revolutionary war. Thomas the father being reduced, was a pauper of the town of Longmeadow several years, and died March 4, 1804. Thomas the son, with his mother and his family, removed into the state of New York.

[Page 148.] William Hancock, of Springfield, son of John and Anna Hancock, was married to Hannah Long, of Windsor, published March 14, 1752. Their children—William, born May 14, 1753. Oliver, born May 7, 1755, died June 9, 1759. Cloe, born Sept. 22, 1757. Oliver, born Dec. 8, 1759. Zachariah, born Nov. 30, 1761. Meribah, born Sept. 19, 1763. Alpheus, born Nov. 15, 1765. Hannah, born Dec. 24, 1768. Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1774.

Jabez Hancock, son of John and Anna Hancock, was married Nov. 29, 1750, to Rachel Wright, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Wright, of Chicopee. Their children—Abner, born April 24, 1751. Jabez, born Nov. 29, 1753. Freelove, born June 7, 1756. Rachel, born Oct. 30, 1758. Lorina, born March 18, 1761. Rosanna, born Aug. 4, 1763. Loranda, born





April 12, 1766. Phebe, born May 31, 1768. Uriah, born April 18, 1772. Gad, born Sept. 4, 1774. Bathsheba, born July 25, 1777. Freelove was married July 9, 1778, to Stephen Chandler, of Longmeadow, son of Stephen and Mary Chandler. Rachel was married April 11, 1778, to Samuel Kibbe. Jabez Hancock the father, with the greater part of his children, removed to the town of Paris, state of New York.

Daniel Hancock, of Longmeadow, son of John and Anna Hancock, was married to Lucy Long, of Windsor, published October 12, 1754. Their children—Abiel, born Dec. 5, 1755. Lucy, born Oct. 26, 1757. Abiel, born Sept. 27, 1761, died June 24, 1829. Lucy ——. Lucretia, born Feb. 12, 1764. Sybel, born Sept. 7, 1766. Lovisa, born Sept. 28, 1768. Daniel, born Dec. 24, 1770. Azariah, born 1773. Ariel, born 1779. Jonathan, born ——. Daniel Hancock the father died July 18, 1784.

[Page 149.] William Hancock, of Enfield, son of William and Hannah Hancock, was married to Triphene Chandler, daughter of Stephen and Mary Chandler. They were published Jan. 3, 1778, were married Jan. 21, 1778. Their children—a still-born child, Nov. 16, 1778. Triphene, b. Feb. 14, 1780. Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1782. Triphene the mother died May 10, 1784. William Hancock the father was married again May 26, 1785, to Margaret Cooley, daughter of Aaron and Ruth Cooley. Their children—Roswel, b. March 28, 1786. Orra, b. March 16, 1788. Tirza, b. Jan. 7, 1790. William, born July 10, 1792. Moses, born July 11, 1795. Margaret, born Jan. 16, 1798, died Jan. 8, 1816. William Hancock died by cutting his own throat with a razor May 27, 1803.

Alpheus Hancock, son of William and Hannah Hancock, was married June 1, 1785, to Abigail Steel, daughter of Sarah and Aaron Steel. Their children—Aaron, born July 22, 1785. Abigail, born Nov. 15, 1787. Ase-nath, born March 3, 1790. Harris, born June 23, 1792. Hervy, born Aug. 24, 1794. Hervy, born April 11, 1797. Amanda, born Feb. 24, 1800. Hermon, born Jan. 29, 1802. Herskil, born March 11, 1804. Hart, born Oct. 8, 1806.

Azariah Hancock, son of Daniel and Lucy, was married Dec. 23, 1792, to Ruth Burkit. She was born Oct. 14, 1769. Their children—Michael, born May 8, 1793. Lucy, born July 13, 1795, died Aug. 20, 1796. Lucy, born June 17, 1797, died Oct. 18, 1798. George, born Jan. 10, 1800. Lovice, born Aug. 17, 1802. Daniel, born April 14, 1805. Esther, born Feb. 7, 1809. [*Vacant to page 152.*]

John Hills, the first of the name in Longmeadow. He was married to Deliverance Crawl. They lived in North Bolton, where it is supposed their children were born. They removed to Longmeadow about the year 1760, and settled on a farm purchased of Israel Phelps. Their children—Margaret, who was married to Joseph Stephens. John, who married Cloe Millington. Jacob, who married Love Pease, daughter of Cummins Pease. Deliverance, who was married to Joseph Pierce, Aug. 27, 1760. Isaac, who married Abigail King, daughter of Benjamin King. Joseph, who married Eunice Kibbe. Stephen, died. Stephen, died. Hulda, who was married to Benjamin King. Anne, who was married to William Brooks. Rebecca, who was married to Ebenezer Pease, son of Cummins. Mary, who was married to Isaac Kibbe, of Enfield, son of James. Moses, who was married to Mary White. The families of Jacob and Moses, see hereafter. The families of the other sons are not here known, as they settled in remote parts. John Hills the father died Dec. 4, 1782. Deliverance the mother died Sept. 3, 1786.

[To be continued.]



## LETTER FROM ROGER WILLIAMS, 1656.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE following letter of Mr. Williams, which is printed from a copy without any address, is not found in the published collections of the Narraganset Club, of Providence, R. I., nor among the additional letters appended to the Rev. Dr. Dexter's edition of the newly discovered tract by Williams entitled, "Christenings make not Christians." Reference to some of these Rhode Island troubles is made in the REGISTER, vol. viii. pp. 293, 362.

Neighbors

Providence 6. 6. 56 (so called)

Being sent for this Weecke to Warwick aboute composing a controversy betwene some English and the barbarians there came in where I lodged in the evening very angry George Palmer, speaking much of his being Wronged aboute Roger Mories daughter, And hee added that since Pautuxit men had dealt soe w<sup>th</sup> him, hee would discover there dealings &c. and turning him selfe to mee before divers Wittnesses; hee tould mee that I was in place and ought to looke to such things, and further saide after that if I would not; hee was resolved to make them knowne to the Governo<sup>r</sup> at Boston, you know hee will not spare speaking, and hee spake very much of many things; But especially these; &: first that some of you knew of, and concealed a longe time a Buggery committed by Richard Chasmore one his heifer and that others of you healpt and furthered his escape; The second that some of you make a trade of selling powder and shotts to the barbarians, all w<sup>ch</sup> hee would proue, ether heere or at Boston: I doe confess I was and am in a straight what to doe in these cases; you know my dutie and my danger in neglecting; and wee all know the p<sup>s</sup>ent agetations betwene the Matacusetts and vs, concernig your selues; w<sup>ch</sup> renders the matter difficult; I thought fitt in the first place to acquaint yo<sup>r</sup> selues, w<sup>th</sup> the passages; by whose answer possibly I may receive some light, how to proceede: I desire to bee guided by the onely wise; and to be yo<sup>r</sup> Loving Neighbor

ROGER WILLIAMES.

The Copie of a letter compared before me

Ri Bellingham Dep<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>

p me Ri Wayte. 6—1—1656

[Endorsed:] m<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ms</sup> letter to charge pautuxit men.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

BOSTON PHYSICIANS.—The following extracts from old newspapers may interest some medical antiquary.

S. A. GREEN.

On Friday last died here, aged about 58 Years, Dr. *William Davis*, a Gentleman much improv'd and greatly belov'd among us, a skilful Physician & Surgeon, and was had in Esteem for his strict Piety. We hear his Funeral will be to Morrow. [The Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal, March 18, 1746.]



Yesterday died here in advanced Age. Dr. *Lawrance Dalhonde*, a noted and skillful Physician among us. [The Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal, November 23, 1746.]

Yesterday departed this life, Doctor *WILLIAM CLARKE*, a Physician of principal Note in this Town. He was a Gentleman of extensive Learning: of great Knowledge in his Profession, and Success in his practice. He was easy in his Manners: humane and benevolent in his Temper: a Lover and Encourager of Arts and Industry: a tender Husband, a good Master, and a steady Friend. His Death is universally lamented. [Boston Post-Boy & Advertiser, June 9, 1760.]

Saturday Morning last departed this Life, after a lingering Indisposition, Dr. *Thomas Aston*, in the 71th Year of his Age. [The Massachusetts Gazette, and Boston News-Letter, August 14, 1766.]

Wednesday Morning died of a parietic Disorder, *JOHN CLARK, Esq.*, of this Town, Physician, aged 70 Years. His Remains were decently interred on Saturday last. [The Boston Gazette, and Country Journal, April 11, 1768.]

**WINSHIP, KENDALL, RAYNER.** (*Com. by W. B. Trask, Esq.*)—Ephraim Winship late of Cambridge farms, dec<sup>d</sup> intestate, y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1696 & adm<sup>x</sup> being granted to Eliza: y<sup>e</sup> Relict Widow of s<sup>d</sup> Ephraim Winship who afterwards Married with Joseph Peirce of Wattertowne. who after his Marriage with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> admistr<sup>x</sup> proceeded to a further admist<sup>n</sup> as to paying of debts &c.

His Hon<sup>d</sup> father in law m<sup>r</sup> Francis Kendall at Wooburne demands that his son in law Ephraim Winshep in the time of the former Warr Caled Phillips Warr, came to his hous for shelter for fear of the Indians, because his lueing was then in y<sup>e</sup> Woods Remote from Neighbours, and he brought with him his Antient mother in law Reigner a Widow [Mary, widow of Samuel Rayner] of Whome he was to take Care, & that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Francis Kendall did keep y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Widow Reigner for s<sup>d</sup> Ephraim Winship with provians more y<sup>n</sup> A Yeare and halfe; at Eight pounds p<sup>r</sup> Yeare & halfe comes to [2<sup>lb</sup>].

Mr. Kendall makes a statement which is given in the same instrument, with a date, Feb. 20, 1700.

“what I gieve in my Will is nothing worth till I am dead, y<sup>t</sup> is an antient law, as could as paul he teaches vs so much law—now it hath pleased god to lengthen out my life for more y<sup>n</sup> Eighty Years, much longer y<sup>n</sup> I expected.”

From the original on file at Middlesex Probate Office, East Cambridge.

**WOUBURN SECOND PARISH. NOW BURLINGTON, MASS., 1774-1775.**—Substance of minutes in the hand of Deacon Joseph Johnson.

December 25, 1774.

2 Cor. i. 24. This was the Rev. Mr. John Marrett's first text after his ordination in the forenoon. Ordained December 21, 1774. In the afternoon he preached from the same text. The heads are from the divisions of the verse.

January 1, 1775, New Year's Day. The Reverend Mr. Marrett's text, forenoon, Eph. iv. 23; the afternoon text, Jer. viii. 20. A New Year's Sermon, well adapted to the time.

January 8. Mr. Marrett's text this day, Matt. xi. 28, forenoon. Afternoon text 1 Cor. x. 4.

15th day. Mr. Marrett's text, Col. i. 27, 1. c.

22d day. Mr. Cummings's text Acts xv. 18, and Heb. iv. 13.

29th. The Rev. Mr. Marrett's text this day, Rom. v. 21.

February 5. The Rev. Mr. Marrett's text, Ps. ii. 12; afternoon, 1 Cor. vi. 20.

12th, afternoon, Job xxxv. 10, 11; in the forenoon, Ps. cxix. 59. 19th, Mr. Isaac Morrill, of Wilmington, preached from Luke xix. 9, all day. 26th, Rev. Mr. Marrett, forenoon, 1 John v. 12; afternoon, Titus ii. 13.

March 5. Rev. Mr. Marrett's text this forenoon, Acts xxvi. 18, last clause. Afternoon, from Ps. xxiv. 7, to end.

March 12. The Rev. Mr. Clark, Lexington, preached, forenoon, from 1 Cor. xv. 42, 43, 44, and 53 and 54 verses. In the afternoon from Zeph. ii. 3.

March 16. This day our yearly Fast preached by Mr. Marrett in the forenoon from Hosea x. 12. Afternoon, from Ps. cxviii. 12.

19th. Rev. Mr. Marrett preached from Hosea iv. 6. In the afternoon from Eccles. xii. 7.



26th. The Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of Reading, in the forenoon, preached from Ps. xviii. 23. Afternoon, Heb. xi. 14.

29th. This day Mr. Cummings preached a lecture for Mr. Marrett, and took his text from John xx. 29.

April 2. Mr. Marrett preached from John i. 29. Afternoon, after sacrament, from Luke xvii. 5.

9th. Mr. Marrett, Luke iv. 18. 16th, forenoon, Acts xxiv. 25; afternoon, 1 Cor. ix. 24. 23d, forenoon, Ps. l. 15; afternoon, 1 Pet. v. 6, 7. 30th, the Rev. Mr. Penniman preached from Nahum i. 6.

May 7. Mr. Marrett preached, forenoon, Lam. iii. 24; and Mr. Coggin, Job x. 2. 11th, Rev. Mr. Haven, of Reading Wood-End, preached, a fast, Ps. l. 15; afternoon, from Joel ii. 12. 14th, Mr. Marrett, Is. xlv. 8; afternoon, Is. ii. 3. 21st, same, Is. ii. 5, forenoon; afternoon, Is. lvii. 15. 28th, same, Matt. vi. 33, forenoon; afternoon, Heb. iv. 9.

June 4. Rev. Mr. Marrett preached from 2 Cor. ix. 15, forenoon. Afternoon, from 2 Cor. xiii. 5. Mr. Wyeth, a lawyer, of Cambridge, preached.

June 11, 1775. The Rev. Mr. Marrett preached this day. In the forenoon, from John x. 9, in the afternoon from Luke xii. 37.

June 25. Rev. Mr. Cummings preached from 1 Pet. v. 7, forenoon. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of Charlestown, preached from Numbers x. 33, 34, 35, 36.

July 2. The Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of Charlestown, preached from Ps. cxii. 7. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Marrett preached from Heb. xiii. 14. July 9, the Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of Charlestown, preached, forenoon, from Is. xliii. 2; afternoon, Mr. Marrett, from 1 Tim. vi. 6.

July 16. In the forenoon Mr. Marrett preached from Ps. ciii. 13. In the afternoon Mr. Prentiss, of Charlestown, preached from Ps. xci. 15.

*Lexington, Mass.*

WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

BOODEY.—The Annals of the Boodeys (page 123) introduces Zechariah Boody as the emigrant ancestor, and gives a list of his children. The birth-date of the youngest, Azariah, alone is given, 15 Aug. 1720. The compiler evidently failed to search the records of Dover, N. H., the home of the family, for he ignores the existence of Moses Boodey, of Dover, and his marriage to Ruth Wittum, 29 Nov. 1697, by Rev. John Pike.

He also failed to ascertain the christian name of Zechariah's wife (Elizabeth), and the record of her baptism, with her children, Elizabeth, Charity and Mary, 31 March, 1716-17, by Rev. Hugh Adams in the Oyster River parish.

Her child Sarah was bapt. 7 Sept. 1718, and Azariah 10 Sept. 1721.

*Dover, N. H.*

J. R. HAM.

KNOX MANSION, THOMASTON, ME.—The History of Thomaston, Me., from which a description of the above mansion is quoted in this number (*ante*, p. 5), states that it was erected "at a cost of \$50,000." This probably was the current report in Thomaston; but the late Hon. Lorenzo Sabine found among the Knox Manuscripts in the possession of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society the estimates and bills for this structure, and ascertained very nearly its cost. I do not remember the exact sum, but it was considerably less than one half of fifty thousand dollars. Even this sum makes it a very expensive dwelling for the time. Mr. Sabine confirmed his conclusions by comparisons with the cost of other buildings erected contemporary with it.—EDITOR.

LETTER FROM JOHN WENTWORTH TO GOV. SHUTE. (*Com. by William B. Trask, Esq.*)

May it Please Your Excellency,

Portm<sup>o</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup> 22, 1718.

Inclosed is Express from Cap<sup>t</sup> Moody by which your Excellency will see that the Indians are Very Insolent and therse no doubt but they intended Mischief but for this Winter I am of Cap<sup>t</sup> Moody's opinion that they will not make war this Winter, but the Next Summer who ever lives to see it, we may expect a war, except your Excellency prevent 'em by sending a party into the Eastern Country which must be the only way to Keep them our Friends, and allso Cover our New Settlem<sup>ts</sup>.





I wrote Mr Boyle y<sup>e</sup> last Post and aduised him of our adjournm<sup>t</sup>: to the second of Octobr.

I am Extremely well pleased that Your Excellency had soe Pleasant a Journey to Rhode Island. I take leaue to subscribe myself

Your Excellency's Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble serut

J. WENTWORTH.

PERKINS. *Old family Bible of John Perkins of Ipswich (1633-1654).*—We are glad to learn that Dr. George A. Perkins, of Salem, has in preparation the history and genealogy of John Perkins, of Ipswich, Mass., and of his numerous descendants. No one is better qualified, and we hope every one bearing the name or interested in the subject will furnish him with all the information in their power.

The old Bible is now, and always has been, in the possession of his descendants. It is known to antiquaries as the Geneva or "Breeches-Bible." It was "Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the Queenes [Elizabeth] most excellent Majestie. 1599." It has a number of quaint engravings of the Temple, and at the end is "The Booke of Psalms collected into English Meeter by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others, with apt Notes to sing them withal." In 1708 it was owned by Elisha, a great-grandson of John, who thus wrote in it.

"Elisha Perkins, his Great Bible,  
God give him grace therein to look,  
And when the Bell for him doth toll,  
The Lord have Mercy on his soul."

It is now in the possession of Horatio N. Perkins, Esq., of Melrose Highlands. A fac-simile of his signature, made Feb. 25, 1835, and one of his son, Dea. Thomas, of Topsfield, 1682, as one of the appraisers of the estate of Rev. William Perkins, are given in the margin.

A facsimile of the autograph of the Captain Thomas Perkins, a great-grandson of the above

Deacon Thomas, is also given. He removed in 1720 to Kennebunkport, Me. See Bradbury's excellent *Hist. of Kennebunkport*, p. 268.

Notices of the above, with many others of the name, may be found in former volumes of the REGISTER.

THE PRENTICE-PRENTISS GENEALOGY.—The collections of the late E. C. Prentiss of Brighton, Mass., for a second edition with corrections and numerous additions, have been copied and arranged from Mr. P.'s manuscript by Mr. Binney, the author of the first edition, published in 1852, now out of print. Mr. P.'s widow not being able to print it, is desirous of disposing of it and the papers to some one of the name able and willing to publish it. Mr. B. offers to see it through the press, if desired. It will make about 300 pages octavo. Communications can be made to C. J. F. Binney, Roxbury District, Boston, Mass., or to J. W. Dean, librarian of the Hist. Gen. Society, 17 Somerset Street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, New York city, is contributing to the *Westchester Times* a series of articles reviewing the new edition of Bolton's *Westchester County*. The first number appeared Nov. 12, 1881, and already five numbers have appeared. Mr. Dawson corrects many errors in that work, and adds important historical facts omitted by Mr. Bolton and his editor.

#### QUERIES

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.—I would be very thankful for answers to any of the following questions:

Woodstock, Branford, Ct.—What Rebecca (born in 1675 or '6) lived in either



of those towns about 1691? Isaac Bartholomew<sup>3</sup> (born in Roxbury, Mass., 16 September, 1766) moved from Branford to Woodstock about 1692; married Rebecca — about 1691. They moved to Branford in 1704 and remained; she dying there in 1738, æ. 62. Their first two children were William, Mary (his parents' names), two named after themselves, and two next, Ebenezer and Elizabeth (may have been her parents' names).

*Nichols.*—What was maiden surname of Sarah, first wife of Caleb<sup>2</sup> Nichols? They were married about 1650, lived in Stratford, Ct. When did she die? Which of his children was she mother of? Where did he marry second wife Ann, daughter of Andrew Ward, of Fairfield? What was his mother's full maiden name? She was wife of Francis Nichols, of Stratford.

*Rich.*—Who were the parents of David Rich? He was born in 1694 or '5, tradition says on Cape Cod. First record of him found is in Wallingford, Conn., in 1717. He died in Bristol, Ct., 4 June, 1748, in his 54th year. What was his wife Elizabeth's full maiden name? What were the names of the children of Samuel<sup>3</sup> (son of Richard Rich, first of Eastham, Mass.) of Eastham, Mass., 1706? He possibly moved to Wrentham, Mass., that year. What was his wife's full maiden name?

*Rew or Rue.*—Who were the parents of John Rew? He married Hannah (Norton) North, widow of Samuel North, about 1685, in Farmington, Ct., and died in Hartford, Ct., 1717. Was he same as is mentioned in Salem in 1668 as "John Reues," or was he son of Edward Rew, of Newport 1638, Taunton 1643, died 1678?

*Wakeley.*—What was full maiden name of wife of James<sup>3</sup> (son of Henry<sup>2</sup> Wakeley), of Stratford, Ct.? He had son James born 28 Dec. 1688.

*Andrews.*—Was not "Mary," born 1697, daughter of Nathan Andrews, of Wallingford, Ct., same as "Mabel" Andrews who married Elisha Andrews of W. about 1720?

*Curtiss.*—Who were the parents of Mary Curtiss who married Capt. Joseph Nichols, of Stratford, 26 Dec. 1704?

G. W. BARTHOLOMEW, Jr.

Austin, Texas.

BROWN.—"Brown" was one of the earliest settlers at Ipswich hamlet, now Hamilton, where he owned a large tract of land, and as his sons, of whom he had ten, successively reached the age of 21 years he gave each a farm, reserving the homestead for his youngest son Stephen, from whom we are descended. I can only ascertain the names of eight of the sons, viz., Nathaniel, John, Simon, Adam, James, Thomas, Jacob and Stephen.

There was always a tradition in the family that they were descendants of Sir Stephen Brown, an English Baronet. It is said that Stephen sold the homestead and invested the money in a ship which he commanded. He afterwards resided in Charlestown, where he married Mary Barrow, said to have been a considerable heiress. Squire Brown, as he was called, a brother of the old gentleman, lived next the church in Wenham, a man of note, very much respected and very wealthy; had no children. At his death his property was divided amongst the families of Brown with whom he was connected, of whom there were many. One of the family married a Story, who went to live in Mississippi and was in excellent circumstances. He came with his wife to visit his relatives at Wenham.

I wish to know who were the progenitors in England, and with what families of Brown they are connected in this country.

M. B. PRATT.

Boston.

WILLARD.—Can any one give me any information relating to Urania Willard, of Stockbridge, Mass., who with Ira Seymour and Ruth his wife, also of Stockbridge, gave a quit-claim deed of land in Hartford, with a mansion house upon it, to James Burton, June 16, 1783? Ruth, wife of Ira Seymour, was a daughter of Dr. Elisha and Ruth (Seymour) Smith, of Hartford, and she was married to him Nov. 14, 1772. Dr. Smith had a daughter Urania, bapt. in West Hartford Sept. 30, 1739, living at the time of his death, 1754. Is not this the same person, having changed her name by marriage? John Willard, born in Wethersfield Aug. 20, 1694, who removed to Canaan, and afterwards to Stockbridge, married Margaret, daughter of Symon Smith, sister of Dr. Elisha Smith, so there was already a connection between the families.

Miss M. K. TALCOTT.

133 Sigourney St., Hartford, Ct.



WITHERELL.—Daniel Loomis, of Colchester, Conn., born Feb. 20, 1709, married Hannah Witherell Oct. 7, 1731. She died March 1, 1779, aged 76. Can any one tell who was the father of this Hannah Witherell?

ELIAS LOOMIS.

*Yale College, New Haven, Ct.*

KEMPTON.—“Ephraim Kempton and Abigail Bolster, both of Uxbridge, Mass., were married Oct. 29, 1740.”

Can any one give me the ancestry and parentage of said Ephraim Kempton, or trace for me his ancestry to the Ephraim Kempton who with brother Manasseh and son Ephraim, Jr., came to this country in the ship “Ann,” which arrived at Plymouth August, 1623?

ALONZO ALLEN.

*Town Clerk's Office, Croydon, N. H.*

PETER BUTLER of Boston, son of Peter Butler of Boston, had, by wife Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Abraham Brown, sons Peter and John, born about 1691 or '2. Peter's first child was born 1731-2, in Marlborough. John's first child was baptized 1727, in Hopkinton. He was of Framingham, and died 1747. Were Peter and John brothers? Were they sons of the aforesaid Peter of Boston? Especially, who were John's ancestors?

J. S. RUSSELL.

*Lowell, Nov. 9, 1881.*

DRAKE—RODGERS.—In the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April, 1871, pp. 101, 102, a descendant gives the name of the wife of John Drake the emigrant (who came to Boston in 1630, and removed to Windsor, Conn.) as Elizabeth Rodgers. She was the great-grandmother of the writer, Matthew Rockwell, whose genealogical paper was dated 1731. The Windsor church records say, “Old Widow Drake died Oct. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1681, at 100<sup>th</sup> yr. of age, having lived a Widow 23 years.” Can any one connect her with any Rodgers family?

Dr. Stiles, in his “Genealogies of Ancient Windsor,” states: “John Drake the emigrant was son of John Drake, one of the Council of Plymouth, a member of the original company established by King James in 1606, for settling New England.” Is this descent an established fact?

E. McC. SALISBURY.

*New Haven, Ct.*

WATERMAN.—Daniel and Bethia Waterman, children of Nathaniel and Susannah (Carder) Waterman, and grandchildren of Col. Richard and Bethia Waterman. Did these children reach maturity, and if so were they married?

*New Bedford, Mass.*

WILLIAM HENRY WATERMAN.

BARDWELL.—Who were the parents of Esther Bardwell, born 1723, and married Daniel Morton, of Hatfield 1743? Richard Bardwell, of Hatfield, was undoubtedly her grandfather, but which of his four sons was her father I have been unable to ascertain.

WILLIAM R. HOWLAND.

*Worcester, Mass.*

DAY.—Jeremiah Day, of Walpole, born at Dedham Sept. 25, 1692, married, it is said, a Mary Willett. His children—Mary, born May 11, 1722, and Jeremiah, born April 25, 1725—are recorded in Dedham. I wish to know the name and place of residence of his wife's father and the maiden name of her mother.

*Buffalo, N. Y.*

Address: DAVID F. DAY.

#### REPLIES.

WARNER FAMILY.—In the “Early History of Brookfield, Mass.,” published in the REGISTER for October (xxxv. 333-341), the names of John Warner and his sons Samuel and Nathaniel appear among the petitioners, in 1673, for the incorporation of the town. The account of Samuel Warner's family, on page 338, is accurate as far as it goes; but it is imperfect. His first wife died at Dunstable April 3, 1653, and he married Mary Swallow May 4, 1654, by whom he had *Eliazar*, born Jan. 27, 1656, and *Priscilla*. See Middlesex Reg. of Deeds, and Fox's History of Dunstable, p. 252.



On attaining his majority, this youngest son Eleazar conveyed to his brother Richard, July 31, 1707, all his interest in the homestead of "our father" (Mid. Deeds, xiv. 590) and entered the service of his country. He was stationed at Brookfield, the scene of the disaster which befel his father and grandfather, and was successively sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Samuel Wright. He was subsequently captain of militia, and held office until he attained the age of three score and ten years. At the age of nearly thirty-seven, December 4, 1722, while yet in frontier service, he married Prudence, daughter of Thomas Barnes, a prominent inhabitant of Brookfield, and had ten children, all of whom lived to maturity. His farm, on which he resided more than half a century, was in that part of Hardwick which is now New Braintree, and included a portion of the famous Winnemisset island and swamp, from which the Indians issued when they defeated Capt. Hutchinson and destroyed Brookfield in August, 1675. In this ancient stronghold of the Indians, about half a century after the destruction of Brookfield, Capt. Warner had a personal encounter with one of that ill-fated race—possibly a descendant from some who were concerned in the outrage upon his ancestors. The Indian followed him from Canada, and laid in wait for him several days. At length they met in the forest and exchanged shots in Indian fashion. Capt. Warner was unharmed; but the bones of his antagonist are supposed to have mouldered in a "lily pond" near Ware River. This tradition I had from my grandmother, Mary Robinson, who died August 7, 1812, aged 83. She was the eldest daughter of Capt. Eleazar Warner, who died in New Braintree Feb. 23, 1776, aged 90.

L. R. PAIGE.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

CLARKE (*ante*, xxv. 384).—Mr. Allen writes that he has ascertained the parentage and ancestry of Jonathan Clark. He was born at Medfield, Mass., June 14, 1700, being a son of Solomon and Mary Clark, and descended from Joseph<sup>1</sup> Clark, of Dedham, Mass., by Alice his wife, through Joseph<sup>2</sup>, born at Dedham May 5, 1642, and wife Mary Allen; and Solomon<sup>3</sup>, above, born July 8, 1678. His grandson, Capt. Nathan,<sup>4</sup> son of John,<sup>5</sup> went in 1787 from Franklin, Mass., to Croydon, N. H., on foot, with his pack on his back.

SCOTCH-IRISH MEMORIAL AND RECORDS (*ante*, xxxiii.).—We are informed that the original of the famous Memorial of 1713, to Gov. Shute, taken from the files of the Massachusetts Secretary of State many years ago, and presented to Mr. MacGregor, of New York, is now in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. It is much faded and should be copied at once and printed. The copy printed by the Rev. Edward L. Parker in his *History of Londonderry*, pp. 217-321, we are told has many errors.

The records of the first Boston Scotch-Irish church are in the possession of Charles G. White, Box 2823, Boston, and are invaluable to those compiling the genealogy of Scotch-Irish families.

LEE ARMS (*ante*, xxv. 279).—The arms found on an old piece of silver, which led to this query about Lee coats, it has since been found, are not Lee arms at all, though they nearly resemble a coat given by Burke under that name. They are *Walker* arms, a Walker having come into the family by a previous marriage, from which our correspondent is not descended. Her interest in the query, therefore, no longer exists.

The query has drawn forth the following reply from another correspondent:

*Lee*.—The arms concerning which inquiry was made in the July REGISTER, namely, "Argent a chevron between three crescents sable," are found in Burke's "General Armory," 1851; but the family is not particularized. This is misleading. It has led to an explanation from the pen of Sir Bernard Burke himself, in which he says it is a misprint, and intended to have been "Argent a *fess* between three crescents sable." In other words, substitute a *fess* for chevron, and the arms belong to the Lees of Ditchley Bucks, which is one of several branches that find their origin in the family name Legh and Lee, High Leigh, Palatine of Cheshire, in the time of the Conquest.

W. H. LEE.

New York City.





ALDEN (*ante*, xxxv. 384).—I have learned that John Alden, of Needham, whose parents I wished to ascertain, was the son of Henry Alden, who is numbered 15 in "Alden Memorial."

Book 27, p. 486, of Suffolk Co. Probate Records, shows that letters of administration on the estate of Henry (of Needham) were issued to John, of Needham, March 2, 1729, and speak of Henry as John's father. In Book 28, page 538, there is a memorandum of division of Henry's estate among his sons John and William and his daughters Deborah Dunton and Susannah Alden, in 1731.

Winsor's Duxbury and the Alden Memorial locate Henry in Dedham, name his wife Deborah, and say his son William was born Aug. 14, 1709. Needham was set off from Dedham in 1711. Probably Henry was in that part of Dedham which became Needham—though it appears that land was granted him in Dedham at various times from 1700 to 1724.

The Middlesex Co. returns of births, marriages and deaths, a copy of which is in the library of the Historic Genealogical Society, show that Henry Alden of Needham was married August 11, 1719, to Eliza Collier, of Natick. Henry's children above named must have all been born before his marriage. The Needham town records show that Deborah Alden married Thomas Dutton January 26, 1726, and Susanna Alden married Thomas Kinch January 2, 1734. Alden's Memorial says Henry (No. 15) died February, 1730. But letters were granted on his estate March 2, 1729. However, one date is probably in old style and the other in new.

I now inquire: Who were the parents of *Henry Alden*, who had land granted to him in Dedham about 1700, eight acres? The description of this land bounds it on one side by land already owned by him. He must have removed to Dedham from some other part of the state. I would like very much to learn his parentage and also the parentage of his wife.

C. L. ALDEN.

Troy, N. Y.

MAJOR ROBERT PIKE'S SUPPOSED VOYAGE TO ENGLAND (REGISTER, xxxv. 232).—A correspondent of *The Villager*, published at Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass., expresses in its issue of October 20, 1881, a doubt of the statement of Richard Smith and John Pressee in their deposition Sept. 27th, 1693, that "in or about the y<sup>r</sup> 1650 or 51, we these deponants did arrive here in this Country: & Towne of Salisbury w<sup>th</sup> or mas<sup>r</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> Robert Pike, w<sup>th</sup> whom we y<sup>e</sup> years came from England." As Major Pike had been a resident of Newbury and Amesbury for thirteen years before the earliest of these dates, it is evident, if the deposition be true, that he "made a voyage to England in 1650-51, of which we have no account." This *The Villager's* correspondent thinks improbable. On the 18th of June, 1650, he was appointed by the General Court one of the commissioners to keep the Norfolk county Courts for the ensuing year, and Oct. 30, 1651, he was appointed by the same body one of three commissioners to lay out the west end of the Hampton town line towards Exeter. Assuming that he was in the country at the dates of these two appointments, he had a year and four months to make the voyage to England. Possibly the Salisbury or other records may reduce this period; but till this is materially reduced we shall suppose that the voyage was possible.

#### HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF SOME NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES.—S. V. Talcott, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., the veteran genealogist, one of the early contributors to the REGISTER, and the author of the "Talcott Pedigree," published in 1876 (*ante*, xxxi. 237), has ready for the press a volume of about five hundred pages, relating to New York and New England families.

Those of New York are Benson, Beeckman, Bogart, Douw, Groesbeck, Hun, Lansing, Marselis, Metselaer, Oorhout, Quackenbush, Schermerhorn, Ten Eyck, Visscher, Van der Bozaert, Van Driessen, Van Dusen, Van Ness, Van der Poel, Van den Bergh, Van Schaick, Vinhagen and Wendell, with Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths, copied from many old family Dutch Bibles; also, a list of burials in the Dutch Church Graveyard, from 1722 to 1755, inclusive, taken from the original manuscript volume, now lost, published by Mr. Talcott, in "Muussell's Annals," some years since, and a glossary of Dutch names.

Those of New England are Berton, Chester, Crow, Deming, Edwards, Eggleston, Filer, Gilbert, Goodwin, Goodrich, Girard, Hamlin, Hollister, Holyoke, Marvin,



Mott, Pynchon, Rathbone, Reed, Russell, Shearman and Sherman, Treat, Welles and Wright. The notes relating to several of these families are quite full, many extending down to the present generation, while others are but short, and are introduced simply to show the intermarriages.

It is desirable to obtain, before publication is commenced, a sufficient number of subscribers for the book to insure the compiler against pecuniary loss. The subscription price will be five dollars per copy, payable on delivery of the book. If sent by mail, postage is added. It will be handsomely bound in cloth and printed in good paper. It is not contemplated to publish an edition much larger than the subscriptions will call for; therefore, all who wish copies of the book are requested to send their orders as soon as they conveniently can.

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**GENEALOGICAL NOTES, No. III.** By Lawrence Buckley Thomas, of New York.—This work now in preparation will contain revised pedigrees of Chew, Lawrance and Thomas, register of births, deaths and some marriages at West River Quaker meeting in Maryland, 1660-1800, extensive notes on the family of Lawrence or Lawrance, &c. &c. It will be illustrated with portraits and facsimiles.

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**TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns, are advised to send them to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

**Attleborough, Mass.** By the Hon. John Daggett, of Attleborough.—Mr. Daggett published in 1834 a history of this town in a volume of 136 pages octavo. This work has long been out of print and now brings a high price. During the time that has elapsed since its publication, nearly half a century, Mr. Daggett has been collecting material for a second edition, and now has it ready for press, much enlarged and improved, and brought down to the present time. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

**Hancock, N. H.** By the Rev. W. W. Hayward.—Mr. Hayward is collecting materials for his history of this town. His address is Plymouth, Mass.

**Medfield, Mass.** By William S. Tilden.—Mr. Tilden has been engaged in collecting materials for this work for over a year, and the work when completed will be a trustworthy and authentic history of the town. The town was incorporated in 1650, having before been a part of Dedham. The book will make about 500 pages.

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**GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

**Cleveland.** By Edmund J. Cleveland, of Elizabeth, N. J.—The genealogy of the descendants of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass., an emigrant in 1635, is in preparation. All Clevelands or Cleavelands, in both the male and female lines, are requested to send without delay a full account of their ancestry and family records to the above address. The same gentleman is compiling the Bibliography of the Cleveland family, and desires all authors, who are members of the family either by blood or marriage, to favor him with complete lists of their published writings, including books and contributions to periodical literature.

**Dodge.** By Robert Dodge, No. 12 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.—The work will contain an account of Tristram Dodge and his descendants, with descriptive accounts of Block Island and Crow Neck, L. I. It will be published by subscription in an octavo volume of about 300 pages. Price \$3.

**Eaton.** By Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College, New Haven, Ct.—Prof. Eaton has a history of the descendants of John Eaton, of Watertown, 1635, and afterwards of Dedham, nearly complete, through five generations, and is collecting materials concerning later generations and preparing the same for the press.

He has also a good collection of materials relative to descendants of the other settlers of the name in this country, and requests all sons and daughters of all the



Eatons in this country to transmit to him such particulars of their own and their ancestors' families as they may be able. Circulars, giving full particulars, will be sent when requested.

Seth C. Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct., Mrs. Philo B. Eaton of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Lucy E. Eaton, Dedham, Mass., are interested with him in collecting information concerning the descendants of John Eaton of Dedham.

*Ensign.* By Charles S. Ensign, attorney and counsellor at law, 21 Park Row, Room 36, New York city.—Mr. Ensign has been long engaged on this work and has nearly completed it.

*Farley.* By Randolph W. Farley, of Nashua, N. H.—Mr. Farley's work now in preparation is intended to include descendants of the several families of the name in America. Circulars stating particulars will be sent on application to the compiler at Nashua.

*Gleason.* By A. L. Gleason, of Lansing, Michigan.—Mr. Gleason, assisted by Joseph M. Gleason, of Louisville, Ky., is collecting and compiling genealogical and other records of the early New England Gleasons and their descendants, and he would be glad to receive information or inquiries from all persons interested in the subject, or able to give information.

*Perkins.* By George A. Perkins, M.D., of Salem.—It will contain the descendants of John Perkins, the emigrant, of Ipswich, Mass. See *ante*, on p. 81, an account of the emigrant's family bible and autographs of himself and two of his descendants.

*Prentiss.* By the late E. C. Prentiss, of Brighton, Mass.—His manuscripts are for sale. See *ante*, p. 81.

## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

### NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1881.*—The first meeting of this society for the season was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock. The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., being absent, the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., was chosen president *pro tem*.

A communication from the board of directors announced that a legacy of one thousand dollars had been received from the estate of Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph, and that the bequest had been properly acknowledged to the family; also that notice had been received from the executors of Joseph J. Cooke, Esq., a resident member, that he had bequeathed to the society the sum of five thousand dollars in books to be purchased at auction from his library.

Gen. Adin B. Underwood read a paper on "The Use and Possible Utility of Middle Names." Remarks followed from several members.

The Hon. Charles Cowley, who was appointed in May last (*ante*, xxxv. 337) a delegate to the centennial celebration at Spartansburg, S. C., of the battle of the Cowpens, reported that he did not arrive at Spartansburg in season to participate in the ceremonies, but that he was hospitably received there. His report contained much information about the present condition of the south, and the friendly feeling towards the north among those who fought in the confederate service.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 82 volumes and 160 pamphlets, as donations in the months of June, July and August.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., reported memorial sketches of nine deceased members, namely: Alexander Strong, John S. Abbott, the Rev. James R. Cushing, the Rev. George Sheldon, D.D., William E. Du Bois, Joseph J. Cooke, Charles W. Tuttle, Ph.D., the Hon. Nathan Clifford, LL.D., and Alden J. Spooner.

*October 5.*—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., a committee appointed by the directors, reported a series of resolutions on the death of President Garfield, which were adopted by a standing vote.

The Rev. A. B. Muzzey, of Cambridge, read a paper on "Lafayette," relating chiefly to Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824-5. Remarks followed from several members.

Jeremiah Colburn reported resolutions on the death of Charles W. Tuttle, Ph.D. Remarks were made by several gentlemen, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.





The librarian reported as donations during September 42 volumes and 719 pamphlets.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported the acceptance of the membership to which they had been elected, from Gen. Henry W. Benham, of New York, as corresponding, and Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, Md., and Waterman Stone, of Providence, as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of two deceased members, John J. Smith, of Philadelphia, and John W. Brooks, of Milton.

*November 2.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

A committee to nominate officers for the next year, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, the Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, Charles Carlton Coffin and Elbridge H. Goss, was chosen.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, of Providence, read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of Marblehead, by an Old Neighbor." The recollections of Mr. Stone extended back nearly half a century, to the year 1834, when he was settled as a clergyman in the neighboring town of Beverly. Remarks followed from several gentlemen.

The librarian reported that 20 volumes and 84 pamphlets had been presented in October.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, of Westfield, N. Y., as a corresponding, and Charles A. Jones, of Boston, as a resident member.

The historiographer read memorial sketches of the Rev. Christopher Cushing, D.D., the Hon. Enoch R. Mudge, Theodore A. Neal and Eben Wright.

John Ward Dean, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Jeremiah Colburn, Henry H. Edes and Henry F. Waters, were renominated as the publishing committee for 1891-2, and were unanimously elected.

*December 7.*—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

William B. Trask, a committee appointed by the directors, reported resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Charles Hudson, vice-president of the society, 1859-61. Remarks were made by several members, and the resolutions were adopted.

Frederic H. Viaux read a paper entitled "Famous Lafayettes," being brief sketches of distinguished male and female ancestors and relatives of Gen. Lafayette. (A full abstract was printed in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Dec. 10, 1891.) Remarks followed from several members.

The librarian reported 59 volumes and 823 pamphlets presented in November.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from William H. Eggle, M.D., of Harrisburg, Pa., as corresponding, and Nahum Capen, LL.D., of Boston, and David Jillson, of South Attleborough, as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of eight deceased members, the Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D., honorary vice-president for Maryland, the Rev. Eugene Anthony Vetromile, D.D., Caleb Fiske Harris, the Rev. Horatio Alger, S. Whitney Phoenix, Samuel F. Haven, LL.D., the Hon. John Boyd and the Hon. Solomon Lincoln.

#### RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Providence, Tuesday, March 8, 1891.*—A stated meeting was held this evening at the society's cabinet in Waterman Street, the president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.

The Hon. Amos Perry, the secretary, announced that more than one hundred letters addressed to the late United States Senator Elisha Mathewson, between 1800 and 1845, by prominent citizens of different parts of the country, had lately been presented to the society.

The Hon. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, read a paper on "The Narragansett Sachems." Remarks followed from several members, and thanks were voted.

*Tuesday, March 22.*—A meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

Charles W. Parsons, M.D., read a paper on "The Medical School formerly existing in Brown University, its Professors and Graduates," which has since been published as No. 12 of Rider's "Rhode Island Tracts" (*ante*, xxxv. 298). Remarks followed from Chief Justice Bradley and the president, and thanks were voted.





*Saturday, April 2.*—A special meeting was held this evening.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Michigan University, read a paper on "The Literature of the American Revolution." Remarks followed from Prof. William Gammell and the Hon. Abraham Payne, and thanks were voted.

*Tuesday, April 5.*—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

Reports were submitted by Sidney S. Rider in behalf of the library committee, and Isaac A. Southwick for the committee on building and grounds.

The president announced the death of Prof. Jeremiah Lewis Diman, D.D., and Prof. Gammell read a carefully printed minute, which was entered on the record.

*Tuesday, April 19.* A stated meeting was held this evening, Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

The Hon. Zachariah Allen, president of the society, read a paper on the "Events of May 17 and 18, 1842, in the Dorr War." Remarks followed from several members, and thanks were voted.

*Tuesday, May 3.*—A stated meeting was held this evening.

The Rev. John C. Stockbridge, D.D., read a paper on "The Reception in England of the News of the Defeat of Lord Cornwallis."

Remarks were made by several members, and thanks were voted for the paper.

#### VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Richmond, Saturday, August 20, 1881.*—A meeting of the executive committee was held this day at 12 o'clock.

Letters were read and donations announced.

The committee in view of the rapidly approaching Yorktown Centennial Commemoration, voted to urge all persons throughout the state in possession of objects of historic interest, relics, manuscripts, diaries, old letters, portraits of persons distinguished in the annals of Virginia, &c., which they are disposed to present or loan to the society, to forward such articles to Mr. Brock, the librarian, for exhibition at the society's rooms. Westmoreland Club House.

*Friday, Sept. 9.*—A meeting of the committee was held this day.

Donations were announced and letters read. Among the letters was one from Henry Stevens, F.S.A., the veteran bibliophile, and former owner of the Dinwiddie Papers, in which he says: "There can be no question about it. These papers are beyond price to Virginia. They must place the mother of presidents on a historical footing higher and surer than ever before, and that, too, just at the time when so many of our Revolutionary heroes were bred, tutored and drilled for the grand crisis."

#### NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Oct. 31, 1881.*—A stated meeting was held this evening, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Hill in the chair.

Valuable donations were announced by the librarian, J. T. Bulmer.

The Rev. George Patterson, D.D., read a paper on Nicholas P. Olding, born in London, England, 1751, died in Halifax, April 6, 1845, aged 94, one of the leading lawyers of Nova Scotia in his day.

Lieut. Governor Archibald next read a paper on the "History of the Government House." Remarks followed from the presiding officer and other members.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*St. John, N. B., Friday, Nov. 25, 1881.*—The seventh annual meeting of this society was held this evening, the president, J. W. Lawrence, in the chair.

A committee consisting of A. A. Stockton and the corresponding secretary was appointed to procure an act of incorporation.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*President*—J. W. Lawrence.

*Vice-Presidents*—A. A. Stockton and James Hannay.

*Recording Secretary*—Clarence Ward.

*Corresponding Secretary*—J. Herbert Lee.

*Treasurer*—D. P. Chisholm.



*Librarian*—George C. Lawrence.

*Standing Committee*—J. C. Miles, D. Waterbury, W. P. Dole, R. C. J. Dunn and W. J. Whiting.

The president read a paper on the coming "Centennial of the Landing of the Loyalists," which is to be celebrated in May, 1883 (*ante*, xxxv. 187).

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## NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

The Hon. ENOCH REDINGTON MUDGE, a life member and benefactor, was born in the town of Orrington, Me., March 23, 1812, and died of apoplexy at Swampscott, Mass., on Saturday, October 1, 1881. He was admitted to this society February 11, 1871.

His father was the Rev. Enoch Mudge, a native of Lynn, Mass., and was born June 28, 1776. His mother was Jerusha Holbrook, of Wellfleet, Mass., and was born September 18, 1775. His father is said to have been the first native-born Methodist minister in the United States. From some fragments of his writings preserved in the book of the Mudge Genealogy, he must have been a man of a good measure of refinement and culture. His life was the changing life of a Methodist itinerant, and his children, of which he had a large family, were made subject to the inconveniences of these frequent removals.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest son of this household, and at the age of fifteen, after such an education as he had been able to pick up in the various schools with which he had come in contact, a place was found for him in the banking house of S. & M. Allen, of Portland, Me., and he thus commenced that business career in which by degrees he grew to be one of our chiefest merchants and manufacturers. It would be impossible within the limits here afforded even to name the business enterprises and connections by which he rose to his standing as one of the very foremost men of the city of Boston. He was not merely a man of great wealth and business success. He was a cultured gentleman, whose presence would help to grace almost any assemblage. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1866.

Mr. Mudge was descended from Thomas Mudge, who came from England and settled in the town of Malden, Mass., in 1657. There was also a Jarvis Mudge, who came to this country as early as 1633, and after a brief stay in Massachusetts went to Connecticut, and died in New London in 1653. He is believed to have been an older brother of Thomas. This Thomas settled, as we have said, in Malden, and the line down from him was through *George Mudge*, who was born in England in 1656; through *Dea. John*, born in Malden October 15, 1685; *John*, born in Malden December 30, 1713; *Nathan*, born in Lynnfield Sept. 21, 1756; *Rev. Enoch*, born in Lynn June 28, 1776. Enoch Redington was therefore of the seventh generation from Thomas the founder.

Mr. Mudge was united in marriage to Caroline A. Patten May 9, 1832. From this marriage there were seven children, two sons and five daughters. His son Charles was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, and three of his daughters have died, leaving his son Henry Sanford, living at the west, two married daughters who reside in Boston, and his wife, to survive him.

JOHN WOOD BROOKS, Esq., a benefactor and life member, admitted Dec. 8, 1870, was born in Stow, Mass., Aug. 2, 1819, and died in Heidelberg, Germany, Sept. 16, 1881.

His father was Henry Brooks, born in Stow, July 4, 1794, and his mother was Sarah Wood, born in Stow Feb. 13, 1791. His early education was received in the common schools of Stow, from which he was transferred to the academy in Stow, and afterward to the academy in Concord. He studied civil engineering with the late James Hayward, who was engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad. After finishing his studies he was soon called to the superintendence of the Auburn & Rochester Railroad, in New York. Developing, as he did, unusual wisdom and



energy in this great branch of business, he at length became chief Manager of the Michigan Central Road, and made a success of the whole enterprise, far beyond the expectation of men when he entered upon his work. Few men among us have been more efficient in this department of enterprise than was he previous to the breaking down of his health. For several years he has been completely laid aside from public labors and cares. In his beautiful home at Milton he has been compelled to keep himself entirely free from the excitement of his earlier years.

Mr. Brooks was married April 21, 1812, to Charlotte Louisa Dean, daughter of the well-known Rev. Paul Dean, so long one of the ministers of Boston. Their children were two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Walter D., of the firm of Lockwood & Brooks, died suddenly three or four years since. The other son, John M., and the daughter Ella Cora, with the wife, survive.

Mr. Brooks was descended from Thomas<sup>1</sup> Brooks, who came from London in 1636, and settled in Concord, Mass., and died there May 21, 1667, through Joshua,<sup>2</sup> Thomas,<sup>3</sup> Luke,<sup>4</sup> Nathan<sup>5</sup> and Henry,<sup>6</sup> who was father of John W.<sup>7</sup> Mr. Brooks was therefore of the seventh generation from the founder.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER CUSHING, D.D., a resident member, admitted February 16, 1867, was born in South Scituate, Mass., May 3, 1820, and died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1881.

Dr. Cushing was of the seventh generation from Matthew<sup>1</sup> Cushing, of Hingham, 1638; the line of descent being through John,<sup>2</sup> born 1627, who settled in Scituate; Joseph,<sup>3</sup> 1677; Joseph,<sup>4</sup> born about 1712, a graduate of Harvard College in 1721; George,<sup>5</sup> 1736; George,<sup>6</sup> 1776; and Christopher,<sup>7</sup> May 3, 1820. Since the removal of John son of Matthew from Hingham to Scituate, the home of the family has remained steadfast in the latter place. He entered Yale College in 1840, and was graduated in due course in 1844, having maintained throughout his college life a marked character as a scholar and thinker. From Yale he passed directly to his theological studies and was graduated at Andover in 1847. He was ordained February 27, 1849, as pastor of the Edwards Church in Boston, where he remained for two years. He then accepted a call from the Congregational Church in North Brookfield, Mass., to be colleague pastor with the venerable Dr. Thomas Snell, who had then been pastor of the church fifty-three years. He remained at North Brookfield until 1863, having been sole pastor after the death of Dr. Snell in 1862. He was then chosen Boston Secretary of the American Congregational Union, which office he held until 1877. Upon his coming to Boston to enter upon the duties of this office, he became one of the associate editors of the *Congregational Quarterly*. In 1874 he became the owner and editor of the *Quarterly*, and devoted his best powers to make it an exceedingly valuable periodical. This publication ceased in 1878. During the last three years of his life Dr. Cushing has been laid aside mostly from active labors by the subtle disease which preyed upon his strength. His mind remained clear and active to the last. He was a man of penetrating intellect, eminent as a logician, and of a strong incisive style as a writer.

He was married Sept. 23, 1847, to Mary Frances Choate, of Derry, N. H. The wife and a daughter Mary Frances Cushing survive. Two sons died in the former years.

Mr. Cushing received his title of S.T.D. from Amherst College in 1871.

EBEN WRIGHT, Esq., a life member and benefactor, was born in Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 16, 1819, and died at Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1881. He was admitted a member of this society Dec. 30, 1871. At the time of his death he was of the firm of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, 190 Summer Street, one of the largest business houses in Boston.

His father was John Stratton<sup>7</sup> Wright, a life member of this society, of whom a necrology was printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxx. p. 117.

Tracing the line backwards beyond the facts already given, the father of John Stratton<sup>7</sup> was Ebenezer,<sup>6</sup> who was born in 1755. The father of Ebenezer<sup>6</sup> was Moses,<sup>5</sup> born in 1727, descended through Benoni,<sup>4</sup> Elizur<sup>3</sup> and Samuel<sup>2</sup> from Deacon Samuel<sup>1</sup> Wright, of Springfield, Mass. (See REGISTER, iv. 355.)

The name of Eben Wright first appears on the Boston Directory in 1819, and at that time his home was in Chestnut Street. A year later (1820-31) he was of the firm of Wright & Whitman, and their place of business was established for a time at 150 Congress Street. The name Wright in this firm stood for John S. & Eben. In the year 1861 the name of the firm appears as J. S. & E. Wright & Co., and the





place of business was 140 Devonshire Street, and at a later date at 69 Franklin St. In 1875 he first appears as of the firm of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan. The business relations of this house were very extensive, and Mr. Wright at the time of his death was possessed of large wealth. The estimated value of his property was \$1,500,000. He was never married.

The Rev. JAMES ROYAL CUSHING, a corresponding member, admitted Sept. 13, 1840, was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 24, 1800. His father was Mr. Theodore Cushing, of whom a memoir will be found in the "Memorial Biographies" of this society, Vol. 1. pp. 227-31. The Rev. Mr. Cushing's studies for the ministry were prosecuted at Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1828. He died at Tilton's Corner, East Haverhill, Mass., June 11, 1881, aged 80.

After closing his studies at Bangor, he was employed for a few months in Boston as city missionary, when he accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Boxboro', Mass., and was ordained there August 12, 1829. Four years later he became an agent of the American Tract Society. Subsequently, from 1835 to 1844, he was pastor of the Congregational Church in the East parish of Haverhill, Mass.; from 1844 to 1854, pastor at Wells, Me. From 1854 to 1861, he was stated supply at East Taunton, Mass., and for seven years more he served in the same capacity at North Rochester, Mass. He preached also in other places; but his public labors in the ministry ceased for the most part in 1873, since which time he has been living at East Haverhill, in the family of his son James R. Cushing, Jr., where he died.

He leaves two sons and a daughter, another daughter having died in early life.

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## BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

*King's Mountain and its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, and the events which led to it.* By LYMAN C. DRAPER. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson. 1881. [8vo. pp. 612. Price \$4. Published by subscription.]

Of the various campaigns of the revolution, nearly all have had more space devoted to them in history than those conducted in the southern states. Campaigns, indeed, these latter can scarcely be called, so destitute were they of systematic organization and continuous plan; and they are well summarized in Greene's letter of May 1, 1781, to Washington, where he says: "We fight, get beat, and fight again." The King's Mountain battle was fought before Gen. Greene's transfer to the southern department, and is a thoroughly representative engagement. Important as this victory undoubtedly was, its isolated position, with no direct connection with other movements of the war, deprives it of much of the historical significance which might otherwise attach to it; and there is at first sight a conspicuously defective sense of proportion in bestowing more than six hundred octavo pages\* on an account of the crushing of a mere recruiting expedition by a few bodies of country militia, who did nothing to follow up their advantage.

But Mr. Draper's history justifies this minute treatment, if any volume can, by the remarkable thoroughness with which the work has been performed. After an examination of its painstaking unfolding of details, it is not difficult to believe that, as the author tells us, it is the result of forty years of labor, including long and wearisome journeys through the southern states to obtain personal interviews with the survivors of the engagement. It is scarcely possible, also, to speak in too high praise of the author's careful references to all possible sources of information, printed and manuscript; not only in his foot-notes, but in such references as those at the end of chapters 5 and 6. In his appendix he has brought together the original official orders and reports relating to the battle.

It was during the first attempt of Cornwallis to push northward from South Carolina that this body of several hundred men under Colonel Ferguson, while on its

\* Only a single page is given to this engagement in Henry Lee's "Memoirs of the war in the southern department of the United States," published in 1812.





way back to rejoin the main army at Charlotte, was literally surrounded on the bare summit of the inconsiderable knob known as King's Mountain, and almost as literally cut to pieces. The tangle of conflicting statements as to the number engaged on each side is almost inextricable. Mr. Draper, after careful investigation, is inclined to hold that Ferguson's men numbered about 800, of whom 157 were killed.\* The attacking force seems to have numbered about 900,† of whom only 28 were killed.‡ De Peyster, not only in his sketch published in 1869, just referred to, but in his article of little more than a year ago,§ is of the opinion that the attacking party was proportionally larger. It is interesting to notice that this slaughter, in some respects as picturesque as the Lookout Mountain battle, was a bloody encounter of Americans with Americans—scarcely a man beyond the higher officers having come from over the ocean. The king's troops were partly "Provincials," or loyalists from New York and New Jersey, and partly Carolinian loyalists whom Colonel Ferguson had just recruited from the immediate neighborhood. The men who attacked them were brave, but comparatively undisciplined mountaineers, comprising a few hundred from south-western Virginia, and more than 200 from what afterwards became Tennessee; the remainder being from the hill country of North and South Carolina.

Mr. Bancroft, in his tenth volume, published in 1874, says that this victory, "in the spirit of the American soldiers like the rising at Concord, in its effects like the successes at Bennington, changed the aspect of the war."|| This is doubtless true, so far as it served to discourage the southern loyalists from rising; and as a result of it Cornwallis withdrew his army into South Carolina again. But these mountaineers had no plan of campaign, and after their victory the little army melted away, most of the men returning at once to their homes. So also the large capture of prisoners they had taken melted away, only about 130 being in possession of the American army when Gen. Greene took command in December. "Thus upwards of six hundred men who would have told in exchange were lost to their captors."¶ What the result would have been had this success been vigorously followed up, and the victorious forces combined with the other southern troops, can only be a matter of conjecture. As it was, it can hardly be considered of direct, controlling importance, as affecting the final catastrophe at Yorktown. Johnston, the latest historian of Yorktown, is clearly right in stating that "the King's Mountain affair" "only postponed the occupation of North Carolina until re-inforcements could reach the British camp."\*\*\*

Allusion has been made to certain elements of picturesqueness in the King's Mountain battle. Mr. Draper's treatment of the subject has done full justice to these details. In fact the book may be said to be crowded with incident; and this, while certainly contributing to the interest of the story, most certainly does not help in establishing for the reader a clear historical perspective of the affair. The historical student, after finishing this volume, will read with pleasure the concise but clearly developed sketch of the engagement, by Mr. De Peyster, already alluded to,†† though it is difficult to see what necessity exists, after the publication of Mr. Draper's book, for the expanding of this sketch into a volume, as is there hinted.

Mr. Draper has been known as a careful historical student through a long life, devoted not indeed to the publishing of books but the collecting of material. With this volume he breaks his long period of preparation, and is prepared, it is understood, to follow it with other works on early American history, which, it is to be hoped, will show equally with this his painstaking accuracy. It should be added that this work is equipped with an excellent index, though why the numbers of the pages should be wholly omitted from the table of contents, it is not easy to understand.

[By William E. Foster, A.M., of Providence, R. I.]

\* Draper's "King's Mountain," p. 301.

† Compare De Peyster's "King's Mountain," *Historical Magazine*, March, 1869, p. 193.

‡ Draper's "King's Mountain," p. 302.

§ "The affair at King's Mountain," by J. W. De Peyster, *Magazine of American History*, Dec. 1880, p. 401-23.

|| Bancroft's "United States," v. 10, p. 340.

¶ Greene's "Life of Nathanael Greene," v. 3, p. 78.

\*\* "The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781," by H. P. Johnston, New York, 1881, p. 23.

†† *Magazine of American History*, Dec. 1, 1880, p. 401-23.



*Reports on the Estate of Sir Andrew Chadwick and the recent Proceedings of the Chadwick Association in reference thereto.* By EDMUND CHADWICK, Chairman, and JAMES BOARDMAN, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chadwick Association. With Appendices, chiefly reprints of official documents. To which is prefixed the life and history of Sir Andrew Chadwick . . . by JOHN OLDFIELD CHADWICK, F.S.S., F.R.G.S. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Manchester: Tubbs, Brook & Chrystal. New York: Charles L. Woodward, 76 Nassau Street. 1881. [Small quarto, cloth, pp. xiv.+300. With portrait, illustration and folded pedigrees. Price \$11.]

This book is valuable to societies like ours, because the anxious inquirers for immense estates in England merely awaiting claimants, can find a *quietus* by a perusal of "the potency of the Statute of Limitation," as presented in Appendix S, p. 290 et seq. On p. 118, "it will be seen that from the fact of the property having been disposed of and held for twelve years, no claimants can now come forward and disturb the present holders." Many references to modern changes in the laws are mentioned, which make the want of *timely vigilance* on the part of remote ancestors a bar to the recovery by their descendants.

The illegality of associations which provide that its shareholders shall divide the spoils with a successful claimant, is declared by the counsel of this association (page 286) "to be 'maintenance' in its worst aspect, as pronounced by Lord Campbell in *Sprye vs. Porter*."

The chapter on copyhold tenure is interesting, and the exemplification of its use is seen to advantage in this case; future genealogists will have less trouble to discover the changes in ownership of land, when the American method of record is adopted in Great Britain, for which arrangements are now being made.

The details of this case are of special importance to those who have paid for its investigation. Sir Andrew Chadwick (born in 1684) was a man whose blood no decent person would like to inherit; "the accident of his informal will has alone rescued his name from oblivion." (p. viii.)

He belonged to the body guard of Queen Anne, and the author has no doubt that he was selected on account of his *physique*, in which he takes a great pride, as a chief characteristic of the Chadwicks of England. It is evident that his animal propensities, combined with suspicion of others and great secretiveness, made him anything but the pattern of knighthood. When he was knighted (from the dates either side of his record, supposed to be in 1710) he was so near a nonentity that the word Chadwick upon the page of the original record book shows all that was known of him or his ancestors in the College of Arms. He was connected in some way with the lotteries to raise part of the revenue for the government, and probably in this position "feathered his nest." In 1718 he married the daughter of a London apothecary, and after his death she found he had appropriated her father's stocks. He was a strange compound of pomp and meanness; he bought showy horses and a carriage before such conveyances were common; but he lived adjacent to the pest-house field, which had been used as a place of interment for thousands who died of the plague, and was in close proximity to houses built for lepers' hospitals.

He treated his wife shabbily, and provided handsomely for a bastard daughter who lived opposite to him in one of his own houses; beside which he left to the notorious Betty Chudleigh one hundred guineas for a ring to wear in remembrance of him. The person with whom he was most intimate, and to whom he left most of his personal estate, asserted that he was a bastard, and this taint was quite freely dispersed among his near relatives. The fifth codicil of his will, on page 56, gives a specimen of his snarling ways. When he died £20,000 in money was found secreted in various parts of his house, and he had 2387 oz. of plate, but he allowed everything to run down about his house.

After the book had been written it was found that his birth occurred several years earlier than was supposed, and this fact materially affects the value of the early part of the book.

The assumption that all the Chadwicks are consanguineous is carried to a foolish extent. The author could learn from Edmund's book on the names of places, that such saints as Chad and Brice gave names to places which long afterward became descriptive *personal* names, as designating the location of families, and finally became *patronymics* of the chief family in possession. Because a family name is Saxon it does not prove the family to be of Saxon blood, and it would take a vivid imagination to connect the well-authenticated family of Chadwick of



Healey, whose family documents and history reach back only to 1450 or thereabouts, with the saintly Chad (A.D. 669), or the Martial Cerdic (A.D. 519), or even with Sir Andrew Chadwick of 1710.

The Chadwick pedigree of the family referred to is given on page 297, and is one of the best-evidenced pedigrees in the College of Arms, supported by a series of family deeds and authentic documents. An attempt was made in 1613 to attach another family of Chadwicks to the Healey family's pedigree, in this way: When Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, made his visitation in Lancashire in 1613, he made a note for further inquiry, but the page was subsequently filled up with apparently legal and heraldic authority, but not authenticated and subscribed, and altogether fabulous. It was probably the handy-work of John Wither, in the interest of Dr. John Chadwick, who was chaplain to King Charles I. Col. John Chadwick of the Nottingham family had been supposed to be a connecting link with the family in Lancashire, but his pains-taking and well informed son Charles Chadwick, F.S.A., assisted by J. C. Brooks, Esq., Somerset Herald, failed completely to find consanguinity.

A few words perhaps should be said on the question of the armorial bearings which liberally embellish the book. It is well known that the *grants* of arms in England specify to whom they shall descend from the original owner of the "paten," thus: In 1522, 13 Henry VIII., Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, ordains, devises and assigns a crest to William Coffin of Halden, co. Derby, "for him and his posterity with due difference." King Richard II. granted a crest in 1390 to Thomas, Earl Marshal and of Nottingham, "to the said Thomas and his heirs." Norfolk, Earl Marshal, through Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, and George Harrison, Clarenceaux, granted, in 1804, to Isaac Coffin of N. E. birth, "Armorial Ensigns proper to be borne by him and his descendants and by those of his late father . . . with due and proper difference." In 1417 Henry V. instituted the office of Garter King of Arms, and issued a writ to the sheriffs of the different counties forbidding all manner of persons henceforth to bear any arms not derived from their ancestors, without license from himself, or the officers of arms, *excepting such as had borne arms at Agincourt*. Arms borne previous to this time carried *prescriptive* rights; but even these rights require proof of descent or inheritance from an ancestor in actual occupation of the arms, and not assumption only, as in this book. A further weakness in Sir Andrew's case, and the English and American persons of the name, who hoped to be heirs to his estate, is that if the remote ancestors had been *Armigers*, having fallen from their high estate and become yeomen, the right would have been lost under the rulings of Sir William Dugdale.

The officers of this association are entitled to great credit for the thoroughness and impartiality with which they have investigated the Chadwick genealogy and the claims to the Chadwick estate; as well as for the candor with which they have reported the truth to their members. The book makes a handsome volume.

[By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.]

*History of Cecil County, Maryland, and the early Settlements around Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River, with Sketches of some of the old families of Cecil County.* By GEORGE JOHNSTONE. Elkton: Published by the Author. 1881. [8vo. pp. 548. Price \$3 in cloth, or \$3.75 in sheep library binding. Address the author at Elkton, Md.]

This work is another valuable addition to the history of Maryland. One more county takes its place in printed form, and goes upon the record that may be preserved so long as ink and paper endure. The history of this county has been faithfully, laboriously, and we judge accurately portrayed by Mr. Johnstone. Beginning with the early explorations of Capt. John Smith in the waters of Cecil County, the author recites the attempt to establish a trading post on Palmer's Island near the mouth of the Susquehanna River, before the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. An interesting sketch of Lord Baltimore and his son Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, precedes an account of the early settlements upon the Delaware River, and then we have a narration of the events pertaining to the first permanent settlement in the county. The troubles between the Dutch and the English are told in a very interesting manner.

Cecil County appears to have been created by proclamation of Governor Charles Calvert in 1674, and a court house was erected in 1692. It would appear that the only colony of Labadists which was ever established in the United States were living upon Bohemia Manor nearly two hundred years ago. The romantic story of





George Talbot and his wonderful adventures is told in an interesting manner. The efforts of the various religious denominations—the Quakers, Episcopalians and Presbyterians—to establish themselves are fully set forth. One of the chapters gives us the best account of Mason and Dixon's Line we have ever seen, containing a detailed account of the running of this boundary, so interesting to historians and politicians. The era of the revolution is vividly sketched and the part taken therein both by patriots and loyalists. Cecil County was also an arena for the operations of the armies of the war of 1812, as it had been during the revolution. The subsequent growth and prosperity of the county is traced in a clear manner: the march of progress has left its imprint on the territory in various ways, and the introduction of steam has wonderfully assisted internal intercourse and transportation, and enhanced the value of commodities. The volume closes with an account of some of the more prominent families in the county. An excellent map is attached, which adds much to the usefulness of the volume. We wish we could say as much for the index. It is extremely meagre, and is of very little use. The book on the whole is well worth the reading by those who are interested in general history. The citizens of Cecil County ought to value it highly, for it is a work of great labor and research, compiled without the aid of the early colonial and county records, and has perpetuated for them a history of their county which a century to come could not have been compiled. All antiquaries will derive much pleasure and information from the perusal of the pages of this book.

[By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.]

*History of the Town of Gilsum, New Hampshire. From 1752 to 1879, with Maps and Illustrations.* By SILVANUS HAYWARD, A.M. [Motto.] Printed for the Author by John B. Clark, Manchester, N. H., 1881. [4to. pp. 468.]

We are happy to note a rapidly increasing interest in the matter of publishing town histories, and an improvement in the arrangement, style and typographical appearance of those recently issued. In order to write a good work of this kind a person must have a taste for this species of labor and a large amount of patience. Such works require also accuracy, completeness, method, brevity, and the utmost impartiality. When a work combines these requisites, its value can hardly be over-estimated.

A careful examination of the volume before us will convince the reader that a large amount of labor, patient research, care and pains has been expended in its compilation. It bears throughout decisive marks of faithfulness and a peculiar fitness of the author for such efforts. Mr. Hayward is a native of Gilsum, which adds one more advantage to those already mentioned. Besides a local pride in having a perfect work, so far as can be, he has had every facility in gathering up the fragments which help to make a complete town history. It is pleasant to find in one volume so faithfully recorded so much material as is herein contained. It is a labor of five years or more, and the results are now made public. The volume contains 468 pages, divided into three parts, and 38 chapters, and is well illustrated by 50 heliotype portraits of leading citizens of the town, views of residences and noted places, with three maps explaining the various localities, rivers, roads, &c., prepared by the author expressly for this work.

Part 1 opens with the natural history of the town, then treats of the charter and proprietorship, the part her citizens bore in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the war of the rebellion. Next follows an account of the different cemeteries, a list of burials in the same, an official record, its ecclesiastical and educational history, its libraries and lyceums, industries, census returns, &c.

Part 2 contains topographical and biographical information, with the location of the residents throughout the seven districts. This is an original idea with the author and an exceedingly good one, worthy of imitation, exhibiting a vast amount of personal effort. Then follow short sketches of prominent and professional persons, accompanied with portraits.

Part 3 has nearly two hundred pages of closely printed family registers, alphabetically arranged, many of them very full. They will be appreciated by those in any way connected with the families here represented, and will be a valuable aid to future genealogists. We hope the example set in this work may stimulate other towns to gather up their items of history and have them placed in book form. Many of the New Hampshire towns have given to the public excellent local histories, but there is room for more. It is to be hoped that other towns may be as fortunate in its historiographer as that of Gilsum.





The book is a handsome quarto volume, admirably printed on good paper, with large and clear type. Last, but not of the least importance, it has what many town histories have not, a complete index, a most valuable adjunct to any book.

[By Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, Mass.]

*Organization of the Virginia Historical Society; Officers and Members: With a List of its Publications.* [Seal.] Richmond, Va.: Published by the Virginia Historical Society. 1881. [8vo. pp. 23.]

We are glad to notice the activity shown by the Virginia Historical Society in prosecuting the objects for which it was organized. The "Old Dominion" is rich in historic memories and abounds in documentary materials for history. We are therefore pleased to witness a determination, by the society and its members, that no effort shall be spared to gather up and preserve its ancient documents and records. The recent acquisition of the Dinwiddie Papers, and the securing of the services of Mr. Brock as curator and librarian, have already been noticed in the REGISTER (xxxv. 386, 389).

The executive committee, to whom the matter was entrusted, have been successful in greatly enlarging the membership of the society among those interested in its object, both in Virginia and in other states of the union. The fee is fifty dollars for life membership, or five dollars a year for annual members. There is no entrance fee. It is not required that contributing members shall be residents of Virginia. Life and annual members are entitled to receive without charge all the future publications of the society. Several valuable works are announced as in preparation, among which are the "Letter Books of Gen. Alexander Spotswood," 1710-22; and the "Records of the Administration of Lieut. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie," 1752-57.

*History of the Discovery of the North-west.* By JOHN NICOLET, 1634. With a Sketch of his Life by C. W. BUTTERFIELD, Author of "Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky," "History of Wisconsin," in "Historical Atlas of the State," "The Washington-Crawford Letters," "History of the University of Wisconsin," etc. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 113.]

This monograph touches a question of interest to students of early American history. John Nicolet was a man of energy, strong parts, and a genuine lover of adventure. He came to New France in 1618. Samuel Champlain, cherishing high hopes in him, sent him among the natives to learn their language. He resided among the Algonquins about two years, then among the Nipissings and Hurons some ten years. It may have been that he returned to Quebec about the time of the change in the mode of government, in 1627, but if he did he returned and was with the natives during the years Quebec was held by the English, 1629-1632. He returned to Quebec in the summer of 1633, conversant in the languages of the Algonquins, Hurons and Nipissings, acquainted with savage habits and modes of living, receiving in his intercourse with them traditions of the past, and was altogether such a man as Champlain desired to carry forward his own spirit and aims, and with a far-seeing mind to attach the various Indian tribes to the interests of France.

The author follows the Hon. Benjamin Sulté, Ottawa, Canada, in the opinion that Nicolet discovered the North-west in 1634 and 1635, instead of five years later. This opinion is sustained by a series of extracts from the Jesuite *Relations*, and the *Registres des Trois Rivières* still extant. John Nicolet, the interpreter and commissary of Champlain, is not mentioned by Bancroft, nor by Gen. Smith in his history of Wisconsin, while Dr. J. G. Shea does not place his explorations as early by five years, and Parkman in his earlier editions says his voyage was "as early as 1639." Mr. Parkman in his later edition follows Sulté. Mr. Sulté's article upon this question is found in "*Mélanges D'Histoire et de Littérature*," Ottawa, 1876, pp. 426, 436. This monograph is valuable since it embraces data upon the point in question, and notes as to where other data may be found, though these references are not as full as they might have been. For instance, it makes no reference to the recent English translation of *Champlain's Voyages* with historical illustrations, and a Memoir by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, published under the auspices of the Prince Society. The valuable foot-notes of this later volume by Mr. Slafter are almost as important as the text itself. He had probably not seen it. Mr. Butterfield quite conclusively shows that at no earlier time, nor at a later one, could Nicolet have been absent from the settlement to have made this tour to the great north-west. The document, said to have been the last which Champlain wrote and perhaps the only one extant in his own handwriting, was written August 15, 1635,



to Cardinal de Richelieu, in which he depicts in glowing terms the possibilities of New France. May it not have been inspired by the recent return of Nicolet? Champlain died the following Christmas, and Nicolet was drowned in October, 1642. This volume also enforces the idea that Nicolet had nothing to do with the Jesuits, being solely in the employ of the Society of the Hundred Associates.

[By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth, Mass.]

*Bibliography of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Bunker Hill.* [Mottoes.] By JAMES F. HUNNEWELL. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1880. [8vo. pp. 160.]

This is, we believe, the first attempt to give the bibliography of a town, and the success which has attended this first effort is certainly encouraging. In collecting materials for it Mr. Hunnewell has gathered a library of Charlestown literature which may be considered a marvel of completeness, for most of the works whose titles he gives in the book before us are on his own shelves. The works were written by natives or residents of Charlestown, or they were printed there. The arrangement is chronological, which enables us to trace the development of the literature of the place.

"One reason, and not a minor one, for the production of this work," Mr. Hunnewell states, "is a renewal of what the writer has advocated for certain libraries with which he has been associated, the claim of the importance of placing and preserving on their shelves all proper aids and illustrations to Local History pertinent to the position or purposes of the collection. And he offers this work as a suggestion—not a model—of something that seems still to be needed for many towns. The acquisition of what such lists may contain need not be, even now, excessively difficult; for although when attempted by a single person it may be one of those efforts nearly enough impossible to be exciting and interesting, when undertaken by a hundred persons, each of whom supplies even a single book or pamphlet, a large aggregate can be formed by small individual sacrifice or contribution. Pamphlets that, scattered separately, may be of moderate interest or value, often become, when put together, like the signatures of a complete and important book. And signatures like these are every year becoming more scarce. Through the country the omnivorous junk-dealer has drawn his net, and the waste-basket received its victims. And yet the old closets, drawers, or boxes, may still yield things desired."

The suggestions of Mr. Hunnewell are excellent. The New England Historic, Genealogical Society has attempted to some extent to do for all the towns in New England what is here recommended for the several towns; but they have not the facilities for doing it which residents possess. The custodian of every town-library should begin at once to collect every book, pamphlet, handbill, shop card, order of exercises, programme and broadside of every description relating to the town. Such a collection would be of great service not only to those who should undertake to write the history of that town, but to many others in various ways.

*Pioneer History of Milwaukee, from 1840 to 1846 inclusive.* Vol. 2. By JAMES S. BUCK. [Seal.] Milwaukee: Symmes, Swain & Co., Book and Job Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 383.]

The first volume of Mr. Buck's History of Milwaukee was issued in 1876, and was noticed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi. p. 243. It contained the annals of that place from its first American settlement in 1833 to the close of the year 1840. The present volume, after giving important facts and documents relating to that period, obtained since the issue of the first volume, continues the annals from 1840 to the close of 1845. It is filled with valuable matter relative to the history of one of the most important cities in the west, is illustrated by portraits and views of old buildings, and has a good index. Mr. Buck was a pioneer settler of the place whose history he records.

*Yorktown Centennial Illustrated, October, 1881.* .... Published by the Photo-Electrotype Co., 63 Oliver Street, Boston. [Folio, pp. 16 Price 25 cts.]

*Plan of the Siege of Yorktown. From a Survey by Major Sebastian Bauman of the New York 2d Regiment of Artillery, Three days after the Surrender of Cornwallis.* Reproduced by the Photo-Electrotype Company, 63 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. [1881. Broadside, 29 in. by 18 in. For sale by the Photo-Electrotype Company. Price 25 cts.]

The "Yorktown Centennial" is an illustrated paper got up principally for the use of visitors at the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis in October last, and contains engravings and historical matter concerning the siege of York-



town and the actors in it. It is worthy of preservation, especially by collectors of centenary literature.

The "Plan of the Siege of Yorktown" is a fac-simile of Major Bauman's map, photo-electrotyped from a copy in the possession of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. The New York Historical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania have fine copies of the original engraving, and other copies are to be found in the possession of libraries and individuals; but the engraving is considered scarce. It was published in 1782, being engraved by R. Scot, of Philadelphia. A reduced fac-simile is given in the "Yorktown Centennial," noticed above.

*Education. An International Magazine, Bi-monthly, devoted to Science, Art, Philosophy, Literature and Education.* THOMAS W. BICKNELL, Conductor. . . . Boston: New England Publishing Co. New York: August Brentano, Jr., Union Square, London: Trubner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill; Thomas Laurie, Stationers' Hall Court. Paris: H. Le Soudier, 19 Rue de Lillie. Leipsic: 3 Konigsstrasse. [8vo. about 100 pages a number. Price 75 cts. or \$4 a year.]

At last we have a magazine worthy of the grand subject it espouses, and a credit to the originators. It has been commenced none too soon, and we hope that it will meet with that success which it richly deserves. In a literary point of view it will rank with any on this side the ocean or the other.

It numbers among its contributors on the east side the Atlantic such names as John Russell, F.E.I.S., F.R.H.S., London; Prof. S. S. Laurie, A.M., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh; Prof. J. H. Seeley, author of *Ecce Homo*, England; William Jolly, A.M., H.M.S., Scotland; James Washington Bell, Leipzig, Etc.; while on the west side we have writers of equal ability in John Eaton, Ph.D., LL.D., Commissioner of U. S. Bureau of Education; John D. Philbrick, LL.D., of Boston; William T. Harris, LL.D., John M. Gregory, LL.D., Hon. J. W. Patterson, LL.D., Prof. Maria Mitchell, and scores of others, male and female, well worthy of mention, did space permit. Indeed it would seem that this review is more than any other inclined to give to woman a chance to tell what she knows in the higher realm of thought. Judging from the articles before us, the "honors are easy" between her and him, she holding, of course, the "queen."

An interesting feature of *Education* is the steel engravings of distinguished educators, living and departed. The latter are often accompanied by a biographical sketch of the life of the subject. We hope the enterprising conductor will not stop until he has thus embalmed a host of educational authors with whom we would gladly become acquainted.

The work was commenced in September, 1880, and eight bi-monthly numbers have now been published. We have read a large number of the articles in the last five numbers, and have found them thoughtful and exhibiting vast learning and research. Judging from present prospects, he who for ten years takes and reads *Education*, will have at the end a "liberal education."

[By George T. Littlefield, Esq., of Boston.]

*Around the Hub. A Boy's Book of Boston.* BY SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. . . . Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1881. [12mo. pp. 267. Profusely illustrated. Price \$2.]

Mr. Drake has had marked success in his efforts to interest his readers in the incidents of our past history, and in the persons and places connected with them. His "Landmarks of Old Boston," "Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex," and "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," have made his fame and merits as a writer so familiar to the readers of the present day, that there is no need to introduce him to them, nor to point out his excellencies of style and matter. His previous publications, though intended for older people, have found many readers among the rising generation; and they will learn with pleasure that he has written a book about Boston intended especially for them.

*New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Report of its Heraldic Committee on the Question. Was John Leverett a Knight?* . . . Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 22.]

This is a reprint of the report of the Committee on Heraldry on the question "Was Gov. John Leverett a Knight?" which appeared last October in the REGISTER (xxxv. 345-56). To the report is prefixed the letter of the late Charles W. Tuttle, Ph.D., propounding the query, and the other matter printed in the July REGISTER (xxxv. 372-5). Mr. Amory, the author of the report, has also prefixed a val-





uable Introduction, and has appended a useful note on the British orders of Knighthood.

The conclusion at which the committee arrive, after full investigation of the subject, ought to settle the question in the minds of all candid people. "Upon the whole," they say, "the committee are of opinion that the supposition that Gov. Leverett was ever knighted is not established by any evidence known to the committee. There is nothing even plausible which can be found to give color to such a claim, and the evidence that the committee have obtained is wholly against it."

The letter of Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., Sept. 29, 1881, is to the same effect. He writes me in relation to the royal letter: "The explanation I would suggest is that Williamson was *notoriously a careless man*, and that this was one of his blunders. It seems absolutely certain that Leverett never was knighted, or there would be evidence of the fact in other quarters." I ought to have stated in the editorial remarks in the October REGISTER that Col. Chester arrived at his conclusion independently of Mr. Tuttle. He had of course read the letter of Mr. Tuttle some months before, but he did not remember when he wrote me that Mr. Tuttle had referred to the carelessness of Secretary Williamson, nor that he had suggested that the address was a blunder. My letter of August 25, 1880, merely asked Col. Chester to ascertain whether there was any record in London of the letter printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, xxxii. 223, without referring to Mr. Tuttle; and his reply was the letter from which I quote.

"*Decies Repetita Placebit.*"—*Picturesque Rhode Island. Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Scenery and History of its Cities, Towns and Hamlets, and of Men who have made them Famous.* By WILFRED H. MUNRO. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid, Publishers. 1881. [4to. pp. 304.]

This is a lively and picturesque description of the state of Rhode Island, designed principally for the many visitors to its seaside retreats, and for those who wish a general view of its present status. Each town is taken up separately, and historical and descriptive accounts of the several towns are given, with fine pictorial illustrations of public edifices, ancient buildings, scenery, etc. Large plans of the cities of Providence and Newport, and maps of the state of Rhode Island and Narraganset Bay are given.

Its typography is of a high order, its engravings well executed, and its binding tasteful.

[By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth.]

*Memoir of Samuel Stehman Haldeman, LL.D., Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania.* By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. .... With an Appendix. Philadelphia. 1881. [Royal 8vo. pp. 26.]

Mr. Hart has here added another to the many valuable memoirs of distinguished persons that he has prepared as historiographer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. This memoir was originally printed in the *Penn Monthly* for August, 1881. The appendix contains a list of the scientific publications of Prof. Haldeman, filling several pages, also a list of the literary honors which he received.

*Thomas Corwin, A Sketch.* By A. P. RUSSELL, Author of Library Notes. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1881. [12mo. pp. 123. Price \$1. Sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.]

The life of Thomas Corwin, the famous western orator and statesman, is written by one who knew him well and admired his genius. It "abounds in anecdotes and illustrations of the most entertaining character. Though small in bulk, it is more extensive and elaborate than anything that has before appeared relating to the great orator." The book is very readable. It has a newly engraved portrait, said to be a striking likeness.

*Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion, 1861-5.* By J. ALBERT MONROE (Late Lieutenant Colonel First Rhode Island Light Artillery). Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1881. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 78. Price 50 cts. to non-subscribers.]

This is the eleventh number of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion," several of the previous numbers of which series have before been noticed by us. They consist of papers read before the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society. The society deserves much credit for its labors in pre-





serving the record of events in so important a portion of our national history. Col. Monroe served in Virginia with the army of the Potomac. His narrative is quite interesting.

*A Poetical Epistle to George Washington, Esq., Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.* By Rev. CHARLES HENRY WHARTON, D.D. From the Original Manuscript belonging to DAVID PULSIFER, A.M. .... With an Appendix. Boston: Printed for David Pulsifer. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington Street. 1881. [12mo. pp. 106.]

The original manuscript, from which the epistle to Gen. Washington is here printed, was imported from England by Mr. Pulsifer about a quarter of a century ago, and exhibited at a meeting of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, April 1, 1857. The poem was anonymous, except that the title-page stated it to be by "A Native of the Province of Maryland." There were no indications that it had ever been printed. In the report of that meeting in the *Historical Magazine*, vol. i. p. 154, an extract was printed, which led Col. Thomas Aspinwall in the same work, p. 185, to call attention to a London edition of the work, also anonymous, reprinted from an Annapolis edition of 1779: and in the same volume, at p. 224, the present bishop of Iowa, the Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D., furnished the name and other particulars of the author, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Wharton. Subsequently, to identify the handwriting of the manuscript, Dr. Perry loaned Mr. Pulsifer several letters of Dr. Wharton; and they with the manuscript were referred to a committee of this society, who reported Sept. 6, 1865, that the manuscript was evidently in the handwriting of Dr. Wharton, the author. (REGISTER, xix. 375; xx. 89.)

Mr. Pulsifer's appendix contains an account of the author, besides interesting and valuable documents, relating to Washington, from various sources. He gives copies of the facsimile Washington memorial tablets at the state-house in this city. When these tablets were placed there they were supposed to be memorials of the father, uncle and aunt of John Washington, the emigrant ancestor of Gen. Washington; but Col. Chester has since proved (REGISTER, xxi. 25-35) that Lawrence, Robert and Elizabeth Washington, whose memory these stones perpetuate, did not bear the supposed relationship to the father of our country.

*Vick's Floral Guide.* James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. 1882. [8vo. pp. 124. Price 10 cts.]

The "Floral Guide," which Mr. Vick, of Rochester, issues annually, appears with its usual promptness this year. It contains two elegant colored plates of flowers and fruits, and more than one thousand illustrations of the choicest flowers, plants and vegetables, with directions for growing them. It is printed in German as well as English.

*A Record of the Descendants of Capt. George Denison of Stonington, Conn. With Notices of his Father and Brothers, and Some Account of other Denisons who settled in America in the Colony Times.* Prepared by JOHN DENISON BALDWIN and WILLIAM CLIFT. Worcester: Printed by Tyler & Seagrave. 1881. [8vo. pp. 423. Price \$5; by mail, \$5.26. To be obtained of the Hon. William Clift, Mystic Bridge, Ct.]

*Philip Hunton and his Descendants.* By DANIEL T. V. HUNTON. Canton, Massachusetts: 1881. [8vo. pp. 113. Price \$1.50 in cloth, \$1.25 in paper.]

*The Candee Genealogy. With Notices of Allied Families of Allyn, Catlin, Cooke, Mallery, Newell, Norton, Pyncheon and Wadsworth.* By CHARLES CANDEE BALDWIN, M.A., Secretary of the Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio. .... Cleveland, Ohio: Leader Printing Company. 1882. [8vo. pp. 240. Price \$3.50 in half Turkey or half American Russia. Address the Author, 1264 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.]

*Paine Genealogy. Ipswich Branch; including a Brief History of the Norman Race, (to which all Families of "Paine" belong), from its Origin until the Conquest and the Crusade in which Hugh de Payen served.* By ALBERT W. PAINE. Bangor, Maine: Printed by O. F. Knowles & Company. 1881. [8vo. pp. 184. Price \$1.50, or \$1.59 by mail. To be obtained of the Author, Bangor, Me., or H. H. Carter, 3 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.]

*Genealogical Notes of the Paine Family of Worcester, Mass.* By NATHANIEL PAINE. .... Privately printed. Albany: 1873. [8vo. pp. 27. Fifty copies only printed.]



*Paine Family Records.* Vol. 2, No. 4. October, 1881. 8vo. Published quarterly, each number 24 pages. Price \$1 a year. Address H. D. Paine, M.D., the editor, 26 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.]

*Genealogy, Biography and History. Genealogy of the Seagrave Family, from 1725-1831, as descended from John and Sarah Seagrave, who came from England. With Several Appendices, containing Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Memoranda relating to the Families mentioned in the Record.* By DANIEL SEAGRAVE. Worcester: Printed by Tyler & Seagrave. 1881. [8vo. pp. 55+38. Limited edition. Price \$1.50 in cloth, or \$1.25 in paper. For sale by the Author, 442 Main St., Worcester, Mass.]

*Genealogy of One Line of the Hopkins Family, descended from Thomas Hopkins in Providence, from 1611 to 1692.* By a DESCENDANT. [Mottoes.] For Private Distribution. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid. 1881. [Sm. 4to. pp. 82.]

*Memorial of the Descendants of the Hon. John Alden.* By EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D. .... Randolph, Mass.: Printed by Samuel P. Brown for the Family. 1867. With Supplement to 1869. [8vo. pp. 184. Price \$1.50 in paper, or \$1.75 in cloth. To be had of the Rev. E. K. Alden, D.D., 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.]

*Some of the Descendants of Jonathan Fabens of Marblehead.* By GEORGE A. PERKINS, M.D. .... Salem: Printed for the [Essex] Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 26. To be purchased of the Institute.]

*Family Gathering on the French Homestead in Dunstable, Mass., October 8, 1879.* [View of Homestead.] Printed for Private Circulation. [8vo. pp. 24.]

*Preliminaries to a History of the Cowley Family, including the Cooley, Colley, Coley, Calley, Cawley, Cayley, Culley, Curley, Cowles and Wellesley Branches.* Lowell, Mass.: Franklin Printing Company. 1881. [12mo. pp. 35. Address the Rev. Edward Cowley, 106 East 52d Street, New York, N. Y.]

*The Coffin Family, its Armorial Bearings and Origin of the Name. With Albertype Illustrations from the Forbes Lith. Manuf. Company.* By JOHN COFFIN JONES BROWN. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1881. [8vo. pp. 8.]

*Thomas Hale of Newbury, Mass. His English Origin and Connections.* By the Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, LL.D. Elizabethtown, N. Y. [Boston: 1881. 8vo. pp. 8.]

*Golden Wedding. Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marriage of Jesse Sawyer and Elizabeth Goodell, February 11, 1869, Belvidere, Illinois. With Notices of the Family since 1839.* Utica, N. Y.: Roberts, Book and Job Printer, 60 Genessee Street. 1869. [8vo. pp. 12.]

*Pedigree of Ellery of the United States of America.* Arranged by HARRISON ELLERY from his Memorials of the Ellery Family, in manuscript. Boston: 1881. [Broadside, 27 in. by 41 in. Print 22½ in. by 35 in. Price \$1.50 mounted on cloth, or \$1 unmounted. Address the Author, No. 1 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.]

The Denison family, to which the first of these books is devoted, was prominent in civil and military affairs in the early days of New England. Daniel Denison, of Ipswich, was a magistrate and major general of the Massachusetts colony, and his brother, Capt. George Denison, of Stonington, Ct., served under Cromwell, was wounded at Naseby, and performed high military and civil service after his return to this country. The greater portion of the families in this volume are descended from Capt. George Denison, and do honor to their ancestry. The authors of this book have been engaged many years in collecting materials for it. They have succeeded in making a very thorough and accurate work, embracing much biographical and historical matter. The work is arranged on the plan used by Nathaniel Goodwin, of Hartford, Ct., and it is well indexed. The index to the Denisons is on a new plan, the christian names being alphabetically arranged under the several generations. Use will determine whether this is an improvement.

Philip Hunton, the earliest person to whom can be traced the Huntoon family in this country, settled in Exeter, N. H., as early as 1689. There are two different traditions as to the country in which this family originated, one that it is of French Huguenot extraction, and the other that it is of English origin. The first tradition is the most common, and we think it the most probable; though Mr. Huntoon finds the name Hunton in England, both as that of a parish and a family, as early as the thirteenth century, and gives good reasons for believing that the English name was of Saxon origin. But the pronunciation of the name among the descendants of Philip indicates, we think, that his family was French. The name is always pro-



nounced Huntoon, and most of the family now spell it so. The pronunciation of the French final syllable *ton* by our New England people of the last century was *toon*, with the accent on that syllable. Huntoon is so accented, and so was Bretoon, as pronounced by our grandfathers, in Cape Breton. Mr. Huntoon prefixes to his genealogy articles on the Huntoons of England and Virginia, and also on the origin of the name. The work is well arranged, well indexed and handsomely printed. It is arranged on the plan now used in the REGISTER, the advantages of which plan are shown in vol. xxiv. page 79. We recommend the book to those who intend to print genealogies as a model in every respect.

Zaccheus Candee, the ancestor of the principal family, whose record is preserved in the next book, was born about 1640, and settled in New Haven as early as 1670. He died in 1720, and his gravestone and that of his wife Rebecca are still standing in West Haven, Ct. Mr. Baldwin has found no person of the name anywhere who is not descended from Zaccheus. About half of the volume is devoted to the Candees, and the rest is given to the other families named on the title-page. The book is carefully prepared and arranged on a modification of the Goodwin plan, which the Rev. John A. Vinton used. It is well printed, and is illustrated by a view of the house of Samuel Candee, son of Zaccheus, and fac-similes of the above-named gravestones.

The fourth book before us contains the descendants of William Paine, who came to this country from England in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. Many subjects of interest will attract the reader in various parts of the book; such as the historical notes on Normandy and Scandinavia, the interesting facts relating to the name in the time of the Conqueror, and in that of Henry VIII., the facts produced to connect the American family with that of Hugh de Payen, the new facts in the early years of the Massachusetts colony and concerning the settlement of Western Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, and the new facts and theories about the witchcraft heresy. Besides this, many incidents in the biography of persons of the name in different centuries add a zest to the narrative. The author gives six generations of the descendants of Sir Thomas Payne, knight, of Market Bosworth, who was probably born in the early part of the fifteenth century. He supposes a William Paine of the sixth generation in this family to be the Ipswich settler. The principal evidence seems to be the coat-of-arms used by this family. We place little reliance as evidence upon arms used in New England. They may be useful, however, as clues, particularly when traced to colonial days. William Paine of Ipswich was a prominent man in his day, and the author has been very successful in his researches into his history. The work seems to be carefully compiled, and the plan of its arrangement is simple. It is well indexed and handsomely printed.

The Paine family of Worcester is descended from Stephen Paine, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass., but finally removed to Rehoboth. It was prepared for the "Paine Family Record," from which a small edition has been reprinted for private circulation. It is quite full as to the history of the emigrant and the genealogy of the Worcester branch. It is handsomely printed, and is illustrated with photograph portraits and other illustrations.

The Paine Family Record, which has been noticed by us several times, appears regularly filled with matter relating to the Paine family. The last work first appeared in its pages, and the author of the work preceding it first gave, through the Record, some of the results of his researches to the public.

The Seagrave family is descended from John and Sarah Seagrave, who, according to tradition, sailed for New England in the early part of the last century with their children. The father is said to have died on the passage. The mother is found at Boston in 1732, where a daughter was baptized March 25. Mrs. Seagrave had three other children. Edward the eldest son, and the only one known to have left issue, settled at Uxbridge, Mass. Thence his descendants have spread out into various parts of the country. The families are fully traced and clearly arranged. The appendix contains documents and other matters interesting to persons inheriting the name or blood. The index is not so full as we should like.

The Hopkins family recorded in the book whose title we give, is descended from Thomas Hopkins, an early settler at Providence, R. I., and one of the signers of the compact, July 27, 1640. Gov. Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Commodore Esch Hopkins of the Revolutionary Navy, were of this family. The book, which is well printed, contains much biographical as well as genealogical matter. The index is good.

The Alden Memorial is by Ebenezer Alden, M.D., whose memoir appeared in the REGISTER for October last (xxxv. 309-18). The Memorial was first published in





1867; but in October, 1869, a supplement of 20 pages was added which has not been noticed by us. It contains the result of later researches, and adds much to the value of the work.

The Fabens genealogy was prepared for the eighteenth volume of the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, and has been reprinted from its pages. Dr. Perkins has done his work in his usual satisfactory manner.

The Gathering of the French family at the old homestead in Dunstable in October, 1879, seems to have been a very interesting occasion from the account of it now before us. The literary exercises do credit to the family.

The pamphlet on the Cowley family contains historical and genealogical matter of interest to persons of the name. The author requests those bearing any of the several surnames on the title-page to send him genealogical data for the larger work which he has in preparation.

The Coffin and Hale pamphlets are reprints from the REGISTER, and their merits are known to its readers.

Jesse Sawyer, born at Plymouth, Vt., May 21, 1796, whose golden wedding was celebrated in 1869, was a descendant of the sixth generation from Thomas<sup>1</sup> Sawyer, who settled first at Rowley, Mass., but in 1647 removed to Lancaster, through Thomas,<sup>2</sup> born 1649, Elias,<sup>3</sup> born 1687, Elisha,<sup>4</sup> born 1720, and Thomas,<sup>5</sup> his father, born at Sterling September 7, 1757. The pamphlet contains, besides the literary exercises at the re-union, accounts of the ancestry and descendants of Mr. Sawyer. His eldest son is the Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, of San Francisco, Cal., formerly chief justice of that state, and now United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit.

The tabular pedigree of the Ellery family is a work of much labor. It includes all the heads of families from the founder William Ellery. The compiler has been fortunate in finding many obituaries of the family; five of members in the second generation being here printed. We are glad to see that in almost every case he has given the parentage of those who have intermarried with the family. From a note attached to the pedigree, we learn that he hopes at some time to print a complete genealogy of the family, illustrated with all the old family portraits. The seal represented in this pedigree is taken from a power of attorney dated March 27, 1708, which Mr. Ellery has given to this society.

*The Ebelyns in America: Compiled from Family Papers and other Sources, 1603-1805.* Edited and Annotated by G. D. SCULL. .... Printed for Private Circulation, by Parker and Co., Oxford. 1881. [8vo. pp. viii.+392. Illustrated by portraits, views and maps.]

We have just received from the author a copy of this valuable work. We regret that it did not arrive in season for a suitable notice in this number, but it will be more fully noticed in the next.

The volume contains a reprint of the Memoir and Letters of Capt. W. G. Evelyn, noticed in the REGISTER, xxxiv. 216, to which are prefixed accounts of Capt. George and Mr. Robert Evelyn, who were prominent in the early days of Maryland and Virginia. The appendix, besides other matter, contains valuable documents preserved in the Evelyn, Montrésor and Harcourt families.

We would notice as particularly valuable some autobiographical papers of Col. John Montrésor, whose journal of an expedition on snow shoes from Quebec to the Atlantic coast, Mr. Scull has copied, from the original in the possession of the family, for this number of the REGISTER (pp. 29-36). Col. Montrésor, the eldest son of James Gabriel Montrésor, was born in Gibraltar April 6, 1736, and died in London June 26, 1799. He sailed for America with Gen. Braddock December 24, 1754, and served as engineer in the army here nearly twenty-four years, leaving America October 19, 1778. Considering the important services he rendered, it is singular that so little is known of him in this country.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO DEC. 1, 1881.

### I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Memorial of Henry Wolcott, one of the First Settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, and of Some of his De-cendants. By Samuel Wolcott. Printed for private distribution. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company. 1881. [Royal 4to. pp. xviii.+439]





Address at the unveiling of the Statue of Colonel William Prescott of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1881. By Robert C. Winthrop. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1881. [8vo. pp. 33.]

Monthly Reference Lists, issued by the Providence Public Library. Providence, R. I. July, August. 1881. Nos. 7, 8.

Memoir of Samuel Stehman Haldeman, LL.D., Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania. By Charles Henry Hart. . . . Reprinted from the Penn Monthly for Aug. 1881. With an Appendix. Philadelphia, 1881. [8vo. pp. 26.]

Memorial of Ebenezer Alden, M.D. Commemorative sketch by Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D. Funeral address. [8vo. pp. 24.]

Report of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society made April 27th, 1881, with remarks upon Revolutionary Orderly Books in possession of the Society. By Nathaniel Faine. Worcester: Privately printed. 1881. [8vo. pp. 47.]

The Bristol County Directory, containing a classified list of the professions, trades, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. . . . Compiled and published by Dean Dudley & Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 192.]

Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Edited by William A. Whitehead. . . . Vol. I. 1687-1703. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1881. [8vo. pp. 550.]

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut from May, 1762, to October, 1787, inclusive. Transcribed and edited in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly. [Seal.] By Charles J. Hoadly, State Librarian. Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood and Brainard Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 693.]

Vol. XI. No. 3. Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, founded Nov. 30, 1884. 1881. [Seal.] Edited by John L. Hayes, LL.D. Boston: Office No. 95 Milk Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 238+23.]

Ober Ammergau in 1875 and 1880. By William Stevens Perry, bishop of Iowa. Privately printed. [1881. 8vo. pp. 19.]

An account of the Manuscripts of Gen. Dearborn as Massachusetts Commissioner in 1838 and 1839, for the sale of the Seneca Indian Lands in the state of New York. Read before the Albany Institute October 12th, 1889. By Henry A. Homes, LL.D., Librarian of the State Library. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 11.]

Antiquarian and Genealogical Papers: The Hassam Family. Descendants of William Hilton, Ezekiel Cheever and some of his Descendants. Boston Taverns, with some suggestions on the proper mode of Indexing the Public Records. Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton Families. [8vo.]

Pioneer History of Milwaukee from 1840 to 1846, inclusive. Vol. 2. By James S. Buck. [Seal.] Milwaukee: Symes, Twain & Co., Book and Job Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 283.]

Oration delivered before the City Council and citizens of Boston in the Boston Theatre on the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1881. By George Washington Warren. [Seal.] Boston: Printed by order of the City Council, MDCCCLXXXI. Independence of the U. S. CVI. [8vo. pp. 62.]

Early Chicago. Fort Dearborn. An Address delivered at the unveiling of the memorial tablet to mark the site of the Blockhouse, on Saturday afternoon, May 21, 1881, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, to which have been added notes and an appendix by Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D. . . . [Seal.] Chicago Printing Company. 1881. [8vo. pp. 98.]

A Poetical Epistle to George Washington, Esq., commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, by Charles Henry Wharton, D.D., from the original manuscript belonging to David Pulsifer, A.M. . . . with an appendix. Boston: Printed for David Pulsifer. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 233 Washington Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 106.]

A Glimpse into the Past. By Henry Phillips, Jr., A.M., Ph.D. Philadelphia: Reprinted from the Penn Monthly for August, 1881. [8vo. pp. 12.]

Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States. . . . Vol. I. Legislation of 1874-1881. The 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th Congresses. Prepared and edited by William A. Richardson, one of the Judges of the Court of Claims. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1881. [Large 8vo. pp. 515.]

A Contribution to the study of Fractures and Dislocations. Read before the N. H. Medical Society, June 24, 1881. By John Randolph Ham, M.D., of Dover. Concord: Evans & Sleeper, Printers, Capitol Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 9.]

In Memoriam. William E. Dubois, Assayer of the United States Mint and Curator of the Cabinet. Philadelphia: Privately Printed. 1881. [Sq. 8vo. pp. 8.]

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. Compiled from material in possession of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. . . . By Carroll D. Wright, Chief. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin St. 1881. [8vo. pp. 173.]

Address at the Eighteenth Session of the Pomological Society held in Boston, Mass.,



Sept. 14, 15, 16, 1881. By Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society. Published by the Society. 1881. [8vo. pp. 32.]

The Assassinated Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield. A memorial address at Centre Church, Crawfordsville, Indiana, the day of President Lincoln's funeral, April 19, 1885. Also a memorial address at the Court House, Crawfordsville, Indiana, the day of President Garfield's funeral, Sept. 23, 1881. By Joseph F. Tuttle, President of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Review Steam Book and Job Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 18.]

A Discourse on the death of James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, delivered in Pawtucket Church, Lowell, and also in the Centre Church, Dracut, Mass., Sept. 25, 1881. By the Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., pastor of those churches. Boston, Mass.: Moses H. Sargent & Sons. 1881. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Psalm xxxvii. 23 The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord. A Sermon by the Rev. C. D. Bradlee, . . . Sunday, Sept. 23, 1881, the first Sunday after the death of Hon. James A. Garfield, LL.D., President of the United States. Boston: Press of Nathan Sawyer & Son, 70 State Street. 1871. [8vo. pp. 24.]

In Memoriam. James Abram Garfield, President of the United States of America, shot July 2, 1881. Died Sept. 19, 1881. A Sermon preached Sept. 25, 1881, by Mortimer Blake, pastor of the Winslow Church, Taunton, Mass., and printed by request. [8vo. pp. 8.]

## II. Other Publications.

Our Dead President : a Sermon preached in the Westminster Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., Sunday, Sept. 25, 1881, by Augustus Woodbury. Providence: Stanley S. Rider. 1881. [8vo. pp. 19.]

Hope in Sorrow : a Sermon preached in the Beneficent Congregational Church, Sunday morning, Sept. 25, 1881, by James G. Vose, D.D. Providence: Sidney S. Rider. 1881. [8vo. pp. 17.]

In Memoriam. Hon. James A. Garfield, the twentieth president of the United States. A discourse by the Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D.D., Sept. 25, 1881. Published by request. Harrisburg, Pa.: Telegraph Printing and Binding Establishment. 1881. [8vo. pp. 16.]

The President's Death: a Discourse delivered in the West Church on Sunday, the 25th of September. By C. A. Bartol, Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 18.]

The Death of President Garfield, its disappointments, compensations and lessons. A sermon preached Sabbath morning, September 25, 1881, by George S. Chambers, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa. Published by request. Harrisburg: Lane S. Hart, Printer. 1881. [8vo. pp. 20.]

A Sermon commemorative of the Life and Public Services of James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, preached in the Congregational Church at Litchfield, Conn., September 25, 1881. By Rev. Allan McLean. Printed by request. Hartford, Conn.: The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. Print. 1881. [8vo. pp. 12.]

A Sermon suggested by the Death of President Garfield, and delivered in the ordinary course of religious service in the first Parish Meeting-House, Ipswich, Mass., September 25, 1881. By Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Pastor. Boston: Lyman Rhodes & Co., Printers, 75 Essex Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Vol. I. New Series. Part 2. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the semi-annual meeting held in Boston, April 27, 1881. [Seal.] Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 119-302.]

One hundred and fifty-first Annual Report of the directors of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, R. I., to the proprietors, submitted Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1881. Newport: Davis & Pitman, Book and Job Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 22.]

Alexander Hamilton Vinton. A memorial sermon preached at Emmanuel Church, Boston, Sunday evening, May 15, 1881, and at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Sunday morning, May 23, 1881. By Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Boston: A. Williams & Company, Old Corner Bookstore. 1881. [8vo. pp. 46.]

Religious History of South Hampton, N. H., with an appendix. Exeter, N. H.: The News Letter Steam Job Print. 1881. [8vo. pp. 84.]

History of the Town of Smithfield, from its organization in 1730-1 to its division in 1871. Compiled in accordance with the votes of the towns of Smithfield, North Smithfield, Lincoln and Woonsocket, R. I. By Thomas Steere. Providence, R. I.: E. L. Freeman & Co., Printers to the State. 1881. [8vo. pp. 230.]

Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society at the annual meeting held February 11th. A.D. 1881, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Publication number Two. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Robert Baur, Book and Job Printer, Stationer and Binder. 1881. [8vo. pp. 58.]

An Address at the reopening of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, Nov. 30, 1880. By Francis A. March, LL.D., Professor of the English Language and of Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. With an appendix containing a report of other addresses and the general proceedings of the day. Easton, Pa. 1881. [8vo. pp. 42.]

The Study of Anatomy Historically and Legally Considered. . . . By Edward Mussey Hartwell, M.A., Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Reprinted from the Journal of Social Science. Boston: Tolman and White, Printers, 233 Washington St. 1881. [8vo. pp. 37.]



The two hundred and forty-third Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Massachusetts. [Seal.] 1880-81. Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York. Boston: Alfred Mudge and Son, Printers, 34 School St. 1881. 8vo. pp. 153.

Memorial of the dedication of the Public Latin and English High School House, with a description of the building. [Seal.] Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 103.]

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine at its sixty-second Annual Communication held at Portland May 3, 4 and 5, 1881. Vol. X. Part III. [Seal.] Portland: Stephen Berry, Printer. 1881. [8vo. pp. 909.]

Exercises at the Celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Amicable Lodge, F. V. A. M., June 10, 1880. Cambridge, Mass.: Press of W. F. Brown and Company, 218 Franklin Street, Boston.

Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association at the annual meeting June 17, 1881, with the address of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop at the inauguration of the statue of Colonel William Prescott, and a notice of Oscar De Lafayette. Boston: Bunker Hill Monument Association. 1881. [8vo. pp. 74.]

The Co-Operator, a Monthly Journal devoted to the propagation of Co-operative Principles. Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. New York, 1881.

Public Document No. I. Thirty-ninth Report to the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the Registry and Return of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Commonwealth for the year ending December 31, 1880. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin St. 1881. [8vo. pp. 121+clxxii.]

Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity of Massachusetts, 1880. Supplement containing the Report and papers on Public Health. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 197.]

Memoir of Benjamin Peirce. By Robert S. Rantoul. From Historical Collections of Essex Institute. Vol. xviii. Salem: Printed for the Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Dissemination of Seeds. An Essay read at a meeting of the Essex Institute, Thursday, July 7, 1881. By Mary N. Plumer. (From Bulletin of Essex Institute, Vol. xiii.) Salem: Printed for the Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 29.]

The Sinking Fund. By George Morgan Browne. Second edition. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880. [8vo. pp. 19.]

Minutes of the seventy-second annual meeting of the General Association of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of New Hampshire, held at Manchester, September 13, 14 and 15, 1881. Eightieth Annual Report of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1881. [8vo. pp. 95.]

Journal of the fifteenth annual session of the National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 15th and 16th, 1881. Philadelphia: Merriherd & Lippert, Printers, 501 Chestnut St. 1881. [8vo. pp. 733-553.]

Volume I. Number I. The Utah Review. Rev. Theophilus B. Hilton, A.M., Editor. July, 1881. Salt Lake: H. Palmerston, Publisher. \$2 per annum. [8vo. pp. 31.]

Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June, 1881. [12mo. pp. 39.]

First Supplement to the Catalogue of the Public Library of the City of Taunton, Mass., together with a classified index. Established 1836. [Seal.] Taunton, Mass.: Issued by the Library. Press of C. A. Hack & Son, 9 Union Block. 1881. [8vo. pp. 69.]

Annual Report of the Governor and Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for disabled volunteer Soldiers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. [Seal.] National Home Job Printing Office, Milwaukee County, Wis. [8vo. pp. 29.]

Proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Maine at its fifty-sixth Annual Convocation, held at Portland, May 3, 1881. Vol. VI. Part III. [Seal.] Portland: Stephen Berry, Printer. 1881. [8vo. pp. 412.]

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. No. 3. 1881. Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association at its meeting at New York, Feb. 8-10, 1881. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1881. [8vo. pp. 79.]

Essex Institute Historical Collections. April, May, June, July, August, September, 1881. Volume xviii. Salem, Mass.: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 81-240.]

Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana, with early reminiscences of the place, by J. L. Williams. Read before the congregation October 15, 1881. The semi-centennial of its organization. Daily News Printing House, Fort Wayne. [8vo. pp. 28.]

Centennial Anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Goshen, Mass., June 22,





1831, including addresses, poems, letters and other matters relating to the occasion. Published by request. Reading Chronicle Job Print. 1831. [8vo. pp. 63.]

Sketch of Edward Coles, second Governor of Illinois, and of the slavery struggles of 1823-4. Prepared for the Chicago Historical Society. By E. B. Washburne. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg and Company. 1882. [8vo. pp. 253.]

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## DEATHS.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

On the 19th of September, near midnight, James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, died at the Franklyn Cottage, Long Branch, from the effects of a pistol shot fired at him by an assassin at the railroad station in Washington, on the 21 of July, as the President was entering to take the train. The suddenness of the shock, together with the rank and high character of the victim, caused a sympathy to be felt for him from all parts of the civilized world; and thousands of all nations, animated by a high admiration and regard for the distinguished qualities of the sufferer, hoped most earnestly to the last that he would recover, especially as it had been demonstrated early in the case that no vital organ had been injured. But it was not to be. Medical skill was baffled. The prayers of a nation availed nothing. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, and one of the best Presidents who ever filled the office drew his last breath after eighty days of patient suffering. He

“Had borne his faculties so meek, had been  
So clear in his great office that his virtues  
Shall plead like angels trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep damnation of his taking-off.”

The long suspense was over on that September night. The hopes and fears and doubts of an anxious world were ended, and the end was death. The nation, putting on its mourning garb, paid its last sad and sorrowful tribute to one whose fame no calumny can tarnish, whose memory no error can obscure. This time it was not alone the officer respected, but the man beloved, who was mourned; many regard the death of this excellent man as if it were a personal loss; and this grief is felt alike in all parts of the country.

President Garfield was the ninth in descent from Edward Garfield (or Gearfield as the name was commonly spelled in his day), who settled at Watertown, Mass. He was perhaps one of Winthrop's company who came over in 1630. His son, Edward Garfield, Jr., was a selectman of Watertown in 1633, 1655 and 1662. The line proceeds from him through Benjamin, Thomas, Thomas, Solomon, Thomas, Abraham and James Abram. All of this line remained in Watertown and the neighboring towns until Solomon Garfield, the President's great-grandfather, removed to Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, with his son Thomas and the rest of his family, soon after 1785, where he died from the effects of a fall in 1807, aged 64. He had been a soldier of the Revolution, and his brother Abraham had fought at Concord April 19, 1775, side by side with John Hoar, ancestor of the Senator. It is a singular coincidence that Senator Hoar, who presided over the convention which nominated him, and Secretary Sherman whom he so earnestly supported in that convention, and whose ancestors also came from Watertown, were both distant relatives of the late President. Thomas Garfield, eldest son of Solomon, was born at Westminister, Mass., March 19, 1773. He grew up at his father's new home at Cherry Valley, married there, and his son Abraham, father of the President, was born there in 1799. Abraham Garfield married Eliza Ballou, February 3, 1821, and settled at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where their son James Abram was born November 19, 1831. The father died in 1833 in humble circumstances, and the son, obliged to help his widowed mother, by the most indomitable perseverance and industry worked on a canal and at farm labor, and finally earned his way to Williams College, where he was graduated in 1856. He was appointed a teacher and subsequently President of Hiram Eclectic Institute, Ohio. He married Lucretia Radolph, November 11, 1858, and had six children. He was chosen state Senator in 1859, but soon after the war breaking out he commanded the 42d Ohio Volunteers in eastern Kentucky. By his victory over Marshall he won the rank of Brigadier General, and that of Major General for his gallantry at Chickamauga in 1863. Soon after this he was called home to take a place in the lower house of Congress, where he remained for eighteen years. He was elected Senator in 1880, but before taking his seat was elected President, and was inaugurated at Washington March 4, 1881.

The name of President Garfield stands high on the roll of public men. He represented in the Great West those noblest qualities of New England character derived from his ancestry—inflexible honesty even at the sacrifice of personal gain, and purity of life both public and private. Such lives as his the country cannot afford to lose, for they are the pillars, the supports, the examples and the guides that make us the nation that we are—the great example of self-government to the world, and the model for future ages. In estimating the life and character of the



late President, two singular facts are presented. The first is that in all the various departments of public life he was called upon to fill, his record was incomplete. Just as he was winning high honors as teacher, college-president and scholar, the rebellion broke out and his duty led him to the army. Here he was gradually securing for himself a splendid military fame, when his state called him home and sent him to Congress. Here again he was about to finish his admirable legislative record by a service in the Senate, when the people chose him President. And in this last great office he was just giving evidence of a brilliant administration when he was foully murdered. Fate seemed determined never to let him finish what he had commenced. Yet, though his career was fragmentary and broken, how glorious it all was. From beginning to end, in every phase of life, lofty or lowly, he was in every sense a hero. Heroic in his desperate struggle with poverty as he kindled fires and swept rooms, worked on the canal or as a carpenter, to earn his way to college. Heroic as a soldier, when as an untrained general with 1500 men he defeated Humphrey Marshall, a veteran of the Mexican war with twice as many; and again at Chickamauga, where he left the defeated Roscerans under shelter to join the victorious Thomas on the field. Heroic as a statesman, when with voice and vote in Congress and at home he perilled his hopes of future advancement by an unyielding opposition to the Greenback heresy, doing more than any one man to save Ohio and the West for honest money. How it thrilled his hearers when in his speech at Faneuil Hall on this question in 1879, in reply to the remark, "But we can't afford it," General Garfield flashed out with lightning eloquence the words, "Yes, my friend, you can—BUT IT COSTS SOMETHING TO BE HONEST!" Golden words that ought to be inscribed wherever a legislature meets to teach men their duty. Yes, it *does* cost something. It costs the noblest and the firmest efforts to resist temptation, yet how many of us, publicly or privately, refuse to pay that debt, and so fall by the wayside. Again heroic as a President, when he dared to stand forth against some of the most powerful influences of his party for civil service reform. And finally heroic in his brave struggle with the august and solemn reaper, the "unrelenting Death." Surely the life of this many-sided hero is for this nation a moral and a poem, a lesson and a hope!

The second fact presented in Garfield's life is his remarkably well-balanced character. We are led to believe from his record that he was as fine a scholar as statesman, as brave and skilful a soldier as he was honest and fearless in politics, as kind and virtuous as a son, husband and father as he was loyal and faithful as a patriot. And as he was in the relations of these different walks of life so well poised, so was he in each separately. As a scholar accomplished without pedantry, as a soldier gallant and skilful without rashness, as a public man ambitious without conceit, as a statesman wise, prudent and honest without bigotry, as a patriot true and loyal without vindictiveness, and as a christian humble and pious without intolerance. As a domestic man he was kind, tender and loving. In social life he was genial, agreeable and attractive, winning friends and keeping them, yet without yielding to the temptations that usually beset public men. Senator Dawes, who knew him so intimately in the lower house of Congress, says of him: "He was conscious of great powers carefully trained, but he lacked confidence to take hold of new things. His mind did not work quickly though it did surely. Always feeling the ground under every step he took, he never ventured his foot where he could not, by some process of reasoning however slow, satisfy himself that he knew what was under it. His first remark to a long-tried friend on taking his hand after the Chicago Convention was—I fear I am no man for this place. I have felt that I could reasonably count on six years more of labor and study and growth in the new and larger opportunity already secured to me in my accustomed field; but this is an untried sphere to me, and I dread the experiment." And yet, with all this modesty and self-distrust, how brilliant was his too short administration! The funding of the public debt, the exposure of the Star Route plunderers, and the fearless stand he took in defence of the rights of the executive branch of the government, will always make his presidency memorable. The *New York World*, a Democratic paper, frankly calls him "the ablest President since John Quincy Adams." It may be added that he excelled even Adams in one respect—he was more kindly and approachable to the people. He has been more aptly and frequently compared with Washington and Lincoln. Yet Washington was of high birth, while Garfield sprang from humbleness and poverty. The closest comparison is with Lincoln, and here a number of singular coincidences present themselves. Both came from humble life, both were named Abraham, both were eminently self-made men, both were in Congress, both were Presidents, both were true yet magnanimous patriots, both perilled their lives in the service of their country, and both were causelessly and cruelly



assassinated. But Garfield was superior to the Great Emancipator in intellectual ability and refinement; and his death is the more cruel because Lincoln fell in time of war and as a supposed enemy to the South, while there was no cause whatever for the infamous killing of Garfield; and for this, and for his great abilities and virtues, he has been mourned throughout the world to a greater extent than any ruler who ever lived. The graceful acts of the good Queen Victoria in sending a wreath of flowers which went with the dead hero to his grave—a widow's tribute to a widow—in ordering the English Court into mourning, and in requesting a copy of his photograph, tell the story of his fame and loss in England better than volumes.

On the 26th of September, 1881, the silent, deserted streets of Boston, festooned for miles with funeral emblems, so desolate in their mournfulness, spoke their sad requiem for the good man gone. The solemn faces of many seemed to speak of a personal loss, and indeed the people felt it keenly. The Rev. Dorus Clarke in his resolutions in reference to the event presented to this society, justly says that "President Garfield touched the popular heart at more points than any man in our history."

And so this beloved President is borne to his long home basely murdered.

"Murder most foul as in the best it is.

But this *most* foul, strange and unnatural."

As we gaze upon his pictured likeness, with its pleasant, genial yet firm and intellectual expression, the quick instinct within our hearts tells us he was a man to honor and to love. The kindly, gentle, patient sufferer is at last at rest.

Yet nestled in the warmest corner of our heart of hearts, he lives and there will live while honor and regard for a worthy life too early ended hold their accustomed sway over our better nature. Death cannot reach him there.

"His life was gentle, and the elements

So mixed in him that nature might stand up

And say to all the world—This was a man."

He was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1881.

[By O. B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.]

COGSWELL, Francis, at the house of his son, George Wallingford Cogswell, at Goodwin, Dakota Territory, October 22, 1881, in his 92d year. He was born at Dover, N. H., 16 April, 1790, and was son of Col. Amos and Lydia Baker Cogswell, of Dover, N. H., in the line of Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>2</sup> and John.<sup>1</sup> His mother had a prior husband, Capt. Samuel Wallingford (father of the late Hon. George, of Kennebunk, Me., H. C. 1795), who was killed under Com. John Paul Jones in the engagement of his ship *Ranger* with the British ship *Drake*, 24 April, 1778. Mr. Cogswell was the maternal uncle of the Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill.

the "Heart and Crown" whom he believed to have compiled and published the first edition of that famous book. We put little faith in this story, however. Mr. Eliot was one of the heirs of the "Heart and Crown" estate at the corner of Washington and Water Streets.

HART, Jehial Chester, died in Plainville, Hartford County, Ct., September 28, 1881, aged 89 years 8 mos. He was a highly respected citizen of that town, much interested in historical research, and compiled a "History of Burlington, Connecticut," the manuscript of which in 1875 he presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

ELIOT, John Fleet, died in Boston, Aug. 30, 1881, a. 81 years 7 mos. He was a son of Ephraim Eliot, of Boston (Reg. xxiii. 339), by his wife Elizabeth Fleet. His father was a graduate of Harvard College in 1780, and author of "Historical Notices of the New North Religious Society of Boston" (8vo. 1822). Mr. Fleet himself had much antiquarian taste, and contributed to the *REGISTER* (*ante*, xxvii. 314-5) an article on "Mother Gorse's Melodies. He was a great-grandson of Thomas Fleet of

KIMBALL, Mrs. Abigail (Hilton), relict of Andrew Kimball, at Sandwich, N. H., November 27, 1881, in her 97th year. She was born at Sandwich 26 June, 1785, and was daughter by his last wife of Jeremiah Hilton, a soldier of the Revolution, who married first, Sarah Becket, and second, Abigail Hunking. Mr. Hilton was a native of Exeter, N. H., and was one of the first settlers of Sandwich, N. H.





**RANDALL**, Paul King, died in Norwich, N. Y., August 26, 1881, aged 58. He was a son of Charles<sup>6</sup> (John,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> John<sup>1</sup>) Randall, and was born in Norwich February 11, 1823. His mother, Abigail, daughter of George and Edith (Haxton) King, was his father's third wife. In early life he engaged in teaching, but subsequently studied medicine and formed a partnership in De Ruyter, N. Y., with Dr. Whitford as a druggist. He removed from thence in 1851 to Ogdensburg, and thence to Syracuse. In 1855 he removed to Boston as general agent of the Great Western and Michigan Central Railroads. In 1875 he resigned the position. Subsequently he returned to his native place, where he resided till his death. In 1879 he published a *Genealogy of the Randall Family*, which is noticed in the *REGISTER* (xxxiii. 375-6).

**STANLEY**, The Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn D.D., Dean of Westminster, England, the leader of the Broad Church party, died at the deanery, July 18, 1881, aged 65. He was the second son of the Rt. Rev. Edward Stanley, D.D., bishop of Norwich, by his wife Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leicester, and was born at Alderley, Cheshire, while his father was rector of that parish, December 13, 1815. He entered Rugby School in his fourteenth year, and remained there, under Dr. Thomas Arnold's care, until 1834. He then entered Balliol College, Oxford, gained the Ireland scholarship, and, in 1837, the degree of bachelor of arts. He took a first class prize in classics in 1837, the Latin essay prize in 1839, and the prizes for English essay and theology in 1840. This year also witnessed his election as tutor in the University College, Oxford, of which he had been a fellow since 1838. He remained here for twelve years, being Select Preacher in 1845 and '46, and secretary of the Oxford University Commission from 1850 until 1852. Other honorable appointments came in the following order: Canon of Canterbury, 1851-1858; Regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford, 1856-1861; Canon of Christ Church and chaplain to the bishop of London, 1858-1864, besides being honorary chaplain to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and deputy clerk of the closet. January 9, 1864, he was installed dean of Westminster. In February, 1871, he re-

ceived the degree of doctor of laws from the University of St. Andrew's, of which he was elected lord rector in 1874.

Dr. Stanley's entrance into the literary world occurred in 1837, during his college life, when his Newdigate prize poem, "The Gypsies," was published. In 1844 his admirable and affectionate "Life and Letters of Thomas Arnold, D.D.," appeared. His later publications have been numerous and valuable. The results of his tour through the Holy Land in 1852-53, were given in the work entitled "Sinai and Palestine in Connection with their History." In the former year he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Eastern tour, and in that year appeared "The Bible: Its Form and Substance." His literary productions have been mainly of a theological or religious character.

He has also been a frequent contributor to the reviews and magazines and to works of the encyclopædic sort. His last labors were in cooperation with the committee for the revision of the scriptures.

A devout adherent of the established church, he was always ready to recognize the efforts of scientists in their search for truth. Men of all sects and creeds were welcomed at the deanery, and there were often gathered in friendly conversation representatives of widely divergent lines of thought.

By his encouragement Col. Chester was induced to undertake his great work, the transcription and annotation of the "Westminster Abbey Registers," published in 1876 (see *REGISTER*, xxx. 479). In the preface to this work gratitude is expressed for "numerous courtesies, general sympathy and cordial encouragement."

In 1878 he visited this country and was warmly received by our people of all ranks.

He married on December 22, 1863, in Westminster Abbey (see *Chester's Registers*, page 58), Augusta-FredERICA-Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Thomas, earl of Elgin and Kildcardine. She died March 1, 1876, universally beloved and lamented. She was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey, and beside her the remains of the dean now repose.

**WENTWORTH**, Chester, at Elkhart, Ind., 6 August, 1881, aged 60 years, in line of Barril,<sup>5</sup> Edward,<sup>4</sup> Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> Paul<sup>2</sup> and William.<sup>1</sup>





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# THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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APRIL, 1882.

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REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, S.T.D., LL.D.

By JAMES OSBORNE WRIGHT, of New York City.

IT is seldom that one who has been an important factor in the progress of religion and art is allowed to begin and end a life of usefulness with the same amount of trust in his fellow men, yet none, of the many who have had personal association with the subject of this sketch, but will bear prompt testimony to the marvellous simplicity of character and trusting confidence which lasted throughout the sixty-seven years of Dr. Osgood's life.

Few individual lives have illustrated so well the growth of this country, none have shown a greater appreciation of its many benefits, or fought for them more nobly with heart and voice. Many a strong arm has been raised in defence of this nation, and many purses which seemed to defy the ordinary attacks of charity, have been opened by the irresistible influence of a voice which never failed to reach its audience, not only from its sonorous tones, but because the patriotic mind, unselfish in its tendency, carried conviction to its hearers, and bade them forget self for the general good.

Born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the thirtieth day of August, 1812, Dr. Osgood lived during the most eventful period of the nation's social growth, experiencing alike the crude efforts of the young Republic, and the more weighty influence of a nation that, during its first century of history, lived during the purifying influences of a great internal strife, to emerge in a spirit fully alive to the better feelings of mankind, grateful for the past, and trusting in the future.

Dr. Osgood was the twelfth child of Thomas Osgood and Hannah Stevens his wife. His father was descended from Christopher Osgood, who came over from Hampshire, England, in the "Mary & John," to Massachusetts, in 1634, and settled in Andover. Both parents were members of the Orthodox Congregational Church, but in 1816 they seceded from their original faith and joined in the



founding of Harvard Church, Charlestown, to which in 1818 Rev. James Walker was called as pastor. Thomas Osgood died in 1818, leaving his family in limited circumstances, his son Samuel being but six years old, and thus early the boy was made to comprehend the necessity of self-reliance.

Possessed of more than ordinary ambition, and neglecting no opportunity of acquiring knowledge, he entered the Charlestown Free School for boys at the age of seven. Here he received a careful and thorough preparation, gaining several medals. He left the Free School at the age of fourteen, and acting under the advice of his pastor, the Rev. James Walker, he abandoned the prospect of a mercantile life and commenced a course of studies which should enable him to enter Harvard. These studies were pursued largely by himself, though he frequently recited to a young medical student—Willard Parker, now the distinguished surgeon of New York—and so rapid was his progress, that in two years, at the age of sixteen, he entered college. At first his morbid sensitiveness seemed to be an effectual barrier to any sort of progress; but as his ambition led him into competition, which could but end favorably in the case of so conscientious a student, he soon found confidence and friends. This confidence, once assured, enabled him to follow his bent without hesitancy, and absorption in the multifarious branches of study open to such a persistent reader, placed him at once in the front rank among his fellow students. The versatility of Dr. Osgood will be best shown by his principal college performances, which include a Dialogue from the Greek, a Mathematical Oration on the Arch of Equilibration, an Oration on Individual Influences (spoken at the Exhibition, May 1, 1832), the "Oratio Classis" and Valedictory, July 17, and the Commencement Oration, "the Lot of the Portrayer of Passion," August 27, 1832.

After graduating, Dr. Osgood entered the Divinity School, where, after most assiduous effort in the cultivation of his voice, he acquired that clear enunciation which has become familiar to so many thousands since then. A New York paper of February 6, 1858, after a critical account of the then famous Church of the Messiah, speaks particularly of the voice of its pastor, "his tones come clear, gentle, and perfectly modulated, across the long aisles and crowded pews, as if he were close beside the listener; this, the effect of fine vocal organs in the speaker, is to the hearer an absolute luxury."

Theodore Parker, writing during a severe sickness, under the date of September 14, 1859, "with a pencil, on my back, and forbidden to talk," recalls with almost boyish satisfaction the good old days of the Divinity School, and reminds his old companion of the happy meals at Harvard round the commons table. "We have sat among famous men since then, but neither you nor I have heard much better talking than used to be set agoing at that rough pine table. . . . When we first met I well remember that you had a bet-





ter knowledge than I of the more spiritual metaphysical system which Cousin so eloquently set forth." That Theodore Parker was not alone in his estimate of that college symposium, is abundantly proven by the address of Dr. Bellows before the Goethe Club, April 21, 1880, in which the speaker referred to his "old college companion" as "a youth of great purity of character, of great intellectual force, and of rare penetration, he graduated third in a class [1832] characterized by unusual brilliancy." Of this class probably no member entertained a more sincere regard for Dr. Osgood than the Rev. Charles T. Brooks the poet, who at the close of a short biographical sketch of his friend in the *Harvard Register*, May, 1880, adds the following lines :

#### IN MEMORIAM.

A heavy shadow falls upon my heart;  
And, as I look on thy familiar face,  
Dear Mother Harvard! where it pictured lies  
Forever in the world of memory,  
The shadow of that cloud of sorrow dims  
Its wonted lustre: and thy aged elms  
Send forth a moan of sadness to my ear.  
For one is gone from earth with whom I walked  
Beneath their shade in many an hour of thought,  
Calm contemplation and companionship.  
A deeper shadow now hangs o'er the scene:  
Yet from behind--thanks be to God!--there gleams  
A brightness that reveals a world of light  
Above all clouds, where in a purer realm  
Dwell all the seekers and the sons of light,  
Before the face of that Eternal Love.--  
That sun whose orb behind all shadows glows.  
Farewell, then, for a time, true-hearted friend!  
Farewell, brave scholar! though the golden bowl  
Is broken at the well of earthly life,  
The eternal fount of Truth at God's right hand  
Springs up to slake thy thirst for evermore.

Leaving the Divinity School in 1835, Dr. Osgood preached in several towns of New England, including Scituate, Keene and Augusta, and occasionally in Boston. After a service which he conducted in King's Chapel, Boston, March 6, 1836, he writes in his Diary, "I read the glorious Liturgy; there is a holy unction in every word of the Church service." Less than a month after, he occupied the pulpit of Dr. Channing (on April 3) in the Federal Street Church, where he was afterwards married. After a brief ministration in the West, preaching at Cincinnati and Louisville, in 1836-37, where he also edited the "*Western Messenger*," with the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, he accepted a call to Nashua, N. H., where he continued four years, being called to the Westminster Church of Providence, R. I., in 1841. Two years later, Dr. Osgood married (May 24, 1843) Ellen Haswell Murdock, of Boston, the daughter of the late George and Mary Haswell Murdock, and grand-niece of Mrs. Susannah Rowson, the authoress of "*Charlotte*



Temple" and other miscellaneous writings. After a successful ministration of seven years in Westminster Church, during which time two daughters, Agnes Haswell and Bertha Stevens, were born, Dr. Osgood was called to the Church of the Messiah, New York, the scene of his chief labors, as the successor of Dr. Orville Dewey. Here, at the head of a large and influential congregation, his life-work commenced in earnest. Constantly busy, yet fully capable of performing every routine in his calling, he seemed to be ubiquitous. Sermons and lectures without number, charming and often brilliant essays, put forth as well to help the efforts of a young magazine struggling into existence, as to supply the demands of influential papers, now (1854) visiting the West to look into the affairs of Antioch College, and occasionally running down to his newly acquired (1857) country home, the home which furnished so much needed relaxation and strength in after life, beautiful Waldstein; nothing was too formidable to attack, and success seemed to follow every effort. It was in this year that he received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard College; that of LL.D. being given him fifteen years later (1872) by Hobart College.

Declining a call to the South Congregational Church in Boston (Dr. Huntington's) in 1855, he continued his labors in New York with increasing assiduity, where in 1859 his youngest daughter Mabel Gray was born.

In addition to the mass of published sermons and addresses, he edited the New Hampshire Book in conjunction with C. J. Fox in 1841; translated from the German of Olshausen "The History of our Lord's Passion," 1839; and "Human Life, or Practical Ethics," from the German of De Wette, 1842. His "Studies in Christian Biography" first appeared in New York, 1851; "God with Men" was published in Boston, 1853; the "Hearth Stone" went through several editions, New York 1854 and 1875, the last being revised and enlarged; and a similar success followed "Mile Stones in our Life Journey," the first edition being put forth in 1855, the enlarged edition in 1876, both published in New York. "Student Life" was issued in 1860, and "American Leaves" followed in 1867. In 1862 the collection of Hymns, &c., entitled "Christian Worship and Book of Vespers," was published, meeting with most cordial approval, but at the same time being looked upon with much suspicion by many. Its compilers were Drs. Osgood and Farley. Dr. James Walker in a letter to the former writes: "Your collection for Christian Worship, a copy of which you were so kind as to send to me, I have looked over with much satisfaction . . . I am glad you are not afraid to be devotional, come what may." It was for this Service Book that Bryant wrote his "Mother's Hymn."

All this was but a tithe of the literary labors of Dr. Osgood. His untiring pen seemed never to be still. From 1856 to 1876, over seventy articles appeared in "Harper's Monthly" alone, while the



pages of the *North American Review*, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Christian Examiner*, *Church Eclectic*, *New York Quarterly*, the *International Review*, *Monthly Religious Magazine*, *Appleton's Journal*, the *Putnam* and *Knickerbocker Magazines*, and the *Christian Inquirer*, *Providence Journal*, *Independent*, and *New York Evening Post*, have received graceful contributions, always written with the same thoughtful care, none in bitterness, but ever tending to confirm his trust in the goodness of human nature, and though with evident respect for the traditions of the past, pressing forward with all sufficient zeal to the promise of the future.

Probably no event of Dr. Osgood's life called forth such unstinted applause as a speech made on the occasion of the Testimonial Meeting to the memory of James Fenimore Cooper, held in New York February 25, 1852. The speakers included Daniel Webster, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft, G. P. R. James (the novelist of "solitary horseman" fame) and others. Although not invited to speak in presence of so distinguished a company until nearly the end of the meeting, the impromptu effort was described in a contemporary report as "the electric speech of the evening," and so impressed Mr. Webster that he sent his warmest congratulations to Dr. Osgood on the following day, with an earnest invitation for more frequent intercourse.

His many friends, from whom every act of his life brought sympathy and moral help, were chosen from no destructive element, though the well-known liberality of his opinions made him popular with all. On the contrary he seemed to select conservative minds for companionship, not as a worldly minded man putting up a shield against possible harm, but rather with an intuition born of an admiration for those who "watch and wait." The revered poet William Cullen Bryant, the distinguished statesman Charles Sumner, the brilliant journalist George Ripley, and the acute historian George Bancroft, were equally his friends, and others, no less distinguished, had early in his life broken down the barriers of mere courtesy to hold closer communion each with the other.

The historian, writing under date of November 4, 1863, revels in the generosity of his friend's last address, "Our Life-School as Theologians," delivered before the Alumni of the Theological School of Harvard University, and says, "There is life and sustenance in what you say, meat and drink for a full grown man, instead of worthless negation, a generous sympathy with the great and good of all time, who have seen in man something greater than himself;" and later on (June 5, 1875) he thanks him for his "continuing friendship which I trust will cease only with life." The journalist pays many tributes to his "earliest, most highly honored, and most tenderly loved friend," and writes, "I have always deemed it a signal privilege of my life to hold even an humble place on the roll of friendship at the head of which stood the names of President Walker,



Bryant and Baneroff : " the statesman writes on January 2, 1860, " not to play the critic, but because I was truly impressed by your beautiful speech."

Probably no one entertained a more appreciative regard for Dr. Osgood than William Cullen Bryant. At Roslyn and at " Waldstein " the two friends interchanged thoughts surrounded by the same influences of the life so dear to both, each seeking relief from the never ending duties of their respective callings, communing together beneath the blue sky, to the music of the rustling of many leaves. The poet, writing from Roslyn June 10, 1875, says : " I want to see you . . . and hear some of the good talk which you always bring with you, such as Cicero heard from his friends at his villa of Tusculum, such as Cowley delighted in at his retreat of Chepstow, and such as Milton celebrated in his *Elegy on Lycidus*."

These tributes are but an infinitesimal part of the many kind words and deeds enjoyed by Dr. Osgood throughout his life. It was not from public men only that he derived sympathy and sustaining strength. The thousands that heard his patriotic speeches, the silent devotion of the multitude who Sunday after Sunday thronged the Church of the Messiah, lend even greater testimony to the hold on men's hearts which may be acquired by one whose public spirit and kindly fellowship made critical opinion and partisan admiration equally acceptable.

At the threatened outbreak of the war, when strong men, drunk with passion urged desperate means, his voice was raised to pacify rather than inflame, but when division came, no patriot threw greater weight into the scale which justified the north. His sermon on the Sunday of the departure of the famous Seventh Regiment, delivered from a pulpit draped with the national flag, while the street in front of the Church of the Messiah resounded with the rattle of artillery and the tramp of marching feet, will never be forgotten by those present, and until the close of the bloody struggle he never failed to predict the certain triumph of the north. His patriotism was not confined to its New York influence, it was carried to his Fairfield retreat, where to this day the huge rock, partly covered with vines and surmounted by a rustic pulpit, bears on its only exposed face, " God and our Country, 1862," and the villagers recall with pride and affection the influence which sent recruits to the field, and kept those at home cheerful with faith and hope.

On the occasion of Lincoln's funeral, a memorial service was held by the congregation of the Church of the Messiah (who were then building their new edifice on 34th Street) at the Church of the Incarnation, striking from its originality, and exciting much favorable comment. Three years later the new Church was consecrated, but in the mean time the arduous labors of its pastor, no longer sustained by the fearful excitement of the struggle, which had ended as he predicted, told on his strength and forced him to take the rest so





much needed. Tendering his resignation on the 16th of March, 1869, he sailed for Europe after six weeks of preparation. Landing in Ireland, after a passage which had already lent much strength, his activity of mind and body forced him to make some use of his new experiences, hence his "Letters from Abroad," which appeared in the *Evening Post* throughout 1869 and part of 1870. At first the novel appearance of Ireland's professional beggar pained and distressed the American, who failed to find in his memory a counterpart seeking unearned wages in the new world. This seemed immediately the result of bad government, and England received the usual cuff for her oppression of the meek, patient and long-suffering inhabitants of the Emerald Isle. This, however, was a first impression, and though many injustices were stored up in his memory, subsequent events taught the sympathetic traveller that England's greatest minds and kindest hearts had failed to remove the cravings of a people born to unrest. Here, with his usual charity and broad-church sympathies, almost before the communicated motion of rolling waves had been replaced by a steadier gait, the pastor, with his instincts strong within him, ministered the last rites to a poor Catholic, whose poverty prevented the attendance of the resident priest. "Dust to the dust whence it was and the spirit unto God who gave it," was received by the sorrowing mourners with every evidence of appreciation.

Continuing his travels through England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and France, Dr. Osgood had opportunities of associating with the great minds of the day. In England his intimacy with Archbishop Trench and Dean Stanley served to ripen the fondness, which never positively latent, had not yet declared itself as in favor of the historical Mother Church. The adherence of the English race to its tradition of Church and State, striking in its unquestioning devotion, and turning with pity to the already large following of restless minds who sought notoriety in newer fields, had its effect upon the man who in 1836 spoke of "the glorious Liturgy" with such admiration. A little later he writes in his diary: "At Berlin my interview with Dr. Dorner confirmed my decision. . . . I find great comfort in a belief which is but the development of the dim feeling of many years."

On his return to America in 1869, Dr. Osgood immediately entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, where until his death he was not only an active spirit, but a positive influence. He was called to Trinity Church, San Francisco, and to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, but accepted no permanent charge of a parish, though he preached constantly in the prominent pulpits.

The pleasant memories which he left in the Unitarian Church were happily alluded to by the Rev. William R. Alger, in his Historical Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Church of the Messiah, March 19, 1875, who said:



"Of Dr. Osgood and his work I can speak in no terms but those of respectful appreciation and personal friendship. . . . In withdrawing from the Unitarian denomination and joining the Episcopal Church, he has not been alienated from his old friends, nor embittered against their beliefs and methods. His thought and fellowship are too humane and world-wide for that. His portrait hangs in our chapel, and his name is on one of our communion cups. And, in return for his kindly expressed interest . . . we assure him of our reciprocal feeling, and hope every happiness for him in his chosen sphere of activity. As long as congregations shall worship within these walls, a proof of his taste will greet their eyes in the happy mottoes with which he adorned the building, and the light will stream on them through his gift in the rose window above the choir."

Dr. Wildes, in the memorial address given at the Seventh Church Congress, Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1881, pays to his brother clergyman the following tribute :

"In this city, the field of his youthful ministry in another Christian body, I perhaps need dwell the less upon distinctive features of mind and character, securing honor to their possessor, and honoring whatever place might be accorded him in the fellowship of thoughtful, spiritually earnest, and well-furnished men, who, like the children of Issachar, 'had understanding of the times.' If, diligent student and ripe scholar as he was, his gifts were more in the line of broad and elegant culture than of the immediately practical; if out of all studies, whether in literature, æsthetics, or problems philosophical and social, he craved occasion, more grateful to himself, for an admitted critical faculty, for the ready word and the untiring graceful pen, it is to be recorded of Samuel Osgood that in all he sought offerings for the Master. Taking Orders in this Church after long and conspicuous service in another connection; in all high confidence in her historic claims, and in all intelligent and conscientious reception of her truths of life and duty, his true heart never withheld itself from loving recollections of the ties of other days. The sweet grace of charity, the offspring and companion, may I not say, of his earlier no less than of his later faith, was never far away from his walk and conversation. Tenderly recalling all that our brother and friend was to us of the Executive Committee—his almost invariable presence at its meetings; his genial greetings; his large *under-work*—as is the German phrase—for the welfare of the Congress; his not infrequent and eloquent utterances from its platform; his well considered and always manly assertion of its value to the Church; the spiritual, too, so greatly the aim in his thinking and living; the faithful so marking his journey to its close—we bless God for memories of faith, love and noble service linked to the name and life of Samuel Osgood."

The ever busy mind and pen continued as usual to take up the prominent questions of the day for discussion. It is doubtful if any ten years of his life bore such good fruit as the last. His Centennial articles on Coleridge, Spinoza, Voltaire, Rousseau, his memorial addresses and orations on The Renaissance in America, Bryant, Crawford, Burns, Frederick Denison Maurice and others, his innumerable reviews; contributions to the Church and State, Churchman, Christian Register, &c., his articles on social topics in the New York Times, proved how active the mind continued.



His last work, the Oration upon William Ellery Channing, delivered before the New York Historical Society little more than a week before his death, is sufficient proof that the orator had lost none of his art, and the man none of his kindness.

Probably the one great influence which continued this life of usefulness till within two years of the allotted "three score and ten," was the strength and rest acquired at the country home, that for years afforded a refuge when enforced confinement demanded a return to the pure air of the fields and hedges. Day by day and year by year the home he had chosen in Fairfield, Connecticut, grew in beauty. Originally rough and unkempt, with many a huge boulder, presenting barren spots in a fair landscape, "Waldstein" soon emerged in all the glory of careful cultivation, until it became one of the most beautiful homes in the state. Every visit of its owner during the winter, and the five months residence in summer, brought some improvement, until it became a perfect storehouse of pleasant memories. The giant elm remembered as a sapling, the thicket of rose-bushes covering the former desert of rock, the blasted trunk draped in clustering vines, all testified to the loving hands that had guided and helped through every stage. Here it was that his neighbor Jonathan Sturges, of honored memory, became his intimate friend and associate, especially when the improvement of Fairfield needed wise counsel and energetic measures, and here it was that Dr. Osgood chose his last resting place on earth, buying a lot overhanging the running stream at Oak Lawn Cemetery within a mile of his home. A rough granite monument had but just been erected to mark the spot, when death overtook the christian to whom the scythe-bearer brought no fears. The situation recalls the beautiful lines of John Anster:

"If I might choose where my tired limbs shall lie  
When my task here is done, the Oak's green crest  
Shall rise above my grave—a little mound  
Raised in some cheerful village cemetery.  
And I could wish that with unceasing sound  
A lonely mountain rill was murmuring by  
In music through the long soft twilight hour.  
And let the hand of her whom I love best  
Plant round the bright-green grave those fragrant flowers  
In whose deep bells the wild bee loves to rest.  
And should the robin from some neighboring tree  
Pour his enchanted song—Oh! softly tread,  
For sure if aught of earth can soothe the dead,  
He still must love that pensive melody."

The position of Dr. Osgood in the world of letters and religion has little comparison with any of his associates in either. Possessed of a liberal spirit, without a trace of egotism, yet withal firm in his convictions as developed, he would have drawn all extremes together in an effort to attain the general good. At his funeral, which took place at St. Thomas Church, New York, the pall-bearers were



selected from the most honored representatives of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Unitarian Churches, among whom were his old friend Dr. Farley, the venerable Dr. Adams, the Rev. Morgan Dix, President Barnard, Drs. Washburn, C. C. Tiffany and Tuttle.

He was for thirty years an influential member of the New York Historical Society, and for ten years its Domestic Corresponding Secretary; also Corresponding Member of the Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New England Historic Genealogical, and Rhode Island Historical Societies, a member of the Century, Union League, Goethe and Harvard Clubs, in the last of which he was the first President. The London Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, the International Code Committee of America, and other progressive associations, enrolled him a chosen member, and numerous others sought his influence through the medium of honorary membership. At the time of his death, which occurred in New York from acute congestion of the lungs induced by heart disease, after an illness of only thirty hours, 14th of April, 1880, he was engaged in preparing a work on the Renaissance in America, which was to include an elaboration of his memoirs of Channing, Bryant and Crawford.

Such is the brief outline of a successful life. The resolutions of the different churches and societies to which Dr. Osgood belonged bear better testimony to the esteem in which he was held by all with whom he was associated. The kindly tones of his voice are stilled in death, but the remembrance of his virtues will live in the hearts of a multitude who have listened to his teachings, and have felt the influence of his earnest work.

“ And, truly, he who here  
     Hath run his bright career,  
 And served men nobly, and acceptance found,  
     And borne to light and right his witness high,  
     What can he better crave than then to die,  
 And wait the issue, sleeping under ground?  
     Why should he pray to range  
 Down the long age of truth that ripens slow,  
     And break his heart with all the baffling change  
     And all the tedious tossing to and fro?”

## ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL  
 SOCIETY, January 4, 1882.

### GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

FOURTEEN years have elapsed since you conferred upon me the presidency of this Society, and now for the fifteenth time you have expressed your united desire that I should continue to discharge the





duties of that office. This honor could have been bestowed upon, and would have been highly appreciated by some one much better qualified than myself; but my heart is in your cause, and I cheerfully place at your disposal any aid or strength that I may be able to render.

Happy am I to receive this renewed expression of your confidence and respect. Devoutly thankful am I that the lives of so many of us have been preserved to another anniversary, and that we meet once more to concert plans for the prosecution of our noble work.

I most heartily rejoice in the continuance of the lives of so many of the immediate officers and committees—the working men of our Society—only one of the more than forty having been removed by death the past year. During the fifteen years of my administration more than four hundred members have ceased from their labors, and have gone to receive their reward. During the past year, as far as we can learn, thirty-nine members have joined them in that better land where friends shall part no more. The average age of those who have died during the last seven years is over seventy-one years. Among those, who have been taken from us, are many entitled to special remembrance; but as the historiographer, the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, has so appropriately spoken of them in his reports, I refrain from further allusion except to repeat some of their names.

Of those more especially devoted to historical studies or distinguished in official life, we may mention the following:

The Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, LL.D., Honorary Vice-President for New York.

The Rev. EDWIN A. DALRYMPLE, S.T.D., Honorary Vice-President for Maryland.

The Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, of Lexington.

The Rev. LEONARD BACON, D.D., of New Haven, Ct.

The Rev. WILLIAM C. FOWLER, LL.D., of Durham, Ct.

EBENEZER CLAPP, Esq., of Dorchester.

WILLIAM LAWTON, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D.D., of Pomfret, Ct.

CHARLES W. TUTTLE, Ph.D., of Boston.

The Hon. JOHN BOYD, of Winsted, Ct.

The Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, LL.D., Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, LL.D., of Worcester.

The Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN, of Hingham.

The Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, of Boston.

Those who have contributed to our building and library fund are the following:

EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D., of Randolph.

Capt. AMBROSE H. WHITE, of Boston.

Col. HENRY SMITH, of Boston.

ALEXANDER STRONG, of Boston.

JOHN W. BROOKS, of Milton.

EBEN WRIGHT, of Boston.



THOMAS D. QUINCY, of Boston.  
The Hon. ENOCH R. MUDGE, of Swampscott.  
WILLIAM F. WELD, of Boston.  
ALBERT TIRRELL, of Weymouth.  
MINOT TIRRELL, of Weymouth.  
SAMUEL DOWNER, of Boston.

And of those who have made bequests in their wills :

EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D., of Randolph.  
Capt. AMBROSE H. WHITE, of Boston.  
JOSEPH J. COOKE, of Providence, R. I.

Especially would we bear in grateful remembrance the name of Dr. Ebenezer Alden, who, from the second year of our organization, has taken a lively interest in the objects and welfare of this Society, and has manifested it by his late bequest of one thousand dollars, and his further benefactions should the assets of his estate be commensurate with his hopes ; and whose life has been so beautifully portrayed by the historiographer, in a commemorative sketch in the last number of our REGISTER.

Distinguished as many of those were who have been removed from us the last year, we cannot refrain from a brief notice of our former vice-president for Connecticut, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL.D., who, within a few days, has so suddenly passed away. Truly a great man has fallen ! a true New England man ! the eloquent preacher and profound theologian—the learned scholar and able historian—the clear-headed teacher and effective debater—the sound philosopher and wise counsellor—whose Christian character and excellence in all the relations of life have left an impress on the age that will be long remembered.

Another former vice-president, who represented Massachusetts in this society, has been taken from us this year, the Hon. Charles Hudson, who has made important contributions to the historical literature of New England.

From our list of honorary Vice-Presidents of the past year, we have lost the Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., of the state of New York, a fine classical scholar, an able jurist and an irreproachable public man ; and the Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D., of Maryland, an eminent scholar, who was much interested in historical matters, and with whose presence we were honored not long ago. Nor can we omit to mention again the name of Charles Wesley Tuttle, Ph.D., our immediate associate, whose ability as a writer, and whose historical researches and excellent character, will ever be dearly cherished by all who knew him.

Thus one after another we sail down the stream of life. Many of us have long since passed the bounds allotted to man,—have climbed the hill of life and are descending to the sunset line. Soon we shall reach the valley below ; but let us not be sad nor disconsolate. No, No !—with cheer of mind and heart of hope, let us toil on joyfully in the glorious truth that—



— "the soul of our mould is immortal.  
Unwithered, unwasted by season or time!  
Where the spring-time eternal shall open its portal,  
And welcome us, too, to a happier clime."

The year which has just closed has been one of the most remarkable in the history of our country for the general health of the people, the unexampled prosperity of all branches of commerce and industry, and the general increase of population, wealth and power.

One year ago I congratulated you on the then auspicious condition of our country, as manifested by the peaceful election of another President of this Great Republic,—an event everywhere regarded in confirmation of the stability of its government, of friendly relations between the several states of our Union, and a determination to maintain it as the best government on earth.

But amidst these evidences of general prosperity, and the manifestations of divine favor, our beloved chief magistrate was stricken to the ground by the hand of an assassin. The people, from one end of our land to the other, stood aghast! The great heart of the nation for a moment ceased to beat, and the heavens seemed to be veiled in blackness! But when reason resumed her throne, we reflected that the act was that of a wretched miscreant, that assassination was as old as sin, and that our republic was still safe. In the words of our murdered President, "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives!"

Yes! Our government, the strongest and best the world has ever known, still lives! Garfield has fallen! and we all mourn the loss of one with such brilliant prospects of usefulness to our country. His administration was brief, but one which gave great promise of good, and his name will be inscribed on the star-spangled banner of American genius, among those illustrious men who are entitled to the respect and gratitude of the civilized world. His name will be gratefully remembered when the monuments now being erected to his memory shall have grown hoary with age!

Presidents may be murdered! Presidents may die! Generation after generation may pass away, but the principles of civil and religious freedom which illumined their lives shall live to advance the cause of human right, and to enkindle in the hearts of mankind the love of virtue, loyalty and justice, which shall carry out the grand design which Providence has to elevate this nation, as an example of the capacity of a people to govern themselves.

The cloud that overshadowed us was indeed dark and foreboding, but it had a silver lining. Often have we seen, in the dealings of God with this nation, that

"Behind a frowning Providence,  
He hides a smiling face."

God has ever been merciful and gracious to this people. He knows what is best for us, and instead of answering directly the



millions of prayers which ascended to his throne for the recovery of the President, he sent his blessing in another form, by uniting the hearts of our people in stronger bonds of sympathy and love,—the North and the South, the East and the West, clasping hands over the grave of Garfield,—thus giving promise of making us a better people, a people whose love of union and freedom shall be the almoner of untold blessings to the nations of the earth.

History often repeats itself. The sacrifices of martyrs and the death of saints have often been blessings in disguise, the record of whose lives confers blessings on mankind while the world shall stand. From Calvary down through the ages of the past, the examples and teachings of the Great Conqueror of sin and death, and of those who have given their lives for His sake and the cause of humanity, have come down to us as the heralds of freedom and salvation to the world. Thus while the stars and stripes were floating triumphantly over the conquest of the Rebellion, Lincoln falls! But the glorious work of emancipation goes on! Garfield falls! But the government stands! an enduring monument of the patriotism, virtue and wisdom of those who founded it. It was indeed a mournful day when he fell—a day, which, in his own words over the murdered Lincoln, “will be sadly memorable as long as this nation shall endure, which God grant may be till the last syllable of recorded time, when the volume of human history shall be sealed up and delivered to the Omnipotent Judge.”

In connection with the memories of those who have been taken from us, I desire to state that a Memorial Volume, containing biographies of forty-three deceased members of this Society, who died previous to 1853, was issued early in the year—a volume of great interest, embracing as it does memoirs of some of the most distinguished men of their day. And it now gives me great pleasure to state, as will be seen by the report of the Committee, that the second Memorial Volume has been completed, and is nearly ready for distribution. This contains biographies of forty-five members. These memoirs are prepared with great care by competent writers, among whom are found many distinguished persons. And I desire here to express to the Committee who have had in charge the preparation of these volumes, our sincere thanks for their gratuitous labors, and the judicious manner with which they have discharged their duty.

The plan of these memorial biographies of our deceased members looks forward to a distant future, and we anticipate that every year will add one or more new volumes to the series. The fund which was established for the purpose and the income from the sale of the volumes, will secure their annual or semi-annual publication down through many generations. Fifty years hence, we shall have seventy-five or a hundred volumes of the choicest biography contained in any consecutive work in the land. A hundred volumes such as we have already produced will contain biographical sketches of more than four





thousand of the leading and influential men of New England in all the great departments of life—in history, in letters, in science, agriculture, manufactures and commerce. A historical society, with aims as broad and generous as this, does not embalm the memory of a single class alone, but of all classes, those whose virtues and examples have adorned every rank and department of human society. It is to be hoped that all our members will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered of placing upon their tables, from year to year, these invaluable publications. They cannot be read by ourselves or by others without offering noble examples for imitation, and without inspiring the heart with higher and better aspirations.

By the Reports which will be submitted to-day, it will be seen that our Society is in a working, progressive, and healthful condition; and, what is very gratifying, we have been favored with several, though not large, bequests during the past year. These give evidence of an appreciative interest in the objects of the Society, and we confidently hope they will lead others to do likewise, for we must not disguise the fact that we need immediate funds for the better prosecution of our work.

Not only the study of local and family history, but the production of works in these important departments, has been making extraordinary progress in New England during the last few years. It has been our aim from the beginning to encourage these studies and these undertakings. Every new book produced in this line of study can hardly fail to lift into light hitherto undiscovered facts that enter into the fabric of another. The accumulations of the past are prolific factors in the work of the future. Our library, rich in material, and growing better every day, has always been open to our members, and to others who come with proper recommendations, to facilitate and encourage their work. Not a few are availing themselves of these opportunities. And every year we are seeing more and more of the rich fruitage of our generous policy. During the last year *forty-eight bound volumes* and *fifty-eight pamphlets*, whose authors are members of this Society, have been presented as gifts to our library. This is not a small harvest for a single year. There are doubtless others that have not yet reached us. The titles of the volumes thus placed in the library are given in our quarterly REGISTER, and classified as having been written by members of the Society. We anticipate that the works produced by our members, and coming to our hands, will increase in number year by year, while the vast work of writing the family and local history of New England goes slowly but surely forward.

In my address last year, I set forth pretty fully the pressing importance of enlarged accommodations for our library. I desire to-day to reiterate what I then said, and most respectfully refer you to my views in our published proceedings of 1881, which I ought not to repeat here. But I will say, that I hope and expect that during the



coming year additions will be made to the building, which will give us the accommodations which we require. We have ample area of land for an additional structure to be connected with this, giving us all the space we need for our books, engravings, manuscripts and antiques, which are badly accommodated in their present crowded condition. I think fifteen thousand dollars will be sufficient to complete the desired enlargement. And, gentlemen, I cannot but hope that some liberal member, among our wealthy associates, of which we have many, will volunteer to add this structure, to bear his name, and to be a memorial, telling the story down through all coming generations, of his wisdom and generosity.

The past year, like its immediate predecessors, will be memorable in the annals of our country for the commemoration of important events, the developments of genius, the increase of population, wealth and power. "Each of these anniversaries," says Gov. Long, "pays common tribute to a common origin, a common ancestry and a common training, to which we are all alike indebted." Delegates and members of this Society have been present or have taken part in many of these, of which record will be made.

On the 11th of May, 1881, the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle at Cowpens was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and observances worthy of the important occasion—a battle which will ever be remembered for the signal victory of our troops under the command of the daring Morgan, and as the precursor of that more glorious one which was followed by the surrender of the British army to the allied forces of America and France at Yorktown in the succeeding autumn.

Among the celebrations in our own city, especially to be noted, was the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Col. William Prescott, on the 17th of last June, on Bunker Hill, where, one hundred and six years before, the first great battle of the American Revolution was fought. The occasion was marked by appropriate demonstrations, and by a large representation of civic and military bodies which did honor to the memory of that valiant officer who did such noble service on that memorable day. But the distinguishing feature of the occasion was the oration of our beloved citizen Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, in whose veins flows the blood of John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay—one not less illustrious in the annals of literature, history and the councils of this nation. Most generously did Mr. Winthrop do honor to the memories of Prescott, Warren, Putnam, Pomeroy, Stark, Knowlton, Reed and other heroes who fought valiantly on those consecrated heights—and to Dr. George E. Ellis, "to whose inspiration we primarily owe this statue in the very front of our noble monument."

The most grand celebration of the year was that of the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle at Yorktown, the surrender of the



British army by Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781—the last grand act which closed the drama of the American Revolution and gave to the world the first great free and independent nation on earth. This was signalized not only by national demonstrations of gratitude and joy in which most of our states were fully represented, foremost in which was our beloved commonwealth with Gov. Long at its head, but by Foreign Legations and Commissions, and by a convoy of ships of war from the French Republic, with representatives of that government in the lineal descendants of the immortal Lafayette who was engaged in that battle; also by a delegation from the German empire—heirs and representatives of the bold and brave Baron Steuben, for whose valuable services, military discipline, and his espousal of the American cause, the nation will ever owe a debt of gratitude. We rejoice in the remembrance of the inestimable blessings which they helped us to secure, and which we have enjoyed; and we pray most sincerely that the French Republic may reap with us a portion of the rich harvest for which their fathers and our fathers sacrificed their lives and fortunes—the right to think, speak, and participate in the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom.

Fortunate indeed that Mr. Winthrop, whose historical research and knowledge are so ample, was secured as the orator of the occasion; and more fortunate still that he was able to perform that patriotic service for our country, a service which will constitute a glorious story of Bunker Hill the first, and Yorktown the last, great battle of the American Revolution, and will carry his name down with these precious memories through coming time. No American, no son of any other soil, could have sketched with greater propriety or more generous and yet truthful pen, the momentous events which had transpired and which had culminated in the victory at Yorktown. With what a kind, considerate and Christian spirit does his soul flow out! "No anathemas shall escape me on this auspicious day! We are here to revive no animosities, resulting from the war of the Revolution or from any other war, remote or recent; but rather to bury and drown them all deeper than the plummet ever sounded." How kindly does he speak for our mother land: "We can entertain nothing but respect and admiration, while I hazard little in saying that for the continued life of her illustrious sovereign the American heart beats as warmly this day as if no Yorktown had ever occurred, no independence had separated us from her imperial dominion."

On the 8th of last August the First Parish in Hingham celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of the building of the meeting-house, which still stands as a memorial of the piety and patriotism of the good people of that ancient historic town, so renowned for the intelligence and integrity of her sons. Hingham was the birthplace of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who by order of Washington received the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. Hingham is the home of our associate member Gov. John Davis Long. In her sacred soil



repose the remains of my lamented predecessor, as president of this Society, John Albion Andrew, and of our worthy associates, Albert Fearing, and Solomon Lincoln the historian of the town, over whose graves we would strew bright and fragrant flowers as emblems of eternal bloom in the paradise above. And may I not add, as the representative of the Wilders, for whom I had the honor to speak, that Hingham was the home of Martha Wilder, who landed there in 1638, who is believed to be our first ancestor, and from her, and Thomas and Edward, have descended the numerous families of our blood in New England.

Nor would we omit to place on our record a remembrance of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Cambridge, which occurred on the 28th of December, 1880, too late to be noticed in my last address. Col. Thomas W. Higginson, a member of this society, was the orator of the day. It was a most interesting occasion, where the labors of our venerable associate the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the historian of Cambridge, were gratefully acknowledged, and who still lives to grace our meetings with his presence.

Among the great events in our city were the grand exhibitions of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and the New-England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute, both held in their magnificent new buildings on the Back Bay, which only a few years ago was submerged by the daily tide. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association comes down to us from a former century—an institution which has ever exerted a most salutary and powerful influence not only on the industrial interests but on the social and civil condition of our city and state—whose first President was Paul Revere, that true American, one of those that planned and executed the most daring project which characterized the times—the throwing over of the tea in Boston harbor—and who was despatched by Gen. Warren on his "Midnight Ride," immortalized by Longfellow's poem, to give notice of the march of the British troops for Concord on the 19th of April, 1775. No less than 230,000 persons, as numbered by the turnstiles, and from whom was received over \$100,000 for admission fees, attended the late exhibition of this Association—whose magnificent building occupies two and a half acres of land, and whose floor space for exhibition covers an area of about seven acres.

Not less in importance was the grand exhibition of the New-England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute, organized for the purpose of improving the manufacturing and mechanical interests of New England, whose monster building covers four and three-fourths acres, whose floor space gave an area of over eight acres, whose cost was about \$350,000, and whose turnstiles represented an attendance of nearly half a million of persons.

And last, yet ever dear in my own associations, was the cele-





bration of the eighteenth anniversary of the American Pomological Society in this city, in September last—an event which will ever be gratefully remembered, not only for the presence of the distinguished pomologists and scientists of our country, but as the one which inspired the muse of our beloved poet Whittier in the beautiful hymn, written for the occasion and subsequently incorporated into the Proclamation of our Governor for the Annual Thanksgiving. This Society is not only national but continental, embracing the British Dominions and having more than fifty vice-presidents and as many fruit committees located in the various states, territories and districts of our vast domain. It is truly American, being the first national one of the kind of which we have any record, and its first president still lives and has now entered on the thirty-second year of his administration. So great has been the progress of pomology in America under the stimulus of this and other kindred associations, that a traveller, in whose opinions we have confidence, declares that the United States of America is far in advance of any nation on the globe in the science of fruit culture.

Many other celebrations of cities and towns of New England have occurred in which our members have been concerned, but which I have been unable to attend. These anniversaries are full of interest and contribute largely to preserve the history of those by-gone days and memorable events which have made New England what she is, which have elevated her as a great city set on a hill, the light of whose principles has penetrated the darkest portions of the globe, whose sons and daughters have gone forth as heralds of salvation to the distant isles of the sea, whose homes have been the corner stones of our temple of liberty, and whose churches and schools shall forever ring out in glorious chimes, the sweet songs of Freedom, Justice, Truth, and Good Will to Men.

The surveys of Geographical and Geological Societies, the explorations of archæologists and the researches of historians, in our own and in other lands, are constantly bringing new information in regard to the antiquity and locality of our progenitors, and of the customs of ages long gone by. To some of them I referred in my last Address, which I will not repeat here, but I may add a few words as to their progress. And first I desire to offer congratulations to the Archæological Institute of America, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, president, on the success of their explorations and discoveries in Mexico on this western hemisphere, and at the island of Assos in the Greek Archipelago. By the recent report of this association we learn that the work at Assos has been steadily going on, with results of constantly increasing interest. The survey of the site of this ancient city and its neighborhood reveals the existence of many ruins not before observed. Besides the work which has been done on the famous Temple of Assos, the floor of which has been cleared, an exact ground plan has been



obtained and the fallen blocks measured, so that the elevation of the temple is known. Investigations on the lower plateau of the Acropolis and the plain beneath have also been made, which give confident expectations of results hardly inferior in interest to those which have already been secured. The explorations and examinations in Mexico are assuming important features, of which we shall be advised hereafter.

The surveys in the Rocky Mountain region and the explorations of the ruins of New Mexico, Arizona, the San Juan region, Yucatan and Central America, are furnishing most important information in regard to the conditions, customs, architecture and the different gradations of development from Indian to civilized life.

The report of Maj. Powell, just published, affords a large amount of additional information concerning the ruins of the San Juan and its tributaries, the Cliff Houses, and the ancient Pueblos of that region. By these reports, which are from time to time published by our Government, we learn more of the life and customs of the American aborigines far back in the centuries of the past, more of the various periods and stages through which they have passed from their primitive condition to civilization, and which, as is remarked, "may lead to the recovery of some portion of the lost history of our race."

In this connection I may also state that I have received letters from my friend, that enterprising and enthusiastic archaeologist Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon, whose communications in regard to his explorations and discoveries in Yucatan, have, from time to time, been published under the supervision of Mr. Salisbury, Jr., in the issues of the American Antiquarian Society. In a recent letter he writes me that his discoveries have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. "I have discovered," he says, "among the ruins of Mayapan, the gnomon used by the astronomers of that city; also a complete Masonic Temple, with symbols and hieroglyphics. [Of this Dr. Le Plongeon has spoken in his late lecture in New York.] I have found the portraits of the founders of cities, and interpreted the meaning of certain ornaments that had been misunderstood by other travellers. I have ascertained that the key discovered to the ancient Maya alphabet is the true one; and by its means Mrs. Le Plongeon and myself have been able to read the names of the founders, and those of the cities. I have found that this alphabet contains letters and characters belonging to the Egyptian, Etruscan and Chaldean alphabets; also that the Maya language is akin to all the ancient languages spoken by men in ages long gone by. My studies have caused me to believe that the founders of the first Chaldean monarchy were Maya, and probably the people who colonized Egypt and brought civilization to that country. You must remember that the Egyptian priests always pointed to the West when asked concerning the birthplace of their ancestry. In the work which I am about to write concerning Yucatan, I hope to



be able to give in the shape of coincidences so many facts as to leave no doubt in the minds of intelligent people that the cradle of the civilization of the world was the American continent. I advance no theory; I merely bring facts face to face, leaving each of my readers to form their own opinions."

We should also record the fact that the fate of the Jeannette, on her Arctic expedition, has been at last ascertained, she having been crushed by ice in latitude  $77^{\circ}$  north. Two of three boats, with the survivors, have been heard from, but the fate of the other is unknown. These various expeditions in search of more knowledge of the globe which we inhabit, are noble illustrations of the daring enterprise and bold adventures of the present age, in search of any thing which may add to our present stock of geographical or scientific information.

I have often spoken to you of the wonderful developments of the present century, but my pen fails to keep our record abreast with the progress of the age. And now, as we are treasuring up, by our numerous Centennial Anniversaries, a record of the important events and discoveries which have occurred within the last hundred years, let us for a moment recall to mind some of those which we, and others now living, have witnessed in our day. This period has been more distinguished for its marvellous discoveries, stupendous achievements, and great advance in science, intelligence, and christian benevolence, than any which has preceded it for a thousand years. To apply this remark to our own country:—

A hundred and six years ago, the people of the American colonies were the subjects of the British Crown. Now they are the loyal citizens of the strongest and most prosperous republic of the world!

A hundred years ago, the constitution of the United States had not been written, and it is only one hundred and one years since the government of our own blessed Commonwealth was organized.

A hundred years ago, what are now the great central states west of Pennsylvania and New York were scarcely known on our maps except as territories. Then our Union consisted of only thirteen states; now it embraces thirty-eight, almost treble its original number,—and its boundary extends from ocean to ocean and from zone to zone, with a population which has increased in this period from four millions to over fifty millions of souls!

Although the power of steam had been known far back in the centuries, it is within the recollection of some when there was not a steam carriage, a steam boat, steam mill, steam printing-press or steam plough, not a loom or peg driven by steam, not a reaping or mowing machine, not a cast-iron plough, and not a sewing machine to grace the boudoir of the family home, in our broad land!

A hundred years ago, John Fitch had not plied his little steamer on the Delaware at Philadelphia, and it is within the present century



that the waters of the Hudson were first ruffled by Fulton's steam-boat, the *Cleremont*, on its passage from New York to Albany. It is less than sixty years since steamers plied between Providence and New York. It is but fifty years since the first steamship crossed the Atlantic to New York or to Boston,—now these wonders of the deep plough oceans and rivers by thousands; not a day in the year in which they do not arrive or depart from our ports, being scarcely less numerous than the sea-fowl that skim the waters by their side!

It is only fifty-six years since the first railroad in America was built by Gridley Bryant, in Quincy, Mass., in 1826, the financial aid being furnished by our Col. Thomas H. Perkins. Fifty-two years ago, 1830, there were but twenty-three miles of railroad on this continent,—now multiplied to nearly one hundred thousand miles, about seven thousand of which have been built during the last year!

It is only about thirty years since the project for a railroad to the Pacific was first brought to the notice of the public, and it is less than thirteen years since the Union Pacific Railroad was opened, that great highway for the nations of the world—all honor to the memory of Oakes Ames and his worthy associates!

Fifty years ago the grain crops of our country were not considered worthy of a place in the statistics of our nation; now multiplied into more than two thousand millions of bushels—our annual crop—a crop sufficient to give nearly two bushels to every man, woman and child on the globe!

It is only fifty years since the first locomotive for transportation of passengers in this country was built by Peter Cooper, the venerable philanthropist, now living in New York!

One hundred years ago Samuel F. B. Morse had not been born, and it is less than fifty years since he completed the first electric telegraph in the United States—now used throughout the world—and suggested in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury the project of the Atlantic Telegraph. It is only about sixteen years since the first Atlantic cable, working successfully, was laid across the ocean by the bold enterprise and indomitable energy of Cyrus W. Field, both sons of this commonwealth, and to whom, more than to any other men, the world is indebted for these blessings of our age!

It is less than ten years since the Telephone became the medium of vocal intercourse in the manifold interests of commerce and daily business life. It is only a few years since the speaking Telephone was introduced into this city, that little mysterious agent through whose ear men far and wide may converse, as with a friend sitting by their side. It is only six years since experiments with electric light were brought to public notice here—the electric light, which turns night into day, and by its revivifying rays forces vegetation to continue its growth without the solar heat or peep of day!

One hundred years ago Daguerre had not seen the light of day. It is less than fifty years since he made known publicly his wonderful





invention, by which, with a single ray of light, he could imprint on the page the likeness of yourself and all around you, and which may yet paint on the canvas, in prismatic changes as bright as those which tint our fruits and flowers !

It is only thirty-five years since the use of ether, that heaven-sent messenger for the relief of pain during surgical operations and other human suffering, was first publicly made known by Dr. W. T. G. Morton at the Massachusetts General Hospital in this city !

Nothing is more astonishing than the manifold and multifarious issues of the press. When Franklin worked with his rude hand-press, where now are the spacious rooms of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, he printed only a few hundred copies of the *New England Courant* in a day,—now the modern press throws off fifteen thousand in an hour, or more than one-hundred thousand in a day. Then there was not a magazine published in New England ; now, to say nothing of the millions of books, they may be numbered by legion !

It is within the recollection of many present when the postage on a single letter was twenty-five cents for over four hundred miles,—now reduced to three cents, and to one cent for a postal card, to any part of the United States, of which cards more than a hundred millions are issued annually ; and, what is remarkable, our postal stamps exceed in number those of any other nation in the world ! More marvellous still, the postal correspondence of the United States, which in 1790 was less than one-third of a million, has in ninety years increased to more than one thousand millions, as will be seen by the report of the Postmaster-General for the last year.

It is not a hundred years since there was not a historical, missionary, temperance, agricultural or horticultural society on this continent ; now they may be counted by thousands, all working in their several spheres under the power of association—the great motive power which drives the engine of progress and improvement in this present century !

Twenty years ago our nation was submerged in the greatest civil war ever known in history—the foul stain of human bondage still clinging to her skirts. Now its happy millions recline together in peace and safety under the shade of our American tree of Liberty—all rejoicing in the blessings of union and universal freedom—**FREEDOM FOR ALL ! FREEDOM FOREVER !**

But I must not prolong this strain of thought. Time would fail and your patience would be exhausted, were I to enumerate but a tithe of the educational, scientific, industrial, sanitary, charitable and reformatory institutions which have been established in our own New England during the present century ; for the insane, the blind, deaf and dumb ; for the prevention of cruelty to animals and to children, and the numerous forms for relieving human suffering and the promotion of the happiness of mankind. Nor will I attempt to portray the acquisitions and glory of the present age. It clamors to know more



than the generations which have preceded it, more of the mysteries of nature and of the agencies which keep this wondrous world in action. Man is eager for progress; his eye is not satisfied with seeing, his ear with hearing, nor his hand with feeling. His soul is ever thirsting, longing, for more and more of the ineffable knowledge which surrounds the throne of heaven. No disappointment or failure shakes his hope or dampens his ardor. On he moves,—

“From seeming evil still educing good,—  
And better thence again, and better still,  
In infinite progression.”

Science proclaims her triumphs over nature. Genius seizes on the discovery, and enterprise, ever on the wing, catches the first glimpse of progress, and flies with telephonic speed to make known throughout the earth anything that may contribute to the elevation and happiness of our race. Mountains are tunneled, continents canalled, the globe enclasped with iron sinews, scarcely less numerous or sensitive than the arteries of the human system, through and over which the daily news, the tide of humanity, the ceaseless throb of industry, the pulse of commerce, and the thoughts of millions, course for the benefit of mankind. Every year brings forth new developments by which the elements of nature are made subservient to the use of man; and ere the golden trumpet of progress has ceased to vibrate on our ear, we hear the shrill bugle-blast in the distance heralding another and still greater improvement soon to come.

These are some of the wonders which we have witnessed during the present century! But why marvel? They are but the opening of that great book of nature which is constantly unfolding to us some of the benevolent designs which God has in store for the education, elevation and happiness of the human family. I would not, my friends, always be singing the same song, or harping on the same theme; but when I reflect upon the grand developments in our own day, and especially in our own land—so young in the history of nations—a land so rich in everything that pertains to material resources and power, the first great national defender of human right, and on which Providence has bestowed such signal blessings—I feel that it is not my song; it is “The Lord’s song” in a new land.

While we would not exult in the greatness and glory of our nation, we would faithfully transmit to future generations some record of its continued growth, and the development of its material resources under the influence of our free institutions,—the free school, that bulwark of our national strength—the pulpit, the almoner of christian civilization, the principles of which must ever constitute the basis of self-government and the highest hopes of the human race. These, together with the reduplication of our population, are among the wonders of the world. We have but just passed the centennial of our existence as an independent nation, which at its



beginning embraced only about four millions of souls ; now we have more than fifty millions, and still the tide of humanity is surging over our land. But who can tell what its swell will be when another century shall have elapsed, or before some now living shall have passed away ! Should there be a decennial increase of less than twenty per cent., or less than two per cent. a year, there will then be more than two hundred and fifty millions of people in our borders. But what shall then be the condition of this now free Republic ? What its limit or its power ! With a country so vast in territory, so varied in climate, so fertile in soil, in whose mountains are buried treasures of inexhaustible wealth, and with every element for the support of hundreds of millions more—or to stretch the eye of faith still further, when the Dominion on our north, equal in extent to our own, shall become one with us, in interest and in destiny, and shall be filled with an enlightened and industrious population—then ! Oh then ! who can tell us what the harvest shall then be ?

These predictions may seem exaggerated, and our hopes visionary, but with continued union, peace and prosperity, the training up of the rising generations in the principles of piety, patriotism and philanthropy,—in family discipline, in private virtue and official integrity,—our country will go on prospering and to prosper, rising higher and higher in the scale of human acquisitions, and rejoicing in the arts of peace and the enjoyments which flow from christian civilization. No people have ever before taken upon themselves such mighty responsibilities for the welfare of the human race ; and to no nation is the world so much indebted as to this favored land of ours, for the blessings of civil and religious freedom, which were first planted on these shores. How prophetic were the lines of Bishop Berkeley, written a hundred and fifty years ago, concerning the future greatness and glory of this land :—

“There shall be sung another golden Age,  
The rise of Empire and of Arts,  
The Good and Great inspiring epic Rage,  
The wisest Heads and noblest Hearts.”

We would not always be philosophizing on this subject, but every year brings to our view such wonderful acquisitions, we are compelled as it were to pause and inquire—What next ? Should the number of our discoveries, the magnitude of their importance, the progress of invention, and intellectual power, be compared with the acquisitions of the last fifty years, who can describe the grandeur of our nation on the panorama of the globe ? When I look forward to the possibilities and probabilities in the future of our Republic, its extent of territory, its amazing resources, the daring enterprise of its people, all united in the bonds of fraternal regard, I feel the force of Mr. Gladstone's words lately uttered by me in another place—“The American Republic has a territory fitted to be the base of the largest continuous empire ever established by man. I am proud



of America and her physical capacity." Glorious words indeed, but not more glorious than they are prophetic of the future greatness of our American Republic!

Thus may our country go on in the fulfilment of its divine mission—our prayers ever ascending to the God of nations that he would preserve us from discord and disunion—and as star after star shall be added to the constellation of our national banner—not one fallen or lost—so may these sister states, to the end of time, be clustered together in a union of sympathy, interest and love—a union with hearts to cherish and hands to defend it,—a union on whose shield shall ever be inscribed, in letters of living light, those great principles which have made us what we are—LIBERTY, EQUALITY, JUSTICE, and FAITH IN GOD.

Let us then take fresh courage, and press on in the prosecution of our noble work; treasuring up every thing which may pertain to the history of our native land and the advancement of the human race; and although our heads may become bald, our locks whitened by the snows of age, the eye dim and the cheek furrowed, the step feeble and the blood coursing more slowly in our veins, yet the heart shall warm with undying gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the blessings which he has bestowed on this favored land of Liberty, Progress and Power. Let us work on cheerfully, hopefully and joyously—filling up time with duty to God and to man—so that the sunset of our lives shall be radiant with the hopes of a glorious to-morrow, so that the record we may make shall leave

No sting in the heart of memory,  
No stain on the wing of time.

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## WILLIAM CODDINGTON.

### RESISTANCE BY HIM AND OTHERS IN LINCOLNSHIRE TO THE ROYAL LOAN, 1626-7.

Communicated by DAVID KING, M.D., of Newport, R. I.

**I**N a letter by William Coddington, governor of Rhode Island, to Gov. Leverett of Massachusetts, in the year 1674, we find narrated some particulars of his life. Speaking of his early days in 1627, in Boston, Lincolnshire, he says: "We persecuted not but stood together for the public good." "I was one of those many Lincolnshire Gentlemen that denied the Royal Loan, and suffered for it in King Charles the first Days." This circumstance occurred ten years before the celebrated trial of Hampden. Desirous of illustrating this fact in Coddington's life, I requested my excellent friend B. Beedham, Esq., of Ashford House, near Kimbolton, England, to explore the subject by means of the State Calendars. Mr. Beedham was very successful, as will appear from the following exposition, now presented for the first time to the readers of the REGISTER.





vij<sup>o</sup> Marcij 1626 at Lincoln.

The names of such Comissioners as refused to lend his ma<sup>tie</sup> any mony in his tyme of necessytie, or to enter bond for there appearance at the Counsell bord, according to the instrucccons.

S<sup>r</sup> John Wray Barronett

S<sup>r</sup> Willm Army<sup>n</sup> Barronett

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Grantham Knight

Sir Edward Ascough<sup>n</sup>

Willm Anderson Esq<sup>r</sup>

Willm Tharrold Esquier

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Darnell

S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Irbie Knight refused to lend, but did enter bond for his appearance at the counsell boarde the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March. [This entry is crossed out with a pen in the original, but is still legible.]

Norwood.

[Indorsed in contemporary hand]

Loane in Lincolneshire

Refractorie p<sup>rs</sup>ons

vij<sup>o</sup> Marcij 1626

NOTES.—The original is found in vol. 56 for the reign of Charles I. of the State Papers, Domestic Series, and is numbered 39 in that volume. In the printed Calendar the first date is given as March 6, but in the original it is thus, vij<sup>o</sup>, which is clearly 7.

The old print, as to date, 7th March, 1626, is, of course, according to our reckoning, 1627, the year then beginning not until 25th March. So in the printed Calendar this document appears under 1627.

Att Lincoln 9 March 1626

John Whitinge, maio<sup>r</sup> of Boston, beinge formerly called before his ma<sup>tie</sup> Commissioners, & by them required to ayde his ma<sup>tie</sup> in this way of loane, and havinge refused, was againe called before vs whose names are vnderwritten, and demanded if he still contynued in the same mynde, answered he did, And that he would not lend any mony in this kinde, And beinge told by the Commissioners that such as refused & contynued in that mynde, incurred his ma<sup>ties</sup> highe displeasure; Nevertheles he still refused; And beinge required to become bounde by obligacon to his ma<sup>tie</sup> in the Some of fifty pounds for his appearance before the Lordps of his ma<sup>ties</sup> most hobble privie Counsell at Whitehall the xix<sup>th</sup> day of this instant, alsoe refused to be bounde.

Edward Tilson, Alderman of Boston having<sup>e</sup> as much sayde vnto him as was sayde to the Mayor, refused to lend the Kinge so small a Some as xx<sup>s</sup>, or to so enter bond for his appearance.

Atterton Howghe of Boston refused to lend or enter bond for his appearance, & sayde that if he suffered, he did obey.

Edmond Jackson of Boston refused to lend, or enter into bond for his appearance.

Beniamen Diconson of Boston refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

Thomas Leverett of Boston refused to lend or to become bounde for his appearance.

Thomas Lowe of Boston refused to lend, or to enter into bond for his appearance.

Thomas Tooly of Boston refused to lend or to enter into bond for his appearance.



John Coppyn of Boston refused to lend y<sup>e</sup> small Some of xx<sup>s</sup> or to enter into bond for his appearance.

Willm Coddington of Boston refused to lend, or to enter into bond for his appearance.

Willm Condy of Boston refused to lend the small some of xx<sup>s</sup> or to enter into bond for his appearance.

Richard Westland of Boston refused to lend or enter bond.

[In margin, opposite Richard] 12 in Boston refused.

Thomas Godfrey of Grantham esquier refused to lend or to become bounde for his appearance.

Christopher Hart of Tattershall refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance; bycause he saw so many emynent men refuse.

Thomas Bedle of Tattershall refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

[An entry of two lines erased, and now quite illegible, and in margin] Aveland consents by M<sup>r</sup> Jo. Turrold of Morton esqr to pay xl<sup>s</sup>.

John Wyncopp of Kirkby vnderwoode refused to lend, or enter into bond for his appearance.

Willm Harbie the elder of Billingham refused to lend, or enter into bond for his appearance.

Willm Diconson of Billingham refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

John Diconson of Billingham refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance, but sayth that in the way of a pliament he will give any thinge.

[An entry of ten lines erased, and in margin] consents.

[A similar entry Erased, and in margin] submitts & consents

Edward Chamberlayne of flolkington refused to lend or to enter into bond for his appearance.

Thomas Walcott of Walcott gent. refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

[An entry of three and a quarter lines erased and in margin] consents & conformes himself.

Edward Chamberlayne of Newton refused to lend or enter in bond for his appearance.

Nehemiah Rawson of Revesbie refuseth to lend or enter in bond for his appearance.

All these men abouewritten had as much sayde unto them severally, as is sett downe to be saide to the Maior of Boston.

[On another sheet, but part of the same document.]

x<sup>o</sup> marcii 1626

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Darnell of Appleby Barronett beinge asked by the Commissioners if he contynued in the same mynde he was for not lending<sup>e</sup> his ma<sup>tie</sup> mony in his tyme of necessitye, refused to lend any, & beinge told that such as refuse doe incurre the Kings highe displeasure, he answered, he hoped he should have the liberty of a subiect to dispose his mony & estate at his pleasure. And beinge required to enter bond for his appearance before the lords of his ma<sup>ties</sup> hōble privie Counsell at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> day of this instant march. Refused.

Jarvase Scroope of Cokerington esqr beinge required in the same manner to lend, Refused; And did enter bond for his appearance at the counsell boarde the xxij<sup>th</sup> day of this instant march.



Willm Skynner of Thornton colledge Esq refused to lend, or enter into bond for his appearance.

John Broxholme of Barrowe esquier refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

Thomas Harvie of Kirton in holland refused to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

Thomas franklin of Kirton in holland refuseth to lend or enter into bond for his appearance.

Robert Roe of Algarkirk refused to lend or enter bond for his appearance. And is dismissed of the traynd band, & pressed by the Earle of Rutland to serve in the warres w<sup>th</sup> the Kinge of Denmark.

Matthew Kirk of Algarkirk refused to lend or enter bond.

Robert Palmer of Algarkirk refused to lend the Kinge any mony, or enter bond for his appearance.

John Pakie of Sutterton refused to lend, or enter bond.

Daniell Maior of Sutterton refused to lend, or enter bond.

Willm Howson of Sutterton refused to lend, or enter bond.

Richard Tunnerd of Sutterton refused to lend, or enter bond.

John Randall of Sutterton refused to lend, or enter bond.

Abraham Metcalfe of Sutterton refuseth to lend, or enter bond.

Josias Sympson of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Hughe Hewetson of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Thomas Baker of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

John Baker of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Robert Pickfield of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

John Browne of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Willm Ambrose of Sutterton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Thomas Joeffrey of Gosberton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Willm Howett of Donyngton in Hollaud refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Josua Cust of Pinchbeck refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Willm Harvie of Pinchbeck refuseth to lend or enter bond, and beinge remanded vpon his alleagance to appear before the lords of the counsell at Whitehall on the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this moneth; Refused.

James Rawlins of Pinchbeck (gardian for the heires of Nicholas Gaunte) refuseth to lend, or enter bond.

Tirringham Norwoode of Spaldinge Esquier refuseth to lend or enter bond for his appearance. [In margin, opposite this name] This man is suspected to have diswaded the contry.

John Welby of Moulton esq sent his refusall by his servant Robert Welby.

John Mason of Moulton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Thomas Welby of fframpton refuseth to lend or enter bond, and was comanded to appeare at the counsell boarde at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March. Refused.

Thomas Palmer of Holbech refused to lend o<sup>r</sup> enter bond, And was Comanded to appeare at the counsell borde the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant march. Refused.

Joell Stowe of Holbech refused to lend, or enter bond and was Comanded to appeare at the Counsell boarde at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March.

Richard Parke of fleete refused to lend or enter bond, and is Comanded to appeare at the Counsell boarde the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March.

Edwarde Cogges of fleete refused to lend or enter bond and is Comand-



ed to appeare at the Counsell boarde at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March.

Thomas Beckett of flete refused to lend, or enter bond and is Comanded to appeare at the Counsell boarde at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March.

Theophilus Humbleton of flete refuseth to lend or enter bond, and is commanded to appeare at the Counsell boarde at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March.

Willm Watson of flete refuseth to lend, or enter bond and is Comanded to appeare at the Counsell boarde at Whitehall the xxij<sup>th</sup> of this instant March.

Willm Palmer of flete refuseth to lend or enter bond.

[Two lines erased and in margin opposite] he consents & submits.

Richard Gun of Sutton St. James refuseth to lend or enter bond.

Ruben Parke of Sutton Lutton refuseth to lend or enter bond.

68 refuse.

S <sup>r</sup> John Wray	}	Gatehouse
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Grantham		
S <sup>r</sup> Edward Aschough		
S <sup>r</sup> William Army <sup>a</sup>	}	flete
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Darnell		
William Anderson Esq and		
The Maio <sup>r</sup> of Boston	}	Marshalsey
Alderman Tilson		
William Tarold Esquier	}	Marshalsey
Norwood Esq <sup>r</sup>		

[Indorsed in contemporary hand]

Refractories

Lincolnshire

NOTES.—The answer of John Diconson is worthy of notice. He would give nothing in this illegal way, but whatsoever a Parliament might impose he would willingly pay. The commissioners for the loan, several of whom themselves refused payment, and suffered imprisonment on account of their refusal, would gladly repeat this answer.

There is no parish of "Sutton Lutton" either in Lincolnshire or elsewhere; the clerk evidently has made a mistake. Besides Sutton St. James, there are in Lincolnshire three parishes; Sutton St. Edmunds, Long Sutton or Sutton St. Mary's, and Sutton in the Marsh. There is also the hamlet of Sutton Bourne in the parish of Long Sutton.

The uncommon name here written Wyncopp is still found in Lincolnshire under the form of Whincup.

Alterations must have been made in the original after the "68 refuse" was written.

The "trayned band" was equivalent to the militia of the present day. John Gilpin was "a train-band Captain," at one time, we know. Poor Robert Roe fared badly, being "pressed" into the King's Army. The Gatehouse, The Fleet and The Marshalsea were well-known prisons to which these gentlemen were committed. This copy is literal, of course, and the punctuation (or absence of it) in the original is adhered to. "Holland" is one of the three "Parts" into which the county of Lincoln is divided, the other two being Kesteren and Lindsey.

May it please your Lo<sup>ps</sup>:

At my being at Gloucester I certified y<sup>r</sup>: Lo<sup>ps</sup>: of our proceedings then in the Loane to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>: and return'd the names of such Gentlemen as then refus'd to subscribe or lend, and though at that place we had indifferent successe with the inferiour sort; scarce any denying but such as wee then





inford y<sup>r</sup>. lo<sup>ps</sup>: of yet in other parts of that Shire wee found many that did refuse. I cannot say that the example of the first refusers occasioned the denyall of others for wee could not discouer any combination or plott, but the numbers were great; and the most eminent of them wee haue charg'd vpon their alleagiance to be ready to appeare whensoever they shall be call'd. a list of which as likewise the bonds shall be sent vp with all conuenient speed. Since that time we finde the refusers not only to multiply in numbers, but to be farr more refractory than the former; insomuch as they refuse to subscribe, lend or to be bound to appeare before the Councell to answere their contempts. Their names I haue sent here inclosed and referre them to y<sup>r</sup>: lo<sup>ps</sup> whither the denyall of the gentlemen at first or their impunity hitherto, haue more occasioned the obstinacy of soe many, and imboldned the inferior ranks to make such peremptory refusalls, I must remitt to y<sup>r</sup>: Lo<sup>ps</sup>: iudgments, only I thiinke it my duty to offer one thinge to y<sup>r</sup> considerations. That if ther be not some instant and speedy course taken with such as haue soe bouldly denyed, whither the seruice which remaines to be done may not suffer (I will not say totally) in a great part of what otherwise might be expected. howsoever I shall continue in the same course and will endeauour all good wayes and meanes that may conduce to his Ma<sup>ties</sup>: ends. I haue imparted to the Comissioners and others his Ma<sup>ties</sup>: gracious acceptance of their labours, and haue sent y<sup>r</sup>. lo<sup>ps</sup>: a List of such as haue been most industrious in this seruice in the seuerall diuisions. I shall humbly desire y<sup>r</sup>: lo<sup>ps</sup> to signify y<sup>r</sup>: pleasure to me concerning these dangers that I may proceed accordingly with the rest. Soe I remaine euer

Att y<sup>r</sup>. lo<sup>ps</sup> seruice

Teuxbury  
March. 2  
1626.

W. NORTHAMPTON

[Addressed] To the right Honorable the Lords of his Ma<sup>ties</sup>: most Honorable Privy Councell these

[Indorsed] Lrē from the Earle of Northampton concerning the clothiers generall refuse. [In another hand] The Clothiers generally refuse.

State Papers. Domestic, vol. 56 of Charles I. Original.

## HENRY AND JOHN ROLFE OF NEWBURY AND SALISBURY AND THEIR CHILDREN.

By HENRY ROLFE, Esq., of Boston.

**A**MONG the early emigrants from England to America were two brothers, Henry and John Rolfe, and a sister. As is the case with most of the New England immigrants, we find no record of when or where Henry and his wife Honour, with probably two or three children, landed.

1. HENRY<sup>1</sup> ROLFE's name is on the list of the proprietors of the lands of Newbury in 1642; and he died early in 1643. We find no record of his being admitted a freeman, perhaps owing to his early death. His wife died at the house of Thomas Blanchard in Charlestown in 1650. They had:

- i. ANN, b. about 1626 in England; m. first, Thomas Blanchard, two children; m. second, Richard Gardner, of Woburn, ten children.
- ii. HANNAH, b. in England; m. Richard Dole in 1647.
- iii. JOHN, b. in England probably.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. 1638, in Newbury.



Both daughters of Henry and Honour Rolfe left a numerous posterity, and the descendants of Hannah live on the old Dole homestead. For the descendants of Ann, by her last husband, see "Descendants of Richard Gardner," Boston, 1858. See also Wyman's Charlestown, i. 91 and 399.

2. JOHN<sup>2</sup> ROLFE (*Henry*<sup>1</sup>) married in 1656 Mary Scullard, and lived a short time in Newbury, then removed to Nantucket, and thence to that part of Cambridge now Arlington. He bought the "Cook Mills" of Edward Collins, attorney for the daughter of the former owner, who had gone back to England. The deed to him is witnessed by his brother Benjamin, and his brothers-in-law, Richard Dole and Richard Gardiner. He died in 1681 in Newbury, at the house of his brother. He had:

- i. MARY, b. Nov. 2, 1658; d. Dec. 10, 1658, in Newbury.
- ii. MARY, b. Jan. 16, 1659-60, in Newbury.
- iii. REBECCA, b. Feb. 9, 1661-62, in Newbury; m. William Cutter.
- iv. JOHN, b. March 5, 1663-4, in Nantucket.
- v. SAMUEL, b. March 8, 1665-6, in Nantucket.
- vi. SARAH, b. Dec. 2, 1667, in Nantucket.
- vii. JOSEPH, b. March 12, 1669-70, in Nantucket.
- viii. HANNAH, b. Feb. 5, 1671-2, in Nantucket.
- ix. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 1, 1673-4, in Cambridge; m. Margaret Holland.
- x. HENRY, b. Sept. 26, 1678, in Cambridge.
- xi. MOSES, b. Oct. 14, 1681, 13 days after his father's death; m. Mary Hale in New Jersey, where all the boys settled. Of the girls, except Rebecca, I find no trace.

3. BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> (*Henry*<sup>1</sup>) married in 1659 Apphia Hale, daughter of Thomas Hale, of Newbury, and settled on the homestead. His second son, Rev. Benjamin, was killed by the Indians in 1708 at Haverhill. They had:

- i. JOHN, b. Oct. 12, 1660; m. Dorothy Nelson in 1689-90.
- ii. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 13, 1662; m. Mehitable Atwater in 1693-4.
- iii. HANNAH, b. —, 1664-65; m. John Whipple.
- iv. APPHIA, b. March 8, 1667; m. John Jepson.
- v. MARY, b. Sept. 16, 1669. Died young.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 14, 1672-3; m. Martha Jepson.
- vii. MARY, b. Nov. 11, 1674. Died young.
- viii. HENRY, b. Oct. 12, 1677; m. Hannah Tappan.
- ix. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 15, 1679; m. Eleazer Putnam.
- x. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 12, 1681; m. Anna Tappan.
- xi. ABIGAIL, b. May 5, 1684; m. Nathaniel Boardman.
- xii. A daughter, b. —, 1685.

JOHN<sup>1</sup> ROLFE, brother of Henry, "came in 1638 from Melchet-Park, co. Wilts, in the ship Confidence, aged 50, with wife Ann and daughter Esther and servant Thomas Whittier," as per Savage, vol. 3, p. 571. [See also REGISTER, xiv. 335.] He settled in Salisbury; and from his will we learn that he had three daughters. His wife died in 1646 or '47, and he died in 1664. He had:

- i. —, b. in England; m. — Ring.
- ii. ESTHER, b. in England; m. John Saunders.
- iii. SARAH, b. —; m. first, William Cottle, and second or third, John Hale.

The sister of Henry<sup>1</sup> and John<sup>1</sup> Rolfe, as we learn from their wills, married Thomas Whittier, of Haverhill, but as the records of that town call his wife's name "Ruth Green," she must have been either a half sister to Rolfe, or a widow (Green) when she married Whittier. John Rolfe in his will expressly names two of Whittier's sons as my "sisters sons." The writer will be pleased to hear from the descendants of Ann<sup>2</sup> Rolfe and of the daughters of John<sup>1</sup> Rolfe.



## HISTORY AND CAUSES OF THE INCORRECT LATITUDES

AS RECORDED IN THE JOURNALS OF THE EARLY WRITERS,  
NAVIGATORS AND EXPLORERS RELATING TO THE  
ATLANTIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.  
1535—1740.

By the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAPTER, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

THE progress of geography, as a science, has been dependent, in all its stages, upon that of astronomy. The latter, the purest and most exact of all the sciences, advanced at first but slowly, and was many weary centuries in coming to its present state of perfection. Climates, their peculiar products both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the shadows cast by objects in the sun noted at different hours of the day and at different seasons of the year, the length of the longest and the length of the shortest days, their advance, culmination and recession, were the chief elements at first for determining the relations of the earth to the heavenly bodies. About six hundred years before the coming of Christ, Thales described the earth by dividing it into zones. Parallels of latitude were introduced by Eratosthenes, but the graduation into degrees of latitude and fractions of a degree was invented by Hipparchus, a century and a half before the Christian era. The principles, on which these lines or divisions were determined, were thus understood at an early period, but practical difficulties were encountered which it was not easy to overcome. Extraordinary errors in that rude stage of the science were introduced, and sometimes perpetuated for many centuries. An error of more than two degrees in the latitude of Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, crept into the geography of Ptolemy, composed about a hundred and fifty years after Christ, and remained uncorrected for more than fourteen centuries. In 1594 the latitude of London was found to be fifteen minutes less than it had been computed to be and laid down on the maps; and the city was consequently fifteen geographical miles further south on the terrestrial globe than had hitherto been supposed. Anterior to 1664, the most distinguished astronomers differed as to the latitude of Paris, the widest variation being not less than sixteen minutes. In the reign of Louis XIV. the map of France was revised under the direction of the government, and was so much abridged at many points, that the king facetiously upbraided the royal surveyors for depriving him of an important part of his kingdom.

While the discovery and correction of such errors as these in the East, on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain, were going forward, the voyagers, explorers, and the chroniclers of our early



history, were placing upon record the latitude, according to their best means of ascertaining it, at numberless points, from the Grand Banks, the capes and bays of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the borders of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Bay of Fundy, the coast of New England, and along the Atlantic shores stretching down to the inlets and estuaries of our Southern States. To the student of our earliest history it is a question of great interest, and likewise of some importance, to know whether these records are trustworthy, whether they can be implicitly relied upon, or, on the other hand, whether they are erroneous, and, if they are erroneous, to what extent. Fortunately we have to-day the means at our command of determining this question with absolute precision. Until within the last few years, certainly until within the memory of the present generation, it has been impossible for any scholar of our early history to test the accuracy of these recorded latitudes. But this difficulty no longer exists.<sup>1</sup> Charts emanating from the office of the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and from the Admiralty Office in England, have been constructed after the most careful and scientific surveys, made by authority of government, under favorable circumstances and by the most skilful and experienced engineers. By collating the early recorded latitudes with these charts, or others carefully copied from them, it will not be difficult to determine with exactness where and to what degree errors exist.

We propose therefore to exhibit on the following pages a collation of these latitudes with the modern charts just referred to, in cases sufficiently numerous, taken at different points and at different times, and by different hydrographers and surveyors, to show not only whether errors exist, but if so, whether they are uniform or vary by any fixed and determinate laws.

We proceed therefore to give, in the following references, first, the name of the place whose latitudes we have collated; second, the early latitude with its source; third, the true latitude and the authority on which it rests; and, lastly, the amount of the error, if any be found.

ANTICOSTI, a large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north-west end, Lat.  $50^{\circ}$ , as given by *John Alphonse*, 1542, *Hakluyt's Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 292. True Latitude  $49^{\circ} 53'$ , according to the *Admiralty Charts*, Captain H. W. Bayfield of the Royal Navy. Error, 7 minutes.

ADVOCATE'S HARBOR, Bay of Fundy, Lat.  $45^{\circ} 40'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Otis's Trans. Prince Society ed., Vol. ii. p. 25. True Latitude  $45^{\circ} 20'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Captain P. F. Shortland, Royal Navy. Error, 20 minutes.

<sup>1</sup> Instruments and methods are at the present time so perfect, that, if one skilled in the science were blindfolded and carried to any point on the globe, he would be able, in the space of a few hours, to determine his position within a hundred yards.





BANGOR, Maine, Lat.  $45^{\circ} 25'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 46. True Latitude  $44^{\circ} 45'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 40 minutes.

BOSTON, Mass., Lat.  $42^{\circ} 10'$ , *John Dunton's Letters*, 1686, Prince Soc. ed., p. 66. Lat.  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , *John Josselyn's New Eng. Rarities*, 1672, Tuckerman's ed., p. 33. Lat.  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , "Almanack of celestial motions for the Year of the Christian Epoch, 1681, by John Foster, Astrophile. Calculated for the Meridian of Boston in New-England, where the Arctick Pole is elevated 42 Degrees & 30 Minutes."<sup>2</sup> True Latitude  $42^{\circ} 21'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error for the first, 11 minutes; for the second and third, 9 minutes.

BRANT POINT, Marshfield, Mass., Lat.  $42^{\circ} 45'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 76. True Latitude  $42^{\circ} 5'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 40 minutes.

BRYON ISLAND, entrance to Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lat.  $47^{\circ} 30'$ , *Jacques Cartier*, 1535, Brief Recit, D'Avezac, ed., p. 45, verso. True Latitude  $47^{\circ} 48'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Capt. Bayfield. Error, 18 minutes.

CAP DE LA HEVE, Nova Scotia, Lat.  $44^{\circ} 5'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 10. True Latitude  $44^{\circ} 11'$ , *Charts of Hydrographic Office*, United States. Error, 6 minutes.

CAP DES MONTS NOSTRE DAME, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lat.  $49^{\circ}$ , *John Alphonse*, 1542, Hakluyt, Vol. iii. p. 292. True Latitude  $49^{\circ} 18'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Captain Bayfield. Error, 18 minutes.

DE MONT'S ISLAND, St. Croix River, Maine, Lat.  $45^{\circ} 20'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., pp. 33, 34. True Latitude  $45^{\circ} 7'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Capt. Shortland. Error, 13 minutes.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, Cuttyhunk in Vineyard Sound, Mass., Lat.  $41^{\circ} 10'$ , *Gabriel Archer*, 1602, Purchas Pilgrims, Vol. iv. p. 1649. *Bartholomew Gosnold's Letter to his father*, Sept.

<sup>2</sup> In the last part of Foster's Almanac for 1681, the following note is introduced: "The Reader is desired to take notice that our Latitude here in Boston, hitherto reputed to be 42 gr. 30 min. is by better Observations found not to exceed 42 gr. 24 m. of which you may expect the certainty by the next opportunity." Mr. Foster was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1667, a famous school-master of Dorchester, and the first printer in Boston. He was styled an "ingenious Mathematician and Printer." *Vide Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, vol. ii. p. 224. Mr. Foster died in 1682, and his Almanac for that year, which he left incomplete, did not give the latitude of Boston. The same latitude,  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , continued to be given in the Almanacs until 1685, when it was stated to be  $42^{\circ} 21'$ . After the year 1686, however, it fell back to  $42^{\circ} 30'$ . But in 1690, in Harvard's Ephemeris or Almanac by H. Newman, the latitude of Cambridge, where it was published, is given as  $42^{\circ} 27'$ . But the same year, in the Almanac of John Tully, the latitude of Boston is still given as  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , and so continued till 1701. Mr. Tully died in 1702. In 1707, Nathaniel Whittemore's Almanac makes the latitude  $42^{\circ} 25'$ . In 1710 Thomas Robie's Ephemeris gives the latitude of Boston  $42^{\circ} 24'$ . In 1727 Nathaniel Ames's Almanac has the latitude  $42^{\circ} 25'$ , and continues to give the same for many subsequent years. In Thomas Salmon's Geographical Grammar, published in 1785, the latitude of Boston is given as  $42^{\circ} 25'$ .



7, 1602, Lat.  $41^{\circ} 20'$ , idem, p. 1646. True Latitude  $41^{\circ} 25'$ . Error, first, 15 minutes. Error, second, 5 minutes.

GLOUCESTER HARBOR, Mass., Lat.  $43^{\circ}$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 115. True Latitude  $42^{\circ} 36'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 24 minutes.

IRONDIQUOIS BAY, *Karontagouat*, in Lake Ontario, east of the Genesee River, N. Y., Lat.  $43^{\circ} 12'$ , *Relation de L'Abbe de Gallinée*,<sup>3</sup> 1669, *Decouvertes des Français de L'Amérique Septentrionale*, par *Pierre Margry*, p. 126. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 14'$ , *Charts of United States Survey of Northern Lakes*. Error, 2 minutes.

ISLE OF HARES, River St. Lawrence, Lat.  $48^{\circ} 3'$ , *John Alphonse*, Roberval's Expedition, 1542, Hakluyt, Vol. iii. p. 293. True Latitude  $47^{\circ} 54'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, *Capt. Bayfield*. Error, 9 minutes.

ISLE DES COUDRES, River St. Lawrence, Lat.  $47^{\circ} 45'$ , *John Alphonse*, in Roberval's Expedition, 1542, Hakluyt, Vol. iii. p. 293. True Latitude  $47^{\circ} 26'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, *Capt. Bayfield*. Error, 19 minutes.

ISLE OF ORLEANS, River St. Lawrence, north-eastern end, Lat.  $47^{\circ} 20'$ , *John Alphonse*, in Roberval's Expedition, 1542, Hakluyt, Vol. iii. p. 293. True Latitude  $47^{\circ} 2'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, *Capt. Bayfield*. Error, 18 minutes.

ISLE OF MONHEGAN, coast of Maine, Lat.  $43^{\circ} 30'$ , *Capt. John Smith*, *Description of New England*, 1616, *Veazie's ed.*, p. 19. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 46'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 16 minutes.

KENNEBEC, mouth of the River, coast of Maine, Lat.  $43^{\circ} 40'$ , *Pierre Biard*, *Relation des Jésuites*, 1616, *Quebec ed.*, p. 36. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 44'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 4 minutes.

MOUNT DESERT, Bar Harbor, Maine, Lat.  $44^{\circ} 30'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 39. True Latitude  $44^{\circ} 23'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 7 minutes.

NAUSET HARBOR, Eastham, Mass., Lat.  $42^{\circ}$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 81. True Latitude  $41^{\circ} 49'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 11 minutes.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Lat.  $41^{\circ} 37'$ , *Josselyn's Voyages*, 1675, *Veazie's ed.*, p. 122. True Latitude  $41^{\circ} 59'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 22 minutes.

QUEBEC, Canada, Lat.  $46^{\circ} 30'$ , *Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons*, Gabriel Sagard, 1632, p. 57. True Latitude  $46^{\circ} 49'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, *Capt. Bayfield*. Error, 19 minutes.

<sup>3</sup> Gallinée says he took the latitude *avec le baston de Jacob*. Jacob's Staff was one of the names given to the Cross-staff. Perhaps the good Father chose this rather than the more usual appellation out of respect to the Patriarch. It was sometimes rendered in Latin, *Radius astronomicus*, and in the French, *Ray nautique*. The close approximation to the true latitude in this instance was doubtless a mere accident, as will appear in the sequel.



ROSSIGNOL, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Lat.  $44^{\circ} 5'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 10. True Latitude  $44^{\circ} 3'$ , *Charts of Hydrographic Office*, United States. Error, 2 minutes.

RICHMOND'S ISLAND, Maine, Lat.  $43^{\circ} 34'$ , *Josselyn's Voyages*, 1675, Veazie's ed., p. 154. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 32'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 2 minutes.

SALEM, Mass., Lat.  $42^{\circ} 35'$ , *Josselyn's Voyages*, 1675, Veazie's ed., p. 129. True Latitude  $42^{\circ} 31'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 4 minutes.

SAGUENAY, entrance of River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lat.  $48^{\circ} 20'$ , *John Alphonse*, in Roberval's Expedition, 1542, Hakluyt, Vol. iii. p. 293. True Latitude  $48^{\circ} 7'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Capt. Bayfield. Error, 13 minutes.

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, Lat.  $45^{\circ} 40'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 30. True Latitude  $45^{\circ} 16'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Capt. Shortland. Error, 24 minutes.

SACO RIVER, Maine, Lat.  $43^{\circ} 45'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 67. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 28'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 17 minutes.

SEGUN ISLAND, coast of Maine, Lat.  $44^{\circ}$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 60. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 42'$ , *Charts of the United States Coast Survey*. Error, 18 minutes.

STAGE HARBOR, Chatham, Mass., Lat.  $41^{\circ} 20'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 130. True Latitude  $41^{\circ} 40'$ , *Charts of United States Coast Survey*. Error, 20 minutes.

STRAIT OF CANSEAU, Nova Scotia, Lat.  $45^{\circ} 45'$ , *Champlain's Voyages*, 1613, Prince Soc. ed., Vol. ii. p. 155. True Latitude  $45^{\circ} 21'$ , *Charts of English Hydrographic Office republished by United States*. Error, 24 minutes.

SEVEN ISLES, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lat.  $50^{\circ} 30'$ , *John Alphonse*, 1642, Roberval's Expedition, Hakluyt, Vol. iii. p. 292. True Latitude, most northerly point,  $50^{\circ} 11'$ , *Admiralty Charts*, Capt. Bayfield. Error, 19 minutes.

TRINITY HARBOR, Newfoundland, Lat.  $49^{\circ}$ , *Richard Whitbourne's Voyages*, in Purchas Pilgrims, 1625, Vol. iv. p. 1884. True Latitude  $48^{\circ} 22'$ , *Wilson's Charts of the Coast of North America*, London, 1880. Error, 38 minutes.

WIERS, New Hampshire, Lat.  $43^{\circ} 40' 12''$ , *Survey made under the direction of a Committee appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts*, 1652. Vide New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. i. p. 312. True Latitude  $43^{\circ} 36'$ , *Survey by Prof. E. T. Quimby*.<sup>4</sup> Error, 4 minutes.

<sup>4</sup> The latitude of the Wiers not having been determined by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, we are happy to give the latitude on so good authority as that of Profes-



In the collation of the latitudes given above, it will be observed that variations have been found in every case examined, and that they follow no uniform rule. The early latitudes sometimes exceed and sometimes fall short of the true latitudes. The average variation as tested by these collations is over fifteen minutes, the smallest being two and the largest forty. The cases here reported have been investigated without reference to any probable error, whether large or small, and we are sure that a wider collation would reveal the same inexactness.

It is obvious, if a cartographer of two hundred years ago, residing in London, or Paris, or Berlin, had proposed to himself to construct a map of our Atlantic coast, and to fix the situation of our principal towns according to the latitudes given by the best authorities then existing, his work would have presented many extraordinary and surprising features. Our ancient Plymouth would no longer rejoice as the *magnum oppidulum* in Cape Cod Bay, but would have been fixed on the heights of South Boston, and the little Pilgrim colony would have been surprised and perhaps annoyed to find itself in such close proximity to its Puritan neighbor. Gloucester Harbor would no longer have been the jewel and ornament of Cape Anne, but would have exchanged its cool breezes of July and August for the softer and less invigorating atmosphere of Cohasset. Salem would have lost its excellent harbor, and have built its stately mansions on the serrated and picturesque shores of Beverly Farms. Bangor would have retreated to the north at least forty-five miles, and have spread out its lumber yards on the flats of Mattawamkeag. St. John, New Brunswick, would have abandoned its splendid harbor, and have nestled under the frowning cliffs of Campobello, on the chilly little island now occupied by Eastport. Boston, following one authority, would have floated down the bay and moored itself at Scituate Harbor, while by another authority, it would have gone to the north and have made a lodgement on the rocky peninsula of Marblehead.

In the face of such excessive inaccuracies the inquiry naturally arises as to the origin of the errors. They were clearly not accidental. The general principles on which latitudes were determined, if we except some minor disturbing causes, were as well understood at that time as at the present moment. But the instruments employed were inadequate to their purpose, and have long since gone into disuse. In these we shall probably find the chief source of most of the variations. A brief description of the processes necessary for taking latitudes will elucidate the cause of the errors, and

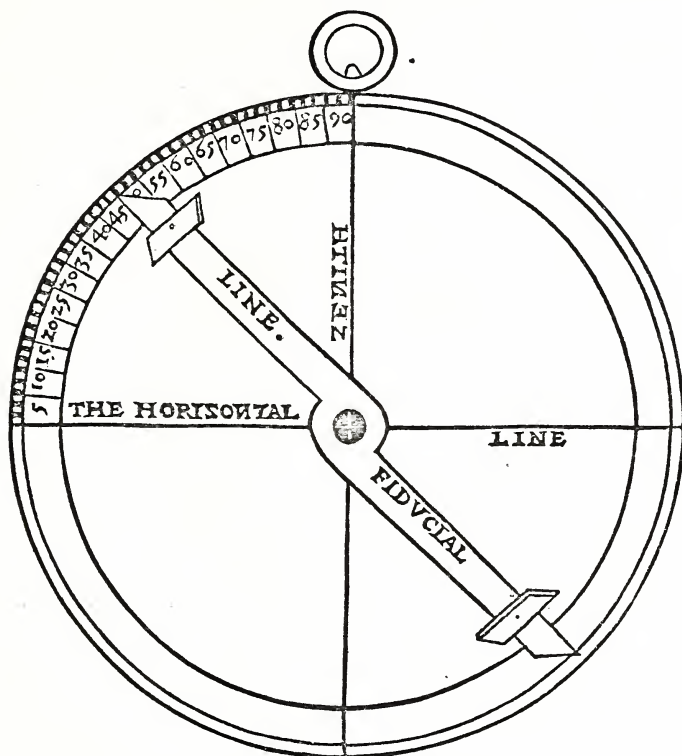
nor Quimby, whose name alone would be sufficient, even if he were not at this time connected with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He had taken the latitude of a point not far from the Wiers, and by a close estimation he adds, "I do not think it can differ one minute," which is of course sufficiently near for our present purpose.—*Ms. letter of Prof. Quimby, Dec. 28, 1831.*





at the same time will not be an unimportant, and, perhaps, not an uninteresting page, in our early history.

The first step in taking latitudes was to determine the meridian altitude of the sun.<sup>5</sup> The instrument generally used for this purpose, down to nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, was the Mariner's Astrolabe, but another instrument was sometimes em-



**Mariner's Astrolabe.**

ployed, of which we shall presently speak. The astrolabe consisted of a disk, or circular plate of brass or bronze, from five to seven inches in diameter. It was divided into quarters, and the upper quarter on the left was subdivided into ninety spaces representing degrees, which were duly numbered, as may be seen in the engraved illustration which we here give.<sup>6</sup> Attached to the face of the disk

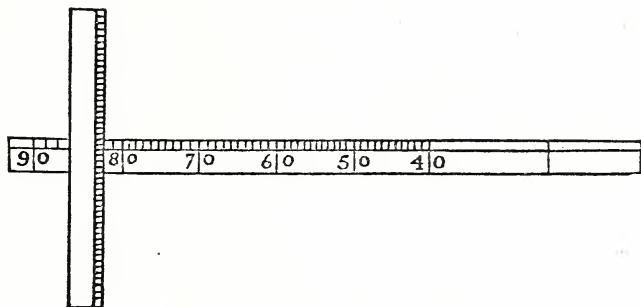
<sup>5</sup> Observations were sometimes made for this purpose upon well known stars, which were practicable, if the observer had likewise a table of their declination, but in practice this resort was at that period exceptionable.

<sup>6</sup> The illustration here given is from an old work on navigation, issued in London in 1622, and represents in a rude engraving the Astrolabe then in common use. Others more elaborate were sometimes made. In some all the quarters of the circle were graduated, but this was probably to give ornament and finish to the instrument. Sometimes a table was attached to the diopter for determining the declination of the sun, but as the table soon became incorrect, this attachment was of little importance.



was a moveable index or diopter turning on a pivot in the centre. On each end of the diopter was affixed a small plate, or pinule, pierced with holes or notched with narrow slits to serve as sights. A handle consisting of a simple ring or hinge was attached at the zenith point, by which it was conveniently suspended for use.

In taking the altitude of the sun, the operator, holding the astrolabe in his hand, suspended it so that it should hang plumb or perpendicularly to the horizon. He then directed the index or diopter to the middle of the sun at noon, or to one edge of it allowing for the distance to its centre, so that the same ray of light might shine through the two sights on the pinules of the diopter at the same time. The diopter would then point to the degree of the sun's meridian altitude indicated on the outer rim of the astrolabe.



**Mariner's Cross-Staff.**

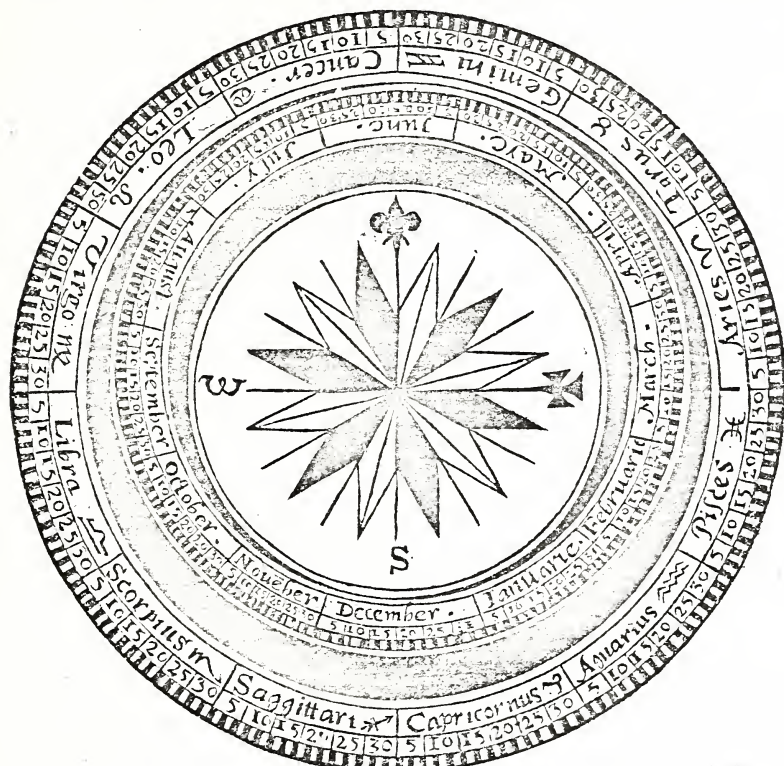
The other instrument to which we have referred, sometimes used in taking the altitude of the sun, was the Mariner's Cross-staff. It consisted of two square rulers of wood, of very hard and compact fibre. The longest of the two, denominated the staff, was usually about twenty-seven inches in length, and was graduated into ninety degrees. The other piece, called the transom, was about nine inches in length, and had in the centre a square aperture through which the staff could pass freely from end to end. In taking the altitude of the sun with this instrument, the end of the staff, marked with 90, was brought to the eye, while the other end pointed to the horizon. The transom was then moved until the end of it came into exact range with the middle of the sun, or to one edge allowing for the distance to the centre. The degree on the staff, cut by the edge of the transom at that moment, was the altitude of the sun. Our illustration is from an old drawing issued in London in 1622.

If the observations by either of these two instruments were made when the sun was at the equinoctial, the altitude in degrees thus taken, subtracted from  $90^\circ$ , would give the latitude. But if the sun, in its apparent course through the ecliptic, were either north or south of the equinoctial, then the next step was to ascertain the sun's



declination. This was taken from a table calculated for every day in the year. As this required a bulky document, it was usually condensed so as to occupy but two pages by employing a Zodiacal Ephemeris, of which we give a drawing below, taken from an old Treatise on Cosmography, dated London, 1594.

It consisted, as may be seen, of numerous concentric circles, on the outer rim of which are displayed the signs of the zodiac, each covering



**Zodiacal Ephemeris.**

thirty degrees, duly graduated and numbered. On the inner rim, in exact correspondence, are represented the months of the year, divided into spaces representing days, likewise graduated and numbered. By this instrument it was easy to find in what sign and degree the sun was on every day throughout the year. This was ascertained by holding a slender silken thread at the centre of the instrument, and extending it through the point indicating the day of the month, on the inner rim, for which the declination of the sun was desired, carrying it to the outer rim of the circle, where it would rest upon the degree of the sign of the zodiac which the sun had reached on



that day. Opposite to the degree thus found, in a table calculated for the purpose, occupying but a single sheet, was set down the declination of the sun for the day sought, in degrees, minutes and seconds.

Having thus found the declination, if the sun was north of the equinoctial, it was to be subtracted from the sun's altitude, or, if the sun was south of the equinoctial, it was to be added to the sun's altitude, and the remainder or sum, as the case might be, was subtracted from  $90^{\circ}$ , which gave the latitude sought.

Such were the instruments employed and such the method of taking the latitude two hundred and fifty years ago, and indeed down to 1731, when the invention of Hadley's quadrant introduced a new method, and gradually superseded the old instruments.<sup>7</sup> The reader has undoubtedly observed, not only that the probabilities of error were numerous, but, that with the facilities which then existed, it was impossible for the navigator or explorer to determine the latitude with any degree of exactness. The following sources of error are especially notable.

Both the Astrolabe and the Cross-staff were graduated only to degrees. The disk of the former instrument was usually from five to seven inches in diameter. Long experience proved that a larger disk could not be successfully used by the explorer and navigator, on account of the jostling motion given to it by the wind or the movement of the ship at sea. Owing to the small size of the instrument, the space occupied by each degree would, therefore, be considerably less than one tenth of an inch, and to graduate it to minutes it would be necessary to divide the minute space of less than one tenth of an inch into sixty divisions, which would be practically impossible. While therefore the operator in taking the altitude of the sun could get the degrees with some certainty, what he put down as the fraction of a degree, or minutes, was an absolute and sheer guess. To determine to which of the sixty parts the diopter or index pointed, when the whole space was less than a tenth of an inch, was a process too delicate to be undertaken with any hope of success. In the old journals the minutes are usually written in fractions of a degree, as one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths, but sometimes translated into minutes, and given as fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty or forty-five minutes, but very rarely in any number of minutes not represented by these general fractions. It is highly probable, indeed nearly certain, that the early navigators and explorers did not suppose that their statements of latitude would be interpreted with any degree of exactness as to minutes. They

<sup>7</sup> The principle involved in the reflecting quadrant, commonly known as Hadley's Quadrant, was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, and, after his death, which occurred in 1727, a description of it was found in his hand-writing among his papers. Hadley exhibited his invention at a meeting of the Royal Society in 1731. About the same time Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, invented a similar instrument. The Royal Society decided that both Hadley and Godfrey were independent inventors. The invention of this instrument marks an era in obtaining trustworthy results in astronomical observations. After its introduction it was possible for mariners to take their latitude with nearly absolute exactness.





were at best but guesses, as they and doubtless all others at that period knew, with no ground or pretension whatever of certainty.

But another not unimportant source of error is found in the old method of taking the sun's declination. The zodiacal ephemeris, or diagram then in use, of which we have given a drawing in the preceding pages, was not graduated to minutes, and consequently there was an inaccuracy as to the exact point of the sun in the zodiac at the time of taking the latitude. But a still greater error arose from the tables used in connection with this instrument. These tables were not calculated annually, as is customary at the present time,<sup>8</sup> but were only renewed once in about thirty years. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, which changes the equinoctial points at the rate of about 50" each year, these tables were constantly becoming inaccurate, and when used several years after the date of their calculation, as they often were, they furnished an important source of error in obtaining the declination of the sun.

No account was taken or correction made, at the early period of which we are treating, for the Dip of the Horizon, for Refraction or for Parallax, sources of error of minor importance compared with the larger ones to which we have referred,<sup>9</sup> but nevertheless of considerable gravity in working results, and carefully corrected by all navigators and surveyors of the present day.

The method of taking the early latitudes which we have described, and the instruments employed, were in universal use. No better method or better instruments were known in any part of the world. The latitudes recorded by the explorers of that day in whatever quarter of the globe, if collated and tested, would be found subject to the same inexactness. It is undoubtedly true that in cities, where structures could be erected for the accommodation and use of larger instruments, somewhat greater exactness might be secured.<sup>10</sup> But these were exceedingly rare, and of course never practicable for the use of the roving navigator or the itinerant explorer.

The result of these investigations leads us to three important conclusions, which we may state as follows:

I. The early latitudes are generally trustworthy to within a single degree.

<sup>8</sup> These tables are now found in the *Astronomical Ephemerides*, or *Nautical Almanacs*. They are issued annually, under the authority of government, by Germany, Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain and the United States. The French began the publication under the title of the *Connaissance des Temps* in 1679, and have continued it to the present time. The British *Nautical Almanac* was begun in 1767. The American *Ephemeris* has been published regularly since 1855.

<sup>9</sup> These and some other minor sources of error were known to exist at an early period, but their relations were so complicated and subtle that a correct knowledge of their quantitative value in astronomical calculations has only been approximately determined at a comparatively modern date.

<sup>10</sup> Edward Wright, in 1594, took the latitude of London by observations of the "Pole Star," with a brass quadrant of six feet radius. It was found to be  $51^{\circ} 32'$ , which is very nearly correct. As no allowance was at that time made for refraction, the accuracy of the result must have been in part accidental.



II. The *minutes* or fractions of degrees, as set down by writers anterior to the middle of the eighteenth century, are never to be relied upon, and are never correct except by accident.

III. The annotations of the learned commentators upon the latitudes recorded in the journals of our early navigators and explorers, in all cases in which they attempt to identify places, within the limit of one degree, by the latitude alone, cannot properly be cited as authority.

It is to be remarked that some of the more recent writers, by collating with government surveys, have become aware of the discrepancy, at least in the cases which they have examined, but none of those, whose works have come under our own observation, seem to have been clearly aware of the extent of the errors or of their true causes.

If the latitudes of the early navigators had been determined with as much accuracy as is attained by the observations of the present day, some interesting historical questions might be definitely settled, and some not very decisive controversies might have been avoided. In such an event the Pye Bay of De Laet would probably not have been made identical with waters about Marblehead.<sup>11</sup> If the latitude of the little French colony on Mount Desert, swept off by Sir Samuel Argal in 1613, were surely at  $44^{\circ} 20'$ , controversy would be cut short as to its exact location.<sup>12</sup> If Weymouth's *watering place* were clearly fixed in latitude  $43^{\circ} 20'$ , several literary skirmishes would not have occurred,<sup>13</sup> and if Whitson Bay were really in latitude  $41^{\circ} 25'$ , we should no longer doubt whether Martin Pring passed the summer of 1603 in Plymouth Harbor in Cape Cod Bay, or in the little haven of Edgartown on the eastern borders of the island of Martha's Vineyard.<sup>14</sup> But more than this, if the triumphs of science had been earlier, if the old latitudes had been taken with exactness, we should have been able to trace the course, on sea and on shore, of the intrepid and immortal explorers, who first penetrated our northern waters, Davis, Frobisher, Barents, Hudson, Hore, Gilbert, Roberval, Cartier, and the rest, with the enthusiastic satisfaction which certainty always imparts to historical investigations.

It would have been far more gratifying, we confess, if this investigation had led us to the conclusion, that the old latitudes were always correct. The haziness and doubt, however, which have so long brooded over the subject, have, we think, been cleared away. And it will doubtless be admitted, that the certainty that the old latitudes were always wrong is next in importance to the certainty that they were always right.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. *Collections New York Historical Society*, ii. s. vol. i. p. 292.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. *Pierre Biard, Relations des Jésuites*, Quebec ed., vol. i. p. 45.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *Collections Maine Historical Society*, vol. v. pp. 309, 344; vol. vi. pp. 293, 309, *Memorial of Popham Celebration*, p. 301.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. xxxii. p. 76. *American Biography*, by Jeremy Belknap, D.D., vol. ii. p. 128.



THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AND PROPAGATING  
THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND.

By G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.\*

THE Society for promoting and propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England, was incorporated by act of Parliament "die Veneris 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1649." The act sets forth that "whereas the Commons of England assembled in Parliament have received certain intelligence, by the testimonial of divers faithfull and godly Ministers, and others in New-England, That divers the Heathen Natives of that Country, through the blessing of God upon the pious care and pains of some godly English of this Nation, who preach the Gospel to them in their own Indian Language, who not onely of Barberous are become Civil, but many of them forsaking their accustomed Charms and Sorceries, and other Satanical Delusions, do now call upon the Name of the Lord, and give great testimony of the power of God drawing them from death and darkness, into the life and light of the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ, which appeareth by their diligent attending on the Word so preached unto them, with tears lamenting their misspent lives, teaching their Children what they are instructed in themselves, being careful to place their said Children in godly English Families, and to put them to English Schooles, betaking themselves to one wife, putting away the rest, and by their constant prayers to Almighty God morning and evening in their families, expressed (in all appearance) with much Devotion and Zeal of heart: All which considered, we cannot but in behalf of the Nation, represent, rejoice and give glory to God, for the beginning of so glorious a propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst those poor heathen, which cannot be prosecuted with that expedition and further success as is desired, unless fit instruments be encouraged and maintained to pursue it, Universities, Schooles, and Nurseries of literature settled for further instructing and civilizing them, Instruments and Materials fit for labor and clothing, with other necessities, as encouragements for the best deserving among them, be provided, and many other things necessary for so great a work: the furnishing of all which will be a burthen too heavy for the English there (who although willing yet unable) having in a great measure exhausted their Estates in laying the Foundations of many hopeful Towns and Colonies in a desolate Wilderness: and therefore conceive ourselves of this Nation bound to be helpful in the promoting and advancing of a work so much tending to the honor of Almighty God. Be it therefore Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority

\* See page 62 of the present volume of the REGISTER.



thereof, That for the furthering so good a work, and for the purposes aforesaid, from henceforth there shall be a Corporation in England consisting of sixteen persons (viz) a President, Treasurer, and fourteen Assistants: And that William Steel Esq: Harbert Pelham Esq: James Sherley, Abraham Babington, Robert Houghton, Richard Hutchinson, George Dun, Robert Tomson, William Mullins, John Hodgson, Edward Parks, Edward Clud, and Richard Lloyd, Thomas Ares, John Stone, and Edward Winslow, Citizens of London, be the first sixteen persons whereof the said Corporation shall consist," &c. &c.

The Corporation were restrained from purchasing or acquiring any lands or tenements in England or Wales, exceeding the yearly value of Two Thousand Pounds. Provision was duly made for the appointment and election of officers, the receipts and expenditures, and for carrying out in America the object for which the Society was incorporated; and the act thus concludes: "The Corporation within mentioned, desire all men to take notice, That all such whom God shall stir up to contribute to help forward this great work, may repaire to Coopers Hall in London, where the said Corporation sitt and there if they please at any time may have the sight of their bookes, how the Moneys collected and received for the use above said, are from time to time disposed and improved, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act."

At the first meeting of the sixteen members of the Corporation, William Steele was elected their President, and shortly after the following letter was addressed by "the Corporation to ye Deputys," &c.

Worthy S<sup>r</sup>

The Corporacōn for promotinge y<sup>e</sup> Gospell of Christ amongst y<sup>e</sup> Indians in New-England being informed of yo<sup>r</sup> great paines and care in furthering y<sup>e</sup> Contributions and Subscriptions of the well affected to this worke in yo<sup>r</sup> Ward, And having present occasion of disbursem<sup>t</sup> for provisions to bee sent by a shipp nowe designed for New-England aforesaid doe thereof desire that such moneys as are in yo<sup>r</sup> hands may bee sent to M<sup>r</sup> Richard ffloyde dwellinge in Cheapside att the signe of the Meremayde between Milkes streete and Woode Streete being Treasurer for the said Corporation (according to yo<sup>r</sup> former directions) And y<sup>e</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> would please as soone as possible may bee to perfect y<sup>e</sup> Collecōn in yo<sup>r</sup> ward as aforesaid to the end wee may bee enabled (according to the Trust committed unto us by the Parliament to Act in some proporōn suitable to the Carrying on and promotinge so good a worke, And in soe doinge yo<sup>r</sup> will not only bringe Glory to God but oblidge us of the said Corporation whoe are

Your very loving friends the Corporacōn above menōned and signed  
in our names by

Cooper's Hall.

WILLIAM STEELE, Presd<sup>t</sup>.

The commissioners [of the United Colonies] who represented the Corporation in New England were [in 1652] Ro: Ludlow, Simon Bradstreet, Wm: Hathorne, John Cullick and John Ast-





wood, who signed [and William Bradford and John Browne who did not sign] the following letter (undated)\* "for the Right worshipful Edward Winslow Esq<sup>r</sup> These Presents, To be communicated to the Honorable Corporation, Appointed for the Advancement of the Gospell amongst the Indjans in New-England."

Much honored Gents

The Commissioners that mett at Pljmouth not having the ministers accompts present, as they ordered and expected committed the writing to yo<sup>w</sup>, as also the receipt of accompts & transferring the same to so many of us as could meete at Boston. S<sup>r</sup> wee Received yo<sup>r</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> of may 1652 as also we understand of y<sup>e</sup> letter to M<sup>r</sup> Rawson w<sup>th</sup> the bills of Lading and goods to y<sup>e</sup> some of one hundred sixty two pounds, eight shillings two pence with a Casque of Hatts: for the Iron worke prepared by M<sup>r</sup> Bell wee have no notice of it, nor understand what is become of the same. Wee rejoyce to heare that God hath brought in anything for the Caring on of the worke of God amongst these poore Indians, which are now gathering into a church as yo<sup>w</sup> will more fully understand by M<sup>r</sup> Elliott as also from ourselves or some of us by the first opportunity for M<sup>r</sup> Butcher. Wee hope the ministers will write to him according to yo<sup>r</sup> desire for Mr Willjams and his affirmations about the Indian worke we suppose he hath not binn in these parts where the most of God appeareth amongst them, and if there were no more but five or seven wrought uppon in sinceritie (with the many civilized) it were a great worke, this wee can say, the worke of God (as wee are informed and believe) goes on comfortably amongst them, which we should not Affirme were it not so, as yo<sup>w</sup> shall more particular understand wee hope by the next Mr Eliots brother mentioned in the accompts is one who accompanieth his brother in the worke and overseeth their buildings, fencings, Cattle &c he hath hitherto had but twenty pounds per annum but now demandeth thirty pounds which wee think he may now deserve the worke being much greater many coming in dayly to the Imbracing of the Gospell, what wee have Given out of the goods sent over by yo<sup>a</sup> to the ministers Schoolemasters or best deserving men wee have sent the accompts heere inclosed which are not so Expresse as wee desired wee doubt not but the ministers to whom wee leave the disposing of particulars, now understanding what wee expect will be Carefull to give heereafter. There is one other minister M<sup>r</sup> Pierson who hath taken some paynes in the worke, he lives at Branford neere New-Haven. There is twenty-eight pounds charged to account which is for an Indian whose scull and Jaw bone was broke by the fall of a peece of timber as he was sawing the meeting howse, sorely bruised and wounded lying senseless many daies for which Cure the Chirurgeon hath twenty pounds and his diett and attendance eight pounds he is, as Mr Elliott saith, no looser by this Affliction there being great hopes of his Conversion and hath dilligently followed that Employment ever since, for yo<sup>r</sup> allowance of forty eight pounds to M<sup>r</sup> Winslow wee readily Concurr in the same and for the other hundred pounds wee have made the Collonies Debtors for the same and have it ready in hand to disburse, as the worke shall neede, there

\* The commissioners of the United Colonies met at New Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1652, it being the first Thursday in that month, the day of the annual meeting. There were seven commissioners present at this session, but five only signed the letter or answer of the commissioners. This answer, printed in the text, is entered in full on the record of the session, with the date Sept. 10, 1652, attached to it.—See *Plymouth Colony Records*, x. 378-9.—  
EDITOR.



are some of the goods sent over which are not so usefull for the Indians as Mr Rawson will more fully Informe yo<sup>w</sup>. so leaving yo<sup>w</sup> and the good worke of God in your and our hands to his blessing that is able to doe above what wee Cann ask and think,—wee Remaine,

Sirs

[signed].

The first President of the Society or Corporation, William Steele, Esq., was a Judge of the English Courts, and to Richard Lloyd or floid, the temporary treasurer, Henry Ashurst succeeded to that office. In a few years after its establishment, the Society languished. After the restoration of Charles II. it was revived, through the zealous exertion of the Hon. Robert Boyle, son of the first Earl of Cork, and he procured a new charter.

King William granted a charter June 16, 1701, to a new Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in America, and the first missionaries set sail for Boston April, 1702. They travelled and preached from Massachusetts to North Carolina. The Society celebrated the third jubilee of its foundation, June 16, 1851, in London, which was attended by numerous ministers and others.

#### NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The records of the Commissioners of the United Colonies were printed in 1859 by the state of Massachusetts, as part of the Plymouth Colony Records, and were ably edited by David Pulsifer, A.M. The record of the session of 1652 has been already referred to. The records of several other sessions contain matter relating to the Society for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel in New England.

On the record of the session held September 5, 1650, at Hartford, are, 1. A letter from the corporation dated London, March 24, 1649, signed by William Steele as president; 2. The answer of the commissioners to the corporation; 3. Their letters to Mr. Winslow alone and to Messrs. Pelham and Winslow jointly.—*Plym. Col. Rec.*, ix. 162-7.

On that of Sept. 4, 1651, at New Haven, are letters from William Steele, the president, and Mr. Winslow, dated April 17, 1651, and the replies of the commissioners to both.—*Ibid.*, 192-9.

On that of Sept. 1, 1653, at Boston, a letter from Mr. Winslow, dated May 2, 1653, is referred to, and the answer, Sept. 24, 1653, is entered in full.—*Ibid.*, x. 104.

On that of Sept. 7, 1654, at Hartford, are, 1. A letter from William Steele, president, dated Feb. 18, 1653; \* 2. The commissioners' reply, dated Sept. 25, 1654; 3. Their letter to Mr. Eliot, dated Sept. 18, 1654; 4. Letter to Mr. Mayhew, same date.—*Ibid.*, x. 118-24.

On that of Sept. 6, 1655, at New Haven, are, 1. A letter from William Steele, president, dated March 21, 1654; 2. The commissioners' answer, dated Sept. 15, 1655; 3. Their letter to Mr. Rawson, same date; 4. Their letter to Mr. Eliot.—*Plym. Col. Rec.*, x. 135-41.

On that of Sept. 4, 1656, at New Plymouth, are, 1. A letter from William Steele, president, dated Sept. 15, 1655; 2. A letter from John Hooper, clerk of the corporation, requesting a list of the names of the commissioners of the United Colonies annually, and stating that the last Narrative<sup>t</sup> concerning the progress of the

\* A letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, dated Feb. 14, 1653-4, signed by William Steele, president, is printed in the Plymouth Colony Records, x. 431-3, from the original in the Massachusetts Archives.

+ "A Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England," London, 1655, was published by the corporation. It is reprinted in Mass. Hist. Coll., xxiv. 261-87.

"Tears of Repentance" 1653 (M. H. C., xxiv. 197-260) was also published by the corporation; and "Strength out of Weaknesse" (M. H. C., xxiv. 149-96) contains letters from New England addressed to it.



Indian work sent to the corporation had been printed; 3. Letter from William Steele, president, April 13, 1656; 4. The commissioners' answer, dated Sept. 15, 1656; 5. An invoice of goods desired by the commissioners; 6. An acquaintance to the corporation; 7. A list of persons in the Indian work, with their salaries.—*Ibid.*, x. 159-67.

On that of Sept. 3, 1657, at Boston, are, 1. A letter signed John Hooper, clerk, dated April 11, 1657; 2. The commissioners' answer, dated Sept. 19, 1657; 3. Order for payments from the Indian stock.—*Ibid.*, x. 184-90.

On that of Sept. 2, 1658, at Boston, are, 1. A letter signed John Hooper, clerk, dated April 3, 1658; 2. Two letters in reply from the commissioners, dated Sept. 16 and 18, 1658; 3. An account of expenditures.—*Ibid.*, x. 200-207.

On that of Sept. 1, 1659, at Hartford, are, 1. A letter signed John Hooper, clerk, dated May 7, 1659; 2. The commissioners' answer, dated Sept. 7, 1659; 3. An account of receipts and expenditures.—*Plym. Col. Rec.*, x. 215-20.

On that of Sept. 6, 1660, at New Haven, are, 1. A letter signed John Hooper, clerk, dated April 28, 1660; 2. The commissioners' answer, dated Sept. 10, 1660; 3. An account of receipts and expenditures.—*Ibid.*, x. 239-46.

On that of Sept. 1, 1661, at Plymouth, are, 1. A letter from John Hooper, the late clerk, dated May 18, 1661, informing the commissioners of the dissolution of the corporation, and expressing a hope that it would be renewed and confirmed by the king; 2. Address of the commissioners to the king to be presented with a copy of the New Testament in the Indian language; 3. Letter to Richard Hutchinson and William Ashurst, dated Sept. 12, 1661; 4. Account of receipts and expenditures; 5. A bill of exchange, Sept. 12, 1661, on Hutchinson, Ashurst, or other person empowered to dispose of money collected in England for propagating the gospel among the natives in New England; 6. A letter to Mr. Usher, dated Sept. 13, 1661.—*Ibid.*, x. 255-65.

On that of Sept. 4, 1662, at Boston, are, 1. Letter from the new corporation, dated May 15, 1662, signed by Robert Boyle, governor; 2. The answer of the commissioners, dated Sept. 10, 1662; 3. Account of receipts and expenditures; 4. A bill of exchange, Sept. 12, 1662, on Robert Boyle, governor; 5. An account of the utensils for printing belonging to the corporation, Sept. 1, 1662.—*Ibid.*, x. 272-81.

On that of Sept. 3, 1663, at Boston, are, 1. A letter signed by Robert Boyle, governor, dated April 9, 1663; 2. The commissioners' answer, Sept. 18, 1663; 3. An account of receipts and expenditures; 4. A bill of exchange on Henry Ashurst, treasurer of the corporation, Sept. 19, 1663.—*Ibid.*, x. 290-7.

On that of Sept. 1, 1664, at Hartford, are, 1. A letter signed by Robert Boyle, governor, dated March 7, 1663-4; 2. The answer of the commissioners, Sept. 16, 1664; 3. Account of receipts and expenditures.—*Ibid.*, x. 313-18.

On that of Sept. 5, 1672, at Plymouth, are, 1. A letter of the commissioners, dated Sept. 9, 1672, in reply to one from the corporation dated March 20, 1671-2; 2. Order for payments from the Indian stock.—*Ibid.*, pp. 351-6.

## SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY STREETERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO attempt, so far as the writer knows, has been made to show the relationship between the early families of the name of Streeter. The various records that have been consulted throw but little light on the subject; perhaps further investigations may substantiate the conjectural lines herein indicated.

Savage names STEPHEN STREETER, of Gloucester in 1642, afterwards of Charlestown, and supposes that SAMUEL of Concord, and STEPHEN of Watertown, were two of his sons.



Barry is authority for a STEPHEN at Muddy River in 1679, and Bond for a HENRY at Watertown in 1687.

1. STEPHEN<sup>1</sup> STREETER, the elder, was a shoemaker, a resident of Gloucester in 1642 and perhaps earlier, and later removed to Charlestown, where with wife Ursula he united with the church 21 March, 1652. His will was dated 10 June the same year, and the inventory was taken on the 24 July following. He, "in the first place," commended "unto Richard Sprague . . . daughter Hannah to bee educated and provided for as his owne childe," and his "younge childe Rebecca unto the care and education of Charles Chadduche" (Chadwick of Watertown). His house in Charlestown was given to wife Ursula "during her life," and at her "decease to go to three sonns Stevens, Samuel and John." His "movables" and "all the rest of the stock" to be divided between daughters Sarah, Rebecca when she shall be eighteen, and his "other daughter or daughters" (?). The widow Ursula married 13 Oct. 1656 or 7 in Charlestown, Samuel Hosier, who died July 29, 1665, remembering her and her children by Streeter in his will, but apparently having left no issue himself. She speedily married for her third husband William Robinson, of Dorchester, who died 6 July, 1668, naming her and her daughter Mary Streeter in his will; and not to be dismayed by her bad luck in husbands, sought a fourth, Griffin Crafts, of Roxbury, who took her 15 July, 1673, having, if the church records be correct, buried his wife Alice only in March of that year. She probably died his wife, for he died in 1690, leaving a widow Dorcas. The children of Stephen and Ursula Streeter were:

2. i. STEPHEN.
3. ii. SAMUEL.
- iii. JOHN, of whom nothing is known except that he was living in 1651, unless his existence in 1669 can be conjectured from the receipt of his brother Samuel of that date.
- iv. SARAH, living in 1652.
- v. HANNAH, b. in Charlestown 10 Nov. 1644, commended to the care of Richard Sprague. He died in 1665, leaving ample estate and numerous beneficiaries, but as he fails in his will to name her, she may have died or been married.
- vi. REBECCA, "the younge childe," commended to Charles Chadwick. He died in 1681, and his will does not name her.
- vii. MARY, perhaps born after her father's death, certainly living in 1668, to be remembered in her step-father Robinson's will.

2. STEPHEN<sup>2</sup> STREETER, certainly the son of Stephen<sup>1</sup>(1) and Ursula, presumably the eldest, probably in 1652 approaching maturity, is afterwards learned of in Watertown with wife Deborah in 1667. He was of Muddy River in 1679, and as late as 1681, when, with wife Deborah (not Rebecca, as Barry read the record), he sold land in Charlestown, formerly his father's, to Richard Russell. The phraseology of this conveyance satisfactorily establishes his identity. He removed immediately afterwards to Cambridge, and died there in 1689. Wyman states that his wife died at Cambridge, April 7, 1689, but it is more likely to have been the young child Deborah that died, for "Deborah Streeter, Sr." was admitted to full communion in the Cambridge Church 13 July, 1701, and a Deborah, perhaps the same, married at Cambridge, 10 August, 1704, Samuel Sears, of Wrentham. No will or administration papers of Stephen or Deborah are on record in Middlesex. The children of Stephen and Deborah Streeter were:





- i. STEPHEN, b. in Watertown 20 June, 1667.
- ii. SARAH, b. in Watertown 2 Oct. 1669 (not 1679, as Bond gives it).
- iii. REBECCA, b. in Cambridge 3 Sept. 1683.
- iv. DEBORAH, b. in Cambridge 25 Sept. 1685; probably d. 7 April, 1689.
- v. JOSEPH, b. in Cambridge 18 Sept. 1687.
- vi. BENJAMIN, b. in Cambridge 25 Nov. 1689; d. 23 April, 1690.\*

3. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> STREETER, son of Stephen<sup>1</sup> and Ursula (perhaps the second son), was certainly living in 1669, for on 18 June that year he acknowledged the payment of the fourth part of the value of the house and lands left by his father Stephen. Wyman states, with what authority does not appear, that this Samuel was of Concord, and Barry found there one Samuel and wife Mary, who had children:

- i. JUDAH, b. 1666.
- ii. ELEAZER, b. 1668.
- iii. JOHN, d. 1667.
- iv. JOHN, b. 1671. (See No. 7.)

Diligent search in Concord town and church records fails to confirm Barry, and it is not impossible that the family lived in Sudbury. Nothing of this Samuel appears on records of Probate or Deeds in Middlesex.

4. SAMUEL STREETER, parentage not ascertained, probably son of Stephen<sup>2</sup> (Stephen<sup>1</sup>) and Deborah of Cambridge, and perhaps born at Muddy River between 1670 and '80,—not impossibly son of Samuel (3) and Mary (of Concord?),—lived near enough to the Cambridge church to go there for the baptisms of his children, but does not appear as a land owner in Middlesex. He resided in or near C. until 1706 or after, and many years later† was with wife Mercy (who may not have been the mother of his children) in Framingham, where his will was dated 23 April, 1751, and in which he is styled yeoman. He escaped careful Barry's notice. His identity with the Cambridge man is established by his will. It names wife Mercy, sons Stephen and Samuel, and daughters Sarah Evans, Susanna Dillon and Deborah Belknap, the children of daughter Mercy Healy deceased, two children of his daughter Elizabeth Frisel deceased, Jemima Streeter the daughter of his daughter Mary(?), and his wife's daughter Elizabeth How. The will was presented for probate 18 Nov. 1751. Mary Streeter, 27 January, 1746, conveyed land in Marlboro' and Southboro' to Jonathan Brigham. The children of Samuel Streeter were:

- i. MARY, bapt. at Cambridge, 2 Feb. 1696-7 (see father's will).
- ii. SARAH, bapt. at Cambridge, 2 Feb. 1696-7; m. Evans.
- 5. iii. STEPHEN, bapt. at Cambridge, 4 Sept. 1698.
- 6. iv. SAMUEL, bapt. at Cambridge, 7 Jan. 1699-1700.
- v. MERCY, bapt. at Cambridge, 14 May, 1704; m. William Healey, of Hopkinton and Framingham, and had William, bapt. Sept. 1726; Mary: Phebe, b. 30 Jan. 1730-31; Oliver, b. 5 Nov. 1733; Lily, b. 11 Nov. 1736; Dorcas, born 18 May, 1738.
- vi. SUSANNA, bapt. at Cambridge, 28 April, 1706; m. Dillon.
- vii. DEBORAH, named in will; m. Jedidiah Belknap (son of Abraham, b. 4 November, 1709), and had Deborah, b. 31 July, 1732; Ebenezer; Mary, b. 16 Jan. 1734; Hezekiah; Jedidiah, b. 29 Aug. 1737; Eliz-

\* Others between 1670 and 1683 may have been born in Muddy River, but I have found no record of them. Wyman leads us to believe that the Benjamin, who died 23 April, 1690, was son of Henry (Strecher) of Watertown and Charlestown, apparently only because Henry's Benjamin was given to the care of "Cane of Cambridge for 13 years," in 1678.

† August 31, 1717, Samuel Streeter, of Attleboro', bought land in Sudbury of J. Willard. He may have been Samuel (3), but more likely to have been this man wandered to Attleboro' after leaving Cambridge, and then from there to Sudbury, and afterwards to his son's in Framingham, close by.



abeth, b. 8 Feb. 1739; Stephen, bapt. 4 Oct. 1747; Joseph, bapt. 21 May, 1750.

- viii. ELIZABETH, named in will, m. Ebenezer Frizell, of Framingham, and had Elizabeth, b. 26 Dec. 1736; Sarah, b. 8 June, 1740.

5. STEPHEN STREETER (4, iii.), son of Samuel (4), bapt. at Cambridge 4 Sept. 1698, early settled with his brother at Framingham, where he had wife Katherine, and with her owned the covenant there Feb. 7, 1725. He purchased 1 July, 1729, his brother's estate in F. Barry gives him children, born in Framingham:

- i. ESTHER, b. 13 Jan. 1724-5; m. 28 Feb. 1744, Josiah Haven.
- ii. STEPHEN, b. 14 Feb. 1726-7.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. 15 Jan. 1728-9.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. 9 Jan. 1729-30.
- v. JOHN, b. 14 Feb. 1731-2.
- vi. URSULA, b. 9 Nov. 1733.
- vii. ADAMS, b. 31 Dec. 1735.

6. SAMUEL STREETER (4, iv.), son of Samuel (4), bapt. at Cambridge 7 Jan. 1699-1700, early settled at Framingham, where he married 27 July, 1719, Experience Haven, and with his wife owned the covenant there 14 May, 1721. He sold, 1 July, 1729, his place in Framingham (he then of Hopkinton) to his brother Stephen. In 1747 he was dismissed to church in Sutton. Hopkinton records furnish the births of most of his children, but the list may be incomplete.

- i. JOSEPH, bapt. at Framingham, 14 May, 1721.
- ii. EXPERIENCE, b. 15 April, 1725.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. 9 July, 1730: was perhaps the same Samuel who m. Joanna Morse, and was of Sturbridge.
- iv. REBECCA, b. 24 Nov. 1732.
- v. JAMES, b. 17 Oct. 1734.
- vi. SUSANNAH, b. 4 Feb. 1736-7.
- vii. DANIEL, b. 23 March, 1739; m. at Sturbridge, 16 April, 1761, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah (King) Jones, and settled at Charlton, and had only Hannah, b. 26 Dec. 1765. He d. at Spencer, 28 March, 1814.
- viii. JONATHAN, b. 2 July, 1741: was with wife Abigail of Charlton, and had with others, Hannah, b. 25 Nov. 1761; Hannah, again, b. 15 March, 1765.
- ix. MERCY, b. as Barry tells, in 1743.

7. JOHN STREETER, perhaps, as supposed by Paige, a son of Stephen (2), but not impossibly son of Samuel (3), was of Cambridge, where he took for wife, 9 April, 1700, Mary Whetcomb, and owned the covenant there 29 Dec. 1700. After the baptisms of three children in the Cambridge church he disappears from the records, and nothing further is heard of him unless the John of Rehoboth was the same man. If, as supposed, Stephen the father went to Attleboro' from Cambridge, this son may have gone with him, and from there got into Rehoboth, the next town, but this is all conjecture. The children of John and Mary Streeter were:

- i. HANNAH, b. 26, bapt. 29 Dec. 1700.
- ii. MARY, b. 29 March, bapt. 12 April, 1702.
- iii. JOHN, b. 6, bapt. 16 April, 1704.

and perhaps

- iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. at Rehoboth, 19 May, 1706.
- v. JAMES, bapt. at Rehoboth, 4 May, 1707.



## LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

Continued from page 77.

Jacob Hills, of Enfield, son of John and Deliverance Hills above, was married April 7, 1763, to Love Pease, daughter of Cummins and Elizabeth Pease, of Enfield. She died March 10, 1830. Their children—Jacob, born Dec. 23, 1763. Sarah, born Oct. 14, 1765. Love, born Dec. 17, 1767. Stephen, born May 29, 1770. Elizabeth, born May 26, 1772. Hannah, born Nov. 27, 1774. Jedadia, born Jan. 11, 1777. Solomon, born March 7, 1799. William. Deliverance.

Moses Hills, son of John and Deliverance Hills above, was married Dec. 26, 1772, to Mary White, of East Windsor. Their children—Mary, born Aug. 12, 1773, married to Oliver Hills Jan. 14, 1790. Moses, born March 9, 1775. Theadocia, born Sept. 1, 1776, married to Daniel Green August 15, 1793. Aaron, born July 23, 1778. Miriam, born March 18, 1780. David, born July 14, 1782. Esther and Solomon, born Oct. 1, 1784. Solomon died Feb. 20, 1785. Calvin, born Feb. 8, 1788. Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1790, died Nov. 5, 1792. Ichabod, born May 7, 1792. Solomon, born July 11, 1796. Moses Hills the father with his family removed from Longmeadow [*Page 153*] Sept. 27, 1804, to the state of New York, and he died at the town of Somers Nov. 20, 1804. She died March 10, 1838, age 89.

Jacob Hills, of Longmeadow, son of Jacob and Love Hills, was married to Naomy Bishop, daughter of Samuel and Mary Bishop, of Wilbraham. Their children—Jacob, born July 14, 1790. Naomy, born Sept. 3, 1792. Samuel Bishop, born April 4, 1795, died June 4, 1828. Mary, born July 24, 1797. Roxelane, born Nov. 27, 1800. Solomon, born April 27, 1803. Luther, born Nov. 22, 1805. Naomy the daughter was married July 24, 1808, to Jonathan Marsh Cooley, of Somers, son of Luke Cooley.

Oliver Hills, the son of Joseph and Eunice Hills, and grandson of John and Deliverance, was married Jan. 14, 1790, to Mary Hills, daughter of Moses and Mary Hills. Their children—Polly, born June 3, 1792, died Jan. 16, 1814. Sally, born Aug. 27, 1794. Patience, born April 7, 1797. Lucina, born April 5, 1799. N. B. The first was born in Enfield, the second and third in Blanford, Mass., the fourth in Dorset, Vermont. Oliver Hills and his wife parting, she brought her children to Longmeadow.

[*Page 154.*] Ephraim Hun, of Longmeadow, son of ———, was married Nov. 25, 1788, to Mitty Lathrop, daughter of Thatcher and Mehitable Lathrop. She was born Dec. 20, 1765. Their children—David Lathrop, b. Nov. 5, 1789. Ephraim, b. July 31, 1791. Submit, born Jan. 19, 1794. Roxe, born June 8, 1796. Cyndona, born Feb. 10, 1799. Cyndona, born Sept. 21, 1801. Sophrona, born April 2, 1804. Erastus, born Nov. 11, 1806.

[*Page 155.*] John Keep, of Longmeadow, one of the ancient inhabitants of the town of Springfield, in the part thereof called Longmeadow, and was the ancestor of all the Keeps in this part of the country. The record and traditional accounts of him and his family are as follows. John Keep was married Dec. 31, 1663, to Sarah Leonard. She is supposed to have been



the daughter of John Leonard and born Dec. 13, 1645. Their children—Sarah, born Dec. 5, 1666. Elizabeth, born Nov. 15, 1668, died Sept. 1675. Samuel, born August 22, 1670, died August 23, 1755. Hannah, born June 8, 1673. Jabez, born December 11, 1675. John Keep the father, his wife and their child Jabez, were slain by the Indians March 26, 1676, as they with other neighbors and a guard of men were passing from Longmeadow to Springfield town to meeting on the Lord's day. They were fired upon a little northward of Pacousick Brook. The man was mortally wounded, but it is said he kept his horse until he arrived at the town of Springfield. The woman, his wife, it is said, sprang from the horse upon the firing of the Indians, and was carried away by them to Hadleigh and killed. From tradition the guards are faulted as cowardly by the following sentence. Seven Indians, and one without a gun, caused Capt. Nixon and forty men to run. Sarah, the eldest daughter, was married Jan. 17, 1683, to Benjamin Parsons, supposed to be the son of Dea. Benjamin Parsons, of Springfield. They settled and had a family in Enfield. Hannah, the youngest daughter, was married Oct. 16, 1690, to Ebenezer Miller, son of Thomas and Sarah Miller. They had a family in Springfield. The family of Samuel the son followeth this.

2d Generation. Ensign Samuel Keep, of Longmeadow, son of John and Sarah Keep above, was married Feb. 27, 1695, to Sarah Colton, daughter of Capt. Thomas Colton and Sarah his wife. Their children were—a nameless infant born Feb. 17, 1697. John, born June 22, 1698, died July 28, 1757. Samuel, born Nov. 12, 1700, died Nov. 9, 1761. Sarah, born Aug. 23, 1703, died Nov. 4, 1767. Jabez, born March 10, 1706. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1709, died July 29, 1720. Jemima, born July 17, 1711. Josiah, born Nov. 30, 1713. Abiah, born Dec. 17, 1715. Stephen, born Oct. 26, 1717, died Jan. 15, 1790. Eunice, born March 11, 1720, died Dec. 23, 1739. Matthew, born Oct. 3, 1722, died June 29, 1758. The families of the sons, see pages 156 and 157. Sarah the daughter was married Jan. 4, 1728, to Dea. Daniel Chandler, of Enfield. Abiah was married June 9, 1737, to Jonathan Wright, of Windsor. Jemima was married Sept. 13, 1731 [*Page 156*], to Isaac Griswold, of Killingworth. Jabez was married to Sarah Leonard, and settled at a place called Westford. He is said to have had sixteen children. Sarah the mother died June 20, 1754. Ensign Samuel Keep the father died Aug. 23, 1755.

John Keep, of Monson, son of Ensign Samuel Keep and Sarah his wife, was married to Abigail Mun, of Colchester. Their children—John, born ——. Elizabeth, born ——. Jabez, born ——. Elizabeth, born ——. Abigail, born ——. Sarah, born Sept. 27, 1733, died Dec. 3, 1814. Eunice, born ——. Simeon, born ——. Mary, born ——. Caleb, born ——. Seth, born ——. John Keep the father died July 28, 1757, and was buried in the burying yard at Brimfield. Abigail his widow died Oct. 5, 1787, and was buried by her husband. Her age, 87. Sarah married Stephen Collins. Stephen Collins died Feb. 11, 1819.

Samuel Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Ensign Samuel Keep, was married Jan. 15, 1736, to Mary Colton, daughter of John and Joanna Colton. Their children—Mary, born Nov. 6, 1736, died July 22, 1816. Mary the mother died Feb. 15, 1737. Samuel Keep the father was married again March 8, 1738, to Sarah Bemen, daughter of William and Hannah Bemen, of Enfield. She was born March 6, 1818. Their children—Samuel, born May 26, 1739, died Oct. 20, 1823. Sarah, born Feb. 1741, died Oct. 23, 1746. Eunice, born Sept. 17, 1743, died Oct. 4, 1807. John, born March





10, 1749. died Sept. 3, 1784. Sarah, born March 17, 1753, died Nov. 3, 1838. Mary the daughter was married June 13, 1765, to Col. Jonathan Hale, and died July 22, 1816. Eunice was married Dec. 22, 1768, to Festus Colton. Sarah was married April 25, 1776, to Medad Stebbins; after his death, to Lieut. Noah Stebbins, of Wilbraham, Oct. 13, 1808. The family of Samuel the son, see page 158. John had a public education, graduated at New Haven College, A.D. 1769, was settled in the ministry at Sheffield June 10, 1772. He was married to Hannah Rebecca Robins, daughter of Rev. Mr. Robins, of Branford, and died without issue. Samuel Keep the father died Nov. 9, 1761. Sarah the mother was married to John Hale, son of Thomas and Experience Hale, Dec. 2, 1762 (page 138), and died May 11, 1810.

[To be continued.]

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## CHAPTERS IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.

[Continued from page 28.]

### *No. II.*

THE daily life of the founders of Massachusetts would be to us now full of interest, but unfortunately little is known in regard to it. The early settlers were a pious folk, and believed in the literal interpretation of the Scriptures. They worked hard during six days of the week, and kept Sunday with rigid exactness. The clearing of forests and the breaking up of land left little leisure for the use of pen and paper; and letter-writing, as we understand it, was not generally practised. They lived at a time when printing was not common and post-offices were unknown. Their lives were one ceaseless struggle for existence; and there was no time or opportunity to cultivate those graces now considered so essential. Religion was with them a living, ever-present power; and in that channel went out all those energies which with us find outlet in many different directions. These considerations should modify the opinions commonly held in regard to the Puritan fathers.

The sources of information relating to the early history of Groton are few and scanty. It is only here and there in contemporaneous papers, that we find any allusions to the plantation; and from them we obtain but glimpses of the new settlement. The earliest document connected with the town after its incorporation is a petition now among the Shattuck Manuscripts, in the possession of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, which contains some interesting facts not elsewhere given. All the signatures to it are in the same hand-writing as the body of the document; but those of the committee signing the report on the back of the petition are autographs. The report itself is in the hand-writing of Joseph Hills. The document is as follows:



Bost: 16: 3 m<sup>o</sup>: 1656

To the Right Wo<sup>ll</sup> the Gou.<sup>r</sup>no<sup>r</sup> the wo<sup>ll</sup> Deput Go.<sup>r</sup>no<sup>r</sup> and Magistrates with the Worthy Deputies of this Hono<sup>rd</sup> Court

The humble Peticon of Certein the intended Inhabitants of Groten,  
Humbly Sheweth

That yo<sup>r</sup> Peticon<sup>rs</sup> haueing obtained theire Request of a Plantacon from this honored Court, they haue made Entranc therevppon, and do Resolue by the Gracious Assistants of the Lord to proceed in the same (though the greatest Number of Peticon<sup>rs</sup> for the Grant haue declyned the work) yet because of the Remoteness of the place, & Considering how heavy and slowe it is like to be Carried an end and with what Charge and difficulties it willbe Attended yo<sup>r</sup> Peticon<sup>rs</sup> humble Requests are

1 That they be not nominated or included in the Country taxes vntill the full end of three years from these p<sup>ts</sup>: (in which time they Account theire expenc will be great to the building a house, procureing and maintaining of a minester &c. with all other nessessary Town Charges: they being but few at present left to Carry on the whole worke) and at the end of the term, shall be redy by gods help to yeald thei<sup>r</sup> Rates according to thei<sup>r</sup> Number & abillitie & what shall be imposed, vppon them

2 That they may haue libertie to make Choyce of an other then M<sup>r</sup> Danford for the Laying out their town bounds because of his desire to be excused by reason of his vrgent ocations otherwise, and that they be not strictly tyed to a square forme in theire Line Laying out

So shall yo<sup>r</sup> Peticon<sup>rs</sup> be incoridged in this great work, and shall as duty bindes pray for yo<sup>r</sup> happiness and thankfully Rest

yo<sup>r</sup> humble Servants

DEAN WINTHROP  
DOLOR DAVIS  
WILL. MARTIN  
JN<sup>o</sup>. TINKER  
RICHARD SMITH  
ROBERT BLOOD  
JN<sup>o</sup>. LAKIN  
AMOSE RICHENSON

In Ans. to this Petiçõn wee Conceiue it needfull that the Town of Groton be freed from Rates for three years from the time of their Grant as is desired.

2<sup>d</sup> That they may Imploy any other known Artist in the room of M<sup>r</sup> Danfort as need shall be.

3<sup>d</sup> That the forme of the Town may A little varie from A due Square According to the discreçõn of the Comitte.

21. 3<sup>d</sup> m<sup>o</sup>. (56)

DANIEL GOOKIN  
JOSEPH HILLS  
JOHN WISWALL

The Deputyes approue of the returne of the Comitte in answer to this petitiõ & desire the Consent of o<sup>r</sup> hone<sup>rd</sup> magists. hereto

WILLIAM TORREY Clerke

Consented to by the magists

EDWARD RAWSON Secret

[Endorsed for filing:] Groten's Peticon | Entrd & x<sup>s</sup> secured p<sup>d</sup> 8 | 1656



Sept. 16, 1882

In the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Justices of the Peace  
and Magistrates, with the Ordinary & Court of  
Commons

The humble Petition of Certain the intended  
inhabitants of Groton,

Sheweth

That the Petitioners, having obtained their request of  
a plantation from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court, have made  
made entrance thereon and do desire by the  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court, if the Lord be so good in the same  
things to be granted of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court, for the Grant  
have bestowed the work, notwithstanding the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court  
of the place, considering how heavy and grievous it is  
to be so burdened and with great charge & difficulty  
to be so burdened, the Petitioners humble servants are

i That they be not nominated or included in the County  
taxes until the full end of three years from the date  
(in which time they do want their expenses to be great  
to the building a house for the maintenance of a  
minister or wife, and for necessary & other duties, then)  
being but few at present left to carry on the work  
and at the end of the term, shall be ready by Gods help to make  
the rates according to the Number & abilities of each shall be  
made according to the

2 That they may have liberty to make choice of an elder to sit  
in the Court and to lay out their town bonds & of  
this request they desire that they be not strictly bound  
to a square form in their land laying out

So that the Petitioners be intitled in the great work and  
shall as duty binds pay for so large and justly  
lost

Y<sup>rs</sup> humble servants

Dean Smithway

Dolor Davis

Will, Marton

John Smith

Richard Smith

Robert Smith

John Smith

Thomas Smith



An Anf. to this petition was conceived if needfull that the  
 1. The town of Groton be freed from Rates for three years from  
 the time of their grant as is desired.  
 2. That they may purchase any other known Arkish in the same  
 3. at Mr. Bankses house shall be.  
 3. That the forme of the town may be little more from St. Joes  
 Square According to the discretion of the Comittie.  
 21. 3<sup>rd</sup> mo. (56)  
 The Deputy appears of the return Daniel Cookin  
 of Groton in answer to  
 the petition of Joseph and Comfort  
 of Groton me of Groton Joseph Hills  
 Confuted to the magistry. William Cowy, John Sigwalt  
 Edward Lee, Esq. Substant

A FAC-SIMILE OF THE ANSWER, SOMEWHAT REDUCED.

Grotons Petition  
 Entred & Registered  
 1656

A FAC-SIMILE OF THE ENDORSEMENT, FULL SIZE.

The next document, in point of time, connected with the history of Groton, is a petition to the General Court from John Tinker, one of the original selectmen of the town. It is dated October, 1659, and preserved among the Massachusetts Archives (CXII. 120) at the State House. In this petition Tinker makes some indirect charges against his townsmen, of which the real nature can now be learned only by inference. It would appear that they had taken land in an unauthorized manner, and their proceedings in other respects had obstructed the planting of the town; and that he felt aggrieved in consequence of such action. Evidently the new plantation did not prosper during the first few years of its settlement. The petition reads thus:

Boston To the Hon<sup>rd</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Court Assembled at Boston  
 3 m<sup>o</sup> The humble Petition of Jn<sup>o</sup> Tinker  
 1659 Humbly Sheweth that

With vnfaigned Respect to the good and welfare of Church and Commonwealth yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioner hath indeauored to answer the expectation and desires of this hono<sup>rd</sup> Court and the whole Countrey In erecting setling and Caring an End the Affaires of Groton. Granted and intended by this hono<sup>rd</sup> Court for a plantation, which notwithstanding (all in vaine) it Continueth vnpeopled and soe Like to remaine vnless by this hono<sup>rd</sup> Court some wise and Juditious Comittie be impowered to order and dispose of all





things there about, after which no doubt it will goe on and prosper, which is the humble desire and Request of yo<sup>r</sup>. Petitioner that soe it may be, and that yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioner be admitted and appoynted faithfully to declare vnto and informe the said Co<sup>m</sup>itte. 1 what hath allredy bin done, 2 what are the Grounds and Reasons wherefore it Remaineth at the stay it doeth. being so much desired by so many and such Considerable persons as it is, and 3 what hee Conceieth needfull to the further Confirming what is done according to Right to every person & Cause, and the settleing such due order as may incoridge the Caring on of all things to a prosperous effect, vnto which yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioner shall redly adress himselfe, as willing to submitt to the good pleasure of this hon<sup>d</sup> Court & such Authorized by them for such due satisfacon for all his Care time cost & paines in and about the said plantation as shall be thought meete and humbly begging the good fauor of god to Rest vppon you shall ever Remaine to the hono<sup>d</sup> Court and Country

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>JN<sup>o</sup>. TINKER

The co<sup>m</sup>itte having prsed this peticon, do Judge y<sup>t</sup> it wilbe very convenient that a Co<sup>m</sup>itte of 3: or more meet persons be nominated & impowred to Examine the pticulars therein menc<sup>d</sup>oned. and make returne of w<sup>t</sup> they find to the Court of Elecc<sup>n</sup>.

THOMAS DANFORTH  
ANTHONY STODDARD  
ROGER CLAP

21. (8) 59. The Deput<sup>t</sup> approue of the ret. of y<sup>e</sup>. Co<sup>m</sup>itte in answr: hereto & haue Nominated M<sup>r</sup> Danforth M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Child Cap<sup>t</sup>. Edw: Johnson to be their Committee desiring o<sup>r</sup> Hono<sup>d</sup> magists [consent] hereto

WILLIAM TORREY Cleric.

Consented to by y<sup>e</sup> magists

EDW RAWSON Secret

It would appear from the writing on it that Tinker's petition was referred by the General Court to a special committee, who recommended that the whole matter be considered by another committee with larger powers, who should report to the Court of Election. In accordance with this recommendation, Mr. Thomas Danforth, Captain Edward Johnson and Ephraim Child were appointed such a committee. I have given their names in the order in which they are mentioned in the General Court Records (IV. 324), and not as they appear in the approval of the committee's return on the petition. The original report, made eighteen months afterward and signed with their autograph signatures, is now among the Shattuck Manuscripts in the possession of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. It is dated May 23, 1661 ("23 (3) 1661"), and bears the official action of the House of Deputies and of the Magistrates. Edward Rawson, the colonial secretary, made his entry on the paper, May 29, 1661. In copying the document I have followed the General Court Records, as this version of the petition contains fewer abbreviations and contractions. The record-book has been paged differently at three separate times; the paging marked in red ink has been taken in this copy. The "Committees Returne ab<sup>t</sup> Groaten & Courts ord<sup>r</sup>" are as follows:



Wee whose names are subscribed being Appointed & impowred by the Generall Court in octobe<sup>r</sup> 1659 for the examination of the proceedings about Groten plantation & the Intanglements that haue obstructed the planting thereof hitherto=hauing taken paynes to travajl vnto the sajd place & examine the Records of forme<sup>r</sup> proceedings in that place as also the Capacity of the s<sup>d</sup> place for the enterntaining of a meet number of persons that may Carry on the affairs of a Towne, doe App<sup>r</sup>hend (according to w<sup>t</sup> Information we haue had) that the place will Affoord a comfortable accomodation for sixty familjes at least that may subsist in a way of husbandry= And for such families as be there already planted w<sup>ch</sup> are not aboue four or five acres\* wee doe not finde theire Interest in such lands as they claime is legall & Just nor yet consistant w<sup>th</sup> the Courts ends in their graunt of the sajd plantation.

And for the further encouragement of such as haue now a desire &c doe present themselves as willing to plant themselves in that place,

Wee craue leaue humbly to leaue our poore app<sup>r</sup>hensions w<sup>th</sup> this Honoured Court as followeth

1 That the old planters & their Assignes whose names are John Tincker Rich: Smith. W<sup>m</sup> Martin. Ri: blood Rob<sup>t</sup> Blood & Ju<sup>o</sup> Lakin that they reteine & keep as theire propriety, (of such lands as they now claime an Interest in) each of them only twenty acres of meadow twenty acres for the house lott ten acres Intervale land & tenn acres of other vplands & that the same be sett out by a comittee so as may not vnequally prejudice such as are or may be their Neighbo<sup>rs</sup>

2 That the neere lands & meadows, be so diuided as may accomodate at least sixty familjes & for that end That the first diuision of lauds be made in manner following viz<sup>t</sup> such as haue one hundred & fifty pounds estate be allowed equall w<sup>th</sup> the old planters aboue & that none exceed & that none haue lesse then tenn acres for theire house lott & five acres of meadow two & a halfe acres of Intervale & two & a half of other lands for planting lotts in their first diuision & that none be admitted to haue graunts of lotts there but on Condition<sup>s</sup> following viz<sup>t</sup>

1 That they Goe vp. w<sup>th</sup> theire familjes w<sup>th</sup>in 2 yeares after theire graunts, on penalty of forfeiting theire grannts againe to the Towne & so many tenn shillings as they had acres Graunted them for theire houselots & that the like Injunction be putt vpon those aboue named as old planters.

2 That all towne charges both Civil & Ecclesiasticall be leyed according to each mans Graunt in this first diuision of lands for seuen yeares next Ensuing Excepting only such whose stocks of catle shall exceed one hundred & fifty pounds estate.

3 That the power of Admission of Inhabitants & Regulating the affaires of the sajd place be referred to a comittee of meete persons Impowred by this Court thereto, Vntill the plantation be in some good measure (at least) filled w<sup>th</sup> Inhabitants & be enabled regularly & peaceably to Carry on y<sup>e</sup> same themselves

4 That this Honoured Court be pleased to graunt them Imunitjes [from] all Comon & Ordinary Country charges not exceeding a single rate or a Rate & a half p<sup>r</sup> Annū for three yeares nex<sup>t</sup> ensuing.

\* The word "acres" occurs at the end of a line in the manuscript records, and appears to be an interpolation. The sense does not require it, and the original copy in the library of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society does not contain it, though the printed edition of the General Court Records gives it.



5 That in Graunting of lotts children haue theire due Consideration w<sup>th</sup> estates theire paren<sup>ts</sup> giving securitje to defray y<sup>r</sup> charges of the place as is before p<sup>r</sup>misid.

THO DANFORTH  
EDWARD JOHNSON  
EPHR. CHILD

The Court Approoves of & doe Confirme the returne of the Committee & doe hereby further orde<sup>r</sup> & Impower the aforesajd Committee for the ends aboue mentioned vntill meete men shall be found amongst such as shall Inhabit there & be approved of by a County Court  
(General Court Records, iv. 371.)

The next document, in point of time, found among the Archives (I. 21) at the State House and relating to Groton, is the following request for a brandmark, which was wanted probably for marking cattle.

The Humble Request of Joseph Parker to the Honoured Governo<sup>r</sup> the Honourd magistrates & deputies, Humbly Requests in behalfe of the towne of Grawton that the letter GR may bee recorded as the brand mark belonging to the towne I being Chosen Councstible this year make bolde to present this, to the Honoured Court it being but my duty, in the townes behalfe thus Hopeing the Honored Court will grant my request I rest yo<sup>r</sup> Humble Servant  
JOSEPH PARKER

Boston : 31<sup>th</sup>: may: 1666

In answer to this motion the Deputies approue of the letters GR to be y<sup>e</sup> brand marke of groaten  
WILLIAM TORREY Cleric

O<sup>r</sup> Honor<sup>d</sup> magists consentinge hereto

Consented by the magists

EDWARD RAWSON Secret<sup>r</sup>

During this period the town was paying some attention to the question of marks for trees as well as for cattle. At a general meeting held on March 5, 1665-66, it was voted that there should be trees "marked for shade for cattell in all common hy wayes:" and furthermore that "the marke should be a great T." From various expressions found in the early town records, it would seem that the country in the neighborhood was not densely wooded when the settlement was first made. At a meeting of the selectmen held in the winter of 1669, an order was passed for the preservation of trees, but the writing is so torn that it is impossible to copy it. At another meeting held on January 13, 1673-74, it was voted that all trees of more than six inches in diameter at the butt, excepting walnut and pine, growing by the way-side, should be reserved for public works, and that the penalty for cutting them down, without authority, should be ten shillings a tree.

At a general town meeting on December 21, 1674, leave was granted to William Longley, Jr., to cut down three or four trees standing in the road near his farm and shading his corn, upon condition that he give to the town the same number of trees for mending the highways.



## CONSTABLES.\*

By HERBERT B. ADAMS.

IN the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society there is a small black letter volume, bearing the imprint of London, 1614, and entitled "The Duties of Constables, Borsholders, Tythingmen, and such other lowe and lay Ministers of the Peace—by William Lambard of Lincolnes Inne, Gent." By the same author and in the same library there is another work imprinted in London, 1596, and entitled "A Perambulation of Kent: Containing the Description, Hystories, and Customes of that Shyre," written originally in the year 1570 and first published in 1576. The latter work bears upon the reverse of the fly-leaf the name of Adam Winthrop, and upon the reverse of the title-page a Latin ode by Winthrop in praise of Lambard.† Scattered through the work are many annotations and curious scraps of writing in Winthrop's hand. This very book was brought to America by the first governor of Massachusetts, who was well read in the laws of England, like his father and like his scholarly descendant, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who presented the above volume to the Historical Society, of which for many years he has been the honored president.‡ Through John Winthrop it is

\* This paper was read before the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Feb. 1, 1892.

† Adam Winthrop speaks of Lambard as a "student of the common Lawes—barrister—wise, learned and religious, as appereth by this booke." A few years ago, from a kind of inherited family interest in Lambard, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, when visiting Seven Oaks, County Kent, noted the existence of a monument to "the old perambulator of Kent, and 'the father of County Historians.'" (See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1875-6, 197.) Lambard died at Greenwich near the seat of that ancient fendal manor, so famous in English colonial charters, which describe how lands are to be held of his Majesty, "as of his manor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in free and Common Soccage and not in Capite nor by Knights service." (See Plymouth Laws, 75. Compare with Records of Massachusetts, i. 4.) In the *Nouvelle Biographie Generale* there is an account of Lambard, based upon Nichol's *Life of Lambard* and Bridgman's *Legal Bibliography*. From this account it appears that our author was born in London in 1533, and died Aug. 19, 1601. He was a justice of the peace in the county of Kent, 1579, and, by reason of his special knowledge of legal antiquities, finally became Master of the Rolls, or keeper of the archives of England, through the favor of Queen Elizabeth. He compiled various learned works, some of which we have found in Baltimore: a collection of Saxon laws entitled *Archæionomia, sive de præcis Anglorum legibus libri* (Peabody Lib.); *Eirenarcha, or Duties of Justices of the Peace* (Mass. Hist. Soc.); *Pandecta Rotinorum; Archeion* (for High Courts of Justice in England, to be found in the Mil. Episcopal Lib.); *Perambulation of Kent*. The latter work is the corner stone of the local history of England. Lambard was collecting materials for the upbuilding of this work when he heard that Camden was engaged upon the same great task. Lambard discontinued his own researches, but they were afterward (1730) published as a *Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum*, which is a truly monumental treatise, although incomplete. Lambard deserves great reverence, for he was the founder of the modern science of local history which has grown to such grand proportions in English Town and County Histories, and in Winsor's *Memorial History of Boston*. Local history is the best foundation for national history. Mr. Edward A. Freeman, in an address to the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (Proceedings, 1889, vol. xxvi.), said "the proper way of studying local history" was "as a contribution to general history."

‡ The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the first volume of the *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, 41-3, describes this valuable work with particular reference to the manuscript notes by his ancestor. A copy of this book was brought over to this country by one of the





not improbable that the influence of William Lambard crept into the early local legislation of Massachusetts. At all events, this latter treatise which describes the freest of English Counties or the customs of Kent, whence the freehold land tenure of almost every English colony in America was derived, and the former essay on Constables, which describes the parish institutions of the mother country at the time the Puritans came over, are both historical monuments deserving not only watchful guardianship, but scientific attention.

The writings of William Lambard represent the most advanced state of English knowledge in the sixteenth century concerning the origin of municipal institutions. The work contains many errors and numerous incorrect etymologies, but these are faults of the time rather than of the man. Practically Lambard was the transmitter if not one of the fathers of English Institutional History. After him, in the reign of James I., came Lords Bacon and Coke and the now forgotten Dr. Cowell, commenting on the laws and Institutes of England, as handed down by Granville, Bracton, Britton, Fleta, Fortescue, Littleton and others. In the reign of Charles II. appeared Sir Matthew Hale, with the first regular History of the Common Law. For a century after Hale there was no really monumental treatise on English institutions, with the exception perhaps of Spelman's works and Dr. Wood's Institutes, until the year of the American Stamp Act (1765) when Blackstone's Commentaries were first published. Like all his predecessors, Blackstone was practically and necessarily a compiler. Whatever he had to say regarding the municipal institutions of England, concerning Constables, Tithingmen and Justices of the Peace, he extracted from older writers like Dr. Burns and William Lambard. Thus our monumental author of the sixteenth century has been built into the very foundations of English Institutional History. Since Blackstone there has been reared upon the basis of his work and that of his predecessors, a History of English Law by Reeves, the publication of whose treatise began the year American independence was acknowledged by Great Britain (1783). During the present century, the Institutional History of England has been greatly advanced by the writings of Palgrave, Kemble, Thorpe, Sir Henry Maine, Stubbs and Freeman, all of whom owe much of their inspiration to the historical science of Germany. From impulses proceeding from German scholars and from the new school of English historians, have sprung the recent American studies in historical jurisprudence, the essays in Anglo-Saxon Law by Henry Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge, Ernest Young and J. Laurence Laughlin, the *Placita Anglo-Normannica*, by Melville M. Bigelow, and the recent lectures by O. W. Holmes, Jr., on The Common Law.

early settlers of Patuxet (Plymouth), who appears to have removed to Rhode Island. This copy, through the courtesy of Mr. Winsor, was borrowed by the writer of this paper from the Library of Harvard College, and led to the discovery in Baltimore by Mr. Albert S. Cook of a third copy of the self-same edition (1593), which through the generosity of Mr. Cook is now in our possession.



Along this line of march, over old roads into new fields, American Institutional History will one day advance. It is the purpose of a little company of graduate students at the Johns Hopkins University to reconnoitre the ground.\* They are now studying upon coöperative and, to some extent, upon representative principles, the local institutions of their respective states or sections of country. A few students represent Maryland; others Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. One man has entered the field of Ohio; others, that of Michigan and the Northwest, where English institutions were planted upon French soil. A student from Canada will investigate the Anglo-French institutions of his Province. The writer of this monograph is studying the origin of the town institutions of New England, and presents the following research upon Constables as a contribution to the main subject.

The importance of the Petty Constable as a connecting link between New England Towns and Old English Parishes has never yet been recognized. To trace the origin and development of the constabulary office and to show its exact process of transition from the old country to the new is the object of this paper. Besides Lambard and the old time authorities, we have utilized the resources of modern historical science, the Statutes of the Realm and of the English Colonies, together with certain hitherto unpublished manuscripts brought over to New England by Jonas Humphrey, who settled in the parish-town of Dorchester, Massachusetts. According to the traditions of his family, he was a constable in Wendover, County Bucks, in England. An official warrant and a list of constabulary duties, preserved by this faithful officer, are the best possible sources of information as to the character of the constable's office at the time of the Puritan migration.

We are indebted for copies of the above-mentioned documents to the eminent antiquary of Dorchester, who lately prepared for publication the *Suffolk Deeds* (Boston, 1880), Mr. William B. Trask, a descendant of Capt. William Trask, one of the old planters of Salem. While utilizing in the body of this monograph many facts derived from the Humphrey manuscripts, we shall append the same in full, as they are likely to prove an interesting contribution to the history of our local institutions. Mr. Trask's letter, giving a brief account of Jonas Humphrey and of the manuscripts themselves, will constitute the best preface to their separate perusal. These documents will clearly show that the duties of constable were not only more honorable, but also far better understood in Humphrey's day than in the time of Blackstone.

The latter, in his very inadequate account of constables, says:

\* Richard Frothingham, in his work on the Rise of the Republic of the United States, 26, says, "I have not met with a volume, or even an essay, on the growth of the municipal system in the United States."



"Considering what manner of men are for the most part put into these offices, it is perhaps very well that they are generally kept in ignorance" of the extent of their powers.\* This observation, which has been quoted over and over again, as though it were an infallible precept of the Common Law, and which even finds honorable mention in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in the article on "Constables," may perhaps account in some measure for the general disrepute and comparative obscurity into which this ancient office, once dignified and well known, has now fallen. Time was when the best men of an English parish held in rotation the office of Parish Constable. No one was permitted to decline the responsibility of village headship, except women, who were allowed to furnish substitutes. In an old book entitled "*English Liberties*," published in London, 1719, it is said, "The Petty Constable is chosen by the people of the Parish. . . . The Petty Constables ought to be honest and able Men both in Body and Estate, and not of the meaner Sort; and therefore it hath been held that they ought not to be chosen by the House or Custom, if not fit to execute the Office. But 'tis now ruled, That a Custom for the Inhabitants to serve by Turns is good; so if it happen on a Woman she must provide one to serve the Office."†

In attempting to reconstruct the historical idea of the office of constable, we cannot rely with any degree of confidence on Blackstone, for the constabulary office had evidently begun to degenerate even in his day; and, as we have already implied, the learned judge himself, in his enumeration of constabulary duties, merely quoted from older writers like Lambard, who were better informed. Neither can we rely implicitly upon Lambard or Lord Coke, for both of these early authorities fail to explain even the origin of the constable's name. Coke in his *Institutes*, following Lambard, says, "Constable or cunstable is compounded of the Saxon words *cuning* per contractionem *kinge*, and *stable*, id est *columen*, quasi *columen regis*, anciently written *cuningstable*."‡ In other words, Lord Coke seriously maintains that the Constable, etymologically considered, is the support or mainstay of the King. Such an unwarrantable derivation of the name constable represents the fantastic, unscientific philology of the sixteenth century, inherited from the mediæval monks, who explained the origin of words with even more originality than did Horne Tooke or Noah Webster.

As a matter of fact, the term constable was introduced into England through the Norman-French *Connétable*, old French *Conestable* or *Cunestable*. The word is derived from the Low Latin *Con-*

\* Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (Judge Cooley's ed.), i. 355.

† *English Liberties* or the Free-born Subject's Inheritance, containing *Magna Charta*, *Charta de Foresta*, &c. Lastly, of *Justices of the Peace*, *Coroners*, *Constables*, *Churchwardens*, *Overseers of the Poor*, *Surveyors of the Highways*, &c. Compiled first by Henry Care . . . In the Savoy, 1719.

‡ Coke, *Institutes*, Part iv. cap. xvii.



*stabulus* (*comes stabuli*, or count of the stable). It is a word common to all the Romance languages, although in somewhat varying forms. It appears in the Provençal, in Italian, in Spanish and in Portuguese. Both the Latin and the French forms were early imported into England. In *Magna Carta* we have *Constabularius*. In the *Rolls of Parliament* frequently occurs the form *Conestable*. The institution itself, as understood by the Normans and the peoples of Southern Europe, was akin to the Byzantine *comes stabuli* and the classic Master-of-Horse. Undoubtedly the office had its origin in menial service in connection with the royal stable. Primarily a constable was a hostler. The constabulary office belongs to a nexus of court institutions, like those of chamberlain, cup-bearer and steward, which are of immemorial antiquity and common to both Aryan and Shemitic monarchies.

We shall discuss the whole subject of the institutions of the Royal Household in a special paper on the Origin of the Modern Ministerial System, but, in this connection, would merely remark that the name constable suggests a certain Byzantine influence surviving in the office itself, as the name of Cæsar survives in the Russian Czar,\* and the German Kaiser, or as the idea of the classic Imperator survives in modern emperors. Undoubtedly at a very early date Teutonic kings and dukes had their ministerial officers, their hostlers of high degree. The Franks had their *Marschalk* (from *Mar*, a horse, and *Schalk*, a knave or servant), an institution surviving in France to this day, in two forms, (1) *Maréchal de France*, (2) *Maréchal ferrant*, or shoer of horses. The Lombard kings and dukes had their *Marpahis*. The Saxons had their *Horsethegn* or *Staller*. Of necessity such offices would exist in the equine establishment of every Teutonic chieftain. It is highly probable that an old Germanic institution was baptized by a Latin name, *Constabulus*, just as a German military leader becomes a *dux* or duke. Classic titles, Byzantine trappings and court usages were introduced into the royal households of almost every Teutonic king or count; but while thus clothed upon with a Latin name and oriental dignity, mediæval constables owe their historic origin to menial service. In the South German town of Heidelberg there stands in a good state of preservation an ancient feudal stable, built of old red sand-stone, and known as the *Marstall*. It is now used as a riding-school for University students; but it is a good surviving type of the original horse-stalls whence the Marshals of Saxony and of France, the Earl Marshals and Lord High Constables of England, rode forth to glory and honor.

\* The notion that the word Czar was a corruption of Cæsar, was formerly unquestioned, but Creasy, in his *Platform of International Law*, 126, and in his *History of the Ottoman Turks*, i. 241, says it is an Oriental, possibly a Tartar word, meaning sovereign ruler. He thinks the Russians acquired it through the Slavonic translation of the Bible. But Mr. Edward A. Freeman, in his recent lectures before the students of the Johns Hopkins University, on the Historical Geography of South-Eastern Europe, came to the rescue of the old etymology, saying that he had been assured by a Slavonic friend of undoubted authority, that the old derivation is the correct one.





The office of the Lord High Constable (*Constabularius totius Angliæ*) came into prominence as an hereditary office in the person of Miles of Gloucester in the reign of Stephen (1135-1154), although probably long before this constables had existed in every royal town and castle, in every earldom and upon every great manorial estate. Of course the office diminished in dignity the nearer it approached the common people. Among the subject Saxons existed a lowly office known by various names, as Tithingman, Borhs-Ealdor, Elder of the Pledge, Head-Borough, or Borough-Reeve, upon whom the shadow of the Norman name of constable was soon to fall, as the *umbra nominis Romani* had fallen upon many old Teutonic institutions. We cannot dwell at length in this connection upon the office of the Lord High Constable; suffice it to say, he was the representative of the King in all matters pertaining to armies and castles. He provided for all the King's horses and all the King's men. He mustered the royal forces and saw to it that every vassal sent his proper quota of armed men and horse. If an expedition was to be undertaken into foreign parts, the Lord High Constable provided means of transportation and served as kind of Inspector-General. He, in conjunction with the Earl Marshal, took cognizance of all offences committed during the foreign campaign, and decided all questions relating to the disposition of prisoners and booty. From the exercise of such functions arose Courts Martial and Martial Law.

According to Lambard and Blackstone the lower constabulary office was drawn from that of the Lord High Constable, "as it were a very finger from that hand." Blackstone differentiates the lower office into the High Constable of the Hundred and the Petty Constable of the town or parish. On the authority of Spelman, he says Petty Constables were "first instituted about the reign of Edward III.\* We have looked through the statutes belonging to this reign and fail to find any sufficient ground for the above statement. It is at best rather a loose way of describing the origin of an institution to refer it to "about the reign" of a King who reigned for fifty years (1327-77). As to the origin of High Constables, Blackstone is more precise. He ascribes this institution to the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edward I. (1285), when it was enacted that "in every hundred and franchise two constables shall be chosen to make the view of armour."† Although Blackstone and all the host who follow him are wrong on this point also, for the Constable of the Hundred is much older than the Statute of Winchester, yet in this connection it is interesting to observe that the latter office appears to be intimately related to the militia system of which the Lord High Constable was the administrative head. By the Statute of Winchester, every man in England was to "have in his house harness for to keep the

\* Blackstone, 355. Compare Lambard.

† Stubbs, Select Charters, 474.



peace." All men from fifteen to sixty years of age were to possess arms and armor according to their estate, the highest requirements being "an hauberke, an helme of iron, a sword, a knife, and a horse;" and the lowest, simply a bow and arrows. The Constables were to make a "view of armour" twice a year, and report all delinquents to some justice of the peace, who in turn reported them to the King in Parliament. This mode of procedure has its exact counterpart in the presentment of delinquents in arms and armor before the Plymouth and Massachusetts General Courts.

Other curious parallels between constables of old England in the thirteenth and of New England in the seventeenth centuries are the requirements in the Statute of Winchester that the above local officers shall report defaults in the highways, in watch and ward, and in bringing matters to justice; but the following is especially noteworthy: Constables "shall present all such as do lodge strangers in uplandish towns for whom they will not answer." The records of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies are full of such enactments; for example in Massachusetts it was ordered "that the constables should inform of new comers, if any be admitted without license." It had been enjoined by the General Court that "no towne or person shall receive any stranger" without the allowance of magistrates.\* It was ordained by the town of Newbury, Mass., that no one should be admitted as an inhabitant without the consent and approbation of the body of freemen resident in that town.† It has been thought that such restrictions upon new comers were marks of Puritan intolerance. They were simply revivals of old English law.‡ The Statute of Winchester is said by Canon Stubbs to be "a monument of the persistence of primitive institutions working their way through the substratum of feudalism and gaining strength in the process."§

For earlier outcroppings of the institutions of the Constable of the Hundred, and the Constable of the town or parish, we have only to turn back to the Assize of Arms,|| 36 Henry III. (1252), whereby in every township one or two constables, according to the number of inhabitants, and in every hundred one chief constable (*capitalis constabularius*) were to be appointed. At the summons of the latter all men sworn to arms were to muster from their respective hun-

\* Mass. Col. Rec., i. 196, 241.

† Coffin, History of Newbury, 23.

‡ Besides the evidence on this point in the Statute of Winchester, see also the Writ of 1233 for the conservation of the peace (*De forma pacis conservanda*): Item nullus hospitetur aliquem extraneum ultra unam noctem nisi possit invenire piecios de fidelitate et quod nullum dampnum eveniet per eum, et respondeat pro eo sicut pro uno de familia sua.—Stubbs, Select Charters, 362.

§ Compare with the above the following extract from the MS. Town Records of Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1668: "Ordered by the Town, that the Selectmen shall henceforth have power to require any that shall receive any strangers, so as to entertain them into their houses, to give security unto them to save the Town harmless from any damage that may accrue unto them by their entertainment of such as aforesaid." It was likewise agreed that John Evenson be forthwith warned to depart the town with all convenient speed!

|| Stubbs, Select Charters, 470.

|| Stubbs, Select Charters, 372.



dreds and follow his behests in whatever related to the preservation of the King's peace. Whoever were found under arms and not deputed for the above purpose were to be arrested. If they refused to allow themselves to be arrested, then the constables of the hundreds and of the towns were to levy the Hue and Cry upon the offenders and pursue them from town to town (*de villa in villam*) until they were finally taken. We are here very evidently on the historic track of ancient Saxon customs. We are at once reminded of a law dating back as far as the time of King Edgar (957-975) concerning the pursuit of a thief: "If there be present need, let it be made known to the hundred-man, and let him [make it known] to the tithing-men; and let all go forth to where God may direct them to go: let them do justice on the thief, as it was formerly the enactment of Edmund.—We have also ordained: if the hundred pursue a track into another hundred, that notice be given to the hundred-man, and that he then go with them."\* There appears to be some connection between the Hundredman of the days of King Edgar and King Edmund (941-946) and the Constable of the Hundred in the days of Henry III. There surely is some relation between the Saxon Tithingman above mentioned and the Norman Petty Constable. Although there is a gap of three hundred years, yet the bridge between these Saxon and Norman institutions is natural and unbroken.

When the Normans made the conquest of Saxon England they found the country self-governed. The whole land was minutely subdivided into so-called Hundreds, or Wapentakes, and Tithings. The origin of these local divisions is of very great antiquity. They root in the military institutions of the ancient Teutons, whereby kindred warriors were mustered by tens and hundreds. The Hundred was the institutional multiple of the Tithing. But in many cases the Hundred was the long Hundred of six score, and it appears that the Tithing was sometimes known as Dozaine (Dizaine-10), for example in the Year Books of Edward III. It seems probable that the Hundred may have frequently contained twelve Tithings, and that there was some connection between these twelve local units and the judicial representation of the Hundred by twelve men, although in the Shiremoot and Hundredmoot the Tithing, Town, or Parish was represented directly by its Reeve, or Constable, and four best men. Undoubtedly both the Tithing and the Hundred were originally personal in their composition. Ten or more warriors made a Tithing, and ten or more Tithings constituted the Hundred, of which possibly a type survives in the militia company of one hundred men, for there is no break between the military institutions of Medieval and Modern England. When a Teutonic Host, or army, settled down by kith and kin in local precincts bearing the names of families, then

\* Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, i, 259, 261.



Tithings and Hundreds gradually became territorial in character, varying in size according to the amount of land occupied. In the more thickly settled parts of England Tithings and Hundreds are much smaller than in the more sparsely settled regions. Naturally with increasing population the numerical divisions would not remain constant. There are cases known where a Tithing contained as many as eighty men. The point was that there must be at least ten heads of families in order to constitute a Tithing, Town, or Parish.

Doubtless for a long period the Saxon Tithings and Hundreds sent their full quota to the muster of the Host, but gradually public demands diminished until finally, in the reign of Edward III., only one man-at-arms, equipped and furnished for sixty days, was required from each parish, although, if occasion demanded, the quota was increased. The requirement was always made of the Reeve and four best men, as representative of the town or parish. It is interesting to note that, down to modern times, English parishes kept each their suit of "town armour," usually in the parish church, for which reason the arms were sometimes called "church armour." or "church harness." In the parish records of Kingston-on-Thames, is an item of thirteen shillings, four pence, paid in 1603 "To James Allison and four others, for carrying the armour at the coronation." Here is perhaps the idea of military representation of the town by Reeve and Four. In the parish records of Fulham, Middlesex, there is the following inventory of parish armor: "Anno 1583. Note of the armour for the parish of Fulham, viz. Fulham side only. First, a corslet, with a pyke, sworde, and daiger, furnished in all points, a gyrdle only excepted. Item, two hargobushes [arquebuses. German *hakenbuechse*, or gun with a hook, or forked rest], with flaskes and towch boxes to the same; two morryons [helmets without visors]; two swords, and two daigers, and two hanglesses unto two swords: which are all for Fulhame side only. All which armore are, and do remayne, in the possession and appointment of John Pulton or Northend, being constable of Fulham-syde the yere above wrytten."

The local institutions of England developed from military germs implanted in the village community system of immemorial antiquity. The above example of town armor in the keeping of the constable is only a historical survival, suggesting the original martial character of the entire community. We must regard the local settlements of our Saxon forefathers as the permanent encampment of a Teutonic Host, by Hundreds and Tithings, or by companies and squads, under the command of Hundredmen and Tithingmen, who mustered their respective quotas from local precincts, and who, in the midst of agrarian pursuits, served as watchful sentinels, ever ready to arouse a peaceful population to arms. With the Saxons the object of wars and forays was to secure a better footing for peace.





When the war or expedition was over, it remained the duty of the Hundredmen and Tithingmen, as local watchmen and police magistrates, to keep the peace. Hence arose the civil functions of officers once purely military. The Saxon system of Watch and Ward, which is the germ of our modern police system, the Courts of the Tithing and of the Hundred, which are germs of the town meetings and General Courts of New England,—these institutions, together with Petty Constables and Justices of the Peace, were all the outgrowths of military beginnings. The ancient Tithingman became the Parish Constable, the keeper of the village peace and of the town armor, whose chief duty, as late as the time of the Tudors, was "to prepare the muster of his district, which the constable of the shire would embody in the array of the county, to be in turn marshalled in the army of the realm by the high constable of England."\* Palgrave says the mailed leader of the Hundred became a rustic peace officer.† But constables and their developed type, the modern policemen, are more interesting historically than justices of the peace, for the former represent the actual survival of a more or less military power in the midst of civil society. Constables may be plain men in civic garb, but let these quiet sentinels of slumbering towns and villages but give the alarm of approaching danger. The whole community springs at once to arms. The entire town, if necessary, becomes a constable's watch. The alarm will quickly spread from hamlet to hamlet, and from shire to shire, until the whole people becomes again an armed host, a *Landsturm* sweeping peril from its borders. The American Revolution sprang from town meetings in the North and parish meetings in the South, both warned by constables. The great armies levied by both sections of country during our late civil war, were but the uprising of the old militia spirit still lurking in our local institutions. And even the military system of Germany, with its power to draft the entire male population, must be regarded only as a more perfect development of primitive Teutonic institutions of a martial character.

The Normans reconstructed England upon the basis of existing local institutions. The Hundred and the Tithing were both retained, the latter, however, under the name of innumerable Townships and Parishes into which ancient Tithings had grown. The fact that Tithings are not distinctly mentioned under that name in the Domesday Book is not of such importance as Gneist‡ and other writers have alleged, for an original Tithing of inhabitants very naturally adopted some local name derived either from a leading family

\* The Parish in History, 29. By a hereditary High Churchman. London, 1871.

† Palgrave, English Commonwealth, i. 201.

‡ Gneist, Verwaltungsrecht, i. 51, 59. But compare Palgrave, English Commonwealth ii. cxxi., where he shows that territorial Tithings existed in the reign of Henry III. (1216-72), and, indeed, as early as the reign of Athel-tan (925-941). In the Rolls of the Itinerary of Devonshire, 23 Henry III., occur such entries as "Thedinga de Herteicumbre," spoken of as synonymous with the "Villa de Herteicumbre."



or from geographical surroundings. But the old name of Tithing lingered on, in connection with local names, in very many English counties, in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and "in all counties south of the Thames (except Kent and Cornwall) where they answer to the townships of other counties."\* Tithings still exist in the south-west of England, in Somersetshire and Wiltshire. Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, during his recent visit to Baltimore, informed us that he lived in the Tithing of Burcott, Wells, County Somerset, which Tithing used to tax itself for local purposes before the recent Poor Law and Highway Act.

There can be no doubt as to the substantial identity of the institutions of Saxon Tithingman and Norman Petty Constable. In the Rolls of Parliament belonging to the time of Henry VI. (1422-61), these officers are spoken of synonymous, "Chescun Conestable, Tithingman, ou chief Plegge, de chescun Ville ou Hamell." The coexistence of the old and new names may be thus explained. The head-men of the more important Tithings became known as Petty Constables, whereas in the villis and hamlets of less importance, although in the same neighborhood, the old Saxon Tithingmen remained. In some places they were called Chief Pledges, Elders of the Pledge or Borhs-Ealdors (corrupted in Lambard's time into Borsholders), Head-Boroughs, Borough-Reeves, Third-Boroughs and the like. "In some shires," says Lambard, "where euerie Third Borow hath a Constable, there the officers of the other two be called Third-borowes."† In a special treatise on the duties of the Justice of the Peace, Lambard says: "To be short, euery Constable, petie Constable, Tithingman and Borowhead, be Conservators of the Peace by their offices within the limits of their Hundreds, Towns, Tithings and Boroughs. And by the same reason our Borsholders in Kent and their Thirdborow in Warwickshire be Conservators also within their Boroughs. For Borowhead, Borsholder, Tythingman be three seuerall names of one selfesame office, and doe signifie, the chiefe man of the free pledges within the Borow or Tything."‡ Free Pledge or Frank Pledge is only a corruption of the Saxon *Frith-Borh* or Peace-Pledge. It was the personal Tithing, the Tenmannetale of Yorkshire, or ten men who were bound together, under the authority of the Tithingman, to keep the peace.

The Saxon Tithingman and the Norman Petty Constable were both elective officers. They were the Selectmen of their neighborhoods. The Petty Constable, so called to distinguish him from the High Constable of the Hundred, continued to be elected by his Tithing, Vill, or Parish, down to recent times. He was elected in one of two ways, either in the Vestry-Meeting of the Parish or in the Court Leet (German *Leute*) or popular Court of the Manor. The Tithingman, Gerefa, Reeve, or Constable, appears to have acted as

\* Stubbs, Constitutional History of England, i. 86.

† Lambard, Duties of Constables, 8.

‡ Lambard, Eirenarcha, 14.



the agent of the Lord of the Manor, or of the Town, in regulating the Tithing and keeping the Peace-Pledge of the little community, but "he seems," says Palgrave, "to have been usually nominated or elected by the tenantry, who chose him by the presentment of the Leet Jury; at least, such was the general custom after the Conquest, a custom which was recognized as a part of the traditionary Common Law, and to which we may assign the same antiquity as to the other portions of the system."\* Sir Thomas Smith, an old English writer contemporary with the fathers of New England, says, "Constables are commonly made and sworn at the Leets,—chosen thereto by the homage: and they keep that office [though usually an annual one in England] sometimes two, three, or four years, more or less, as the Parish doth agree."† The connection between Parish and Manorial institutions is very close and sometimes confusing. The Court Leet appears to have been a kind of popular police court for the town or parish over which a Lord had jurisdiction. The Leet was the common people sitting in judgment upon itself; it was a judicial survival of the primitive *Tun Gemot* or Town Meeting of the Saxon Tithing. The Vestry, or Parish Meeting, is only another civic form in which this ancient local institution has perpetuated its vitality. In some Parishes the Petty Constable was chosen at the Vestry Meeting instead of at the Court Leet, but whatever the local custom in regard to the election of the constable, he was required to warn and be present at all Parish Meetings, and, before the time of Archbishop Laud, frequently presided over Parish deliberations. "The Parish makes the Constable," said Selden, "and when the Constable is made, he governs the Parish."‡ There can be no doubt but that the Petty Constable, like the ancient Saxon Tithingman, was once the chief man of his neighborhood. Toulmin Smith says the Constable "formerly took precedence of the Churchwardens in Parish affairs. He long ranked as the first man of the Parish."§

We must regard the Parish and the Manor as institutions superimposed upon primitive Village Communities, Tithings, Townships, Hamlets (or Vills) of the Saxons. Mr. Pearson is inclined to believe that "the Tithing in many parts of England was the basis of the manor, the lord becoming the natural president of the Tithing Court, as he bought up the land or received the service of the freeholders by voluntary transfer."|| The Church, too, built upon existing foundations. Pagan villages like Totteridge (the ridge of Tuisco or Tuto), Wednesbury (the borough of Wodan), Torrington (the town of Thor), became Christian Parishes.¶ Mr. Pearson,

\* Palgrave, *English Commonwealth*, i. 67, 81, 82, 124.

† Sir Thomas Smith, *Commonwealth of England* (1621), Book ii. cap. 25, quoted in Toulmin Smith's "Parish," 125.

‡ Selden, *Table Talk*, "People."

§ Toulmin Smith, *The Parish*, 121.

|| Pearson, *Historical Maps of England*, 52.

¶ "The Parish in History," 6.



in the preface to his *Historical Maps*, says the priests adopted the secular divisions which they found ready to their hands. He has shown in his maps the territorial identity of many ancient Saxon Tithings with modern English Parishes and Townships. He says, "Ten families constituted a tithing, the self-governing unit of the state, which is now represented among us by the parish, and ten tithings were a hundred, whose court administered justice among the little communities themselves."\* Pearson has shown that the Hundreds of Devonshire contain on the average about ten Parishes each, a strong argument for the historical identity of these civic units with the original territorial Tithings in Devonshire of which Palgrave speaks.

Most important for this line of inquiry is a principle of the Common Law which has been repeatedly enunciated in England, to the effect that wherever there is a Constable there is a Parish or a Township.† "A separate Constable," says Toulmin Smith, "is an unquestioned criterion of the separate recognition of a Parish. The fact of having a Constable has always been the necessary incident of a Parish or Vill."‡ Chief Justice Hale observed on this point: "One Parish may contain three vills: the Parish A may contain the vills A, B, C; that is, when there are distinct Constables in every one of them: but if the Constable of A doth run through the whole, then is the whole but one vill in law."§ The term Vill is the Norman equivalent of the Saxon Tun, Town, or Tithing. Blackstone says, "Tithings, towns or vills are of the same signification in law."|| The Parish often embraced several of these petty local divisions. In the time of Edward IV. some Parishes in Cornwall are said to have prospered so much as to have become divided into as many as twelve or fifteen parts, each treated as a Vill by itself. Doubtless an original Tithing of inhabitants took up more and more waste land as circumstances required, and, doubtless, with an increasing population, colonial hamlets sprang up, electing their own Tithingmen, becoming independent, or remaining more or less united under the comprehensive name of some one leading Tithing, Town, Parish or Manor, like the Villes or Parishes composing a New England Town.¶

It is an interesting fact, which has never yet been emphasized, that the origin of New England towns is closely connected with military and constabulary institutions. As the Saxon Tithings and Hundreds began in the local settlement of armed bands, keeping corporate watch and ward, so originated the first "Wards" of Ply-

\* Pearson, *Hist. of England during the early Middle Ages*, i. 250.

† Gneist, *Self-Government in England*, 84; Fischel, *The English Constitution*, 323.

‡ Toulmin Smith, *The Parish*, 16, 120.

§ *Waldron v. Roscarriot*, 1 *Modern Rep.*, 78, quoted by Toulmin Smith, 120.

|| Blackstone, *Commentaries*, i. 114.

¶ The multiplication of Villes or Parishes within original town limits may be seen in a case like Newton, now a city, but once a town embracing Newton Centre, Newtonville, West Newton, Newton Upper Falls, Newton Lower Falls, Auburndale, Newton Corner, &c.





mouth Colony. It should not be ignored that the first landing in New England was not that of missionaries or defenceless exiles upon Plymouth Rock, but of armed men exploring Cape Cod, "with every man his musket, sword, and corselet, under the conduct of Captain Miles Standish." Undoubtedly the motives of the invaders were peaceful, but they came with arms in their hands, actually equipped with "armor" and "coats of malle," with "curtlaxes and short swords." There are repeated references in the Pilgrim Journal to the "armor" which they wore. They say, "We marched through boughs and bushes—which tore our very armor in pieces." When the explorers came upon a heap of buried Indian corn, the record says "we set our men sentinels in a round ring, all but two or three, which digged up the corn," of which the company took away as much as they could carry, "for we were so laden with armor that we could carry no more." This corn the Pilgrims afterward paid for when they found the owners, but their original procedure is very remarkable. The setting of a cordon of sentinels for three men to dig corn was a state of armed peace worthy of the ancient Saxons. When the explorers thought they were approaching an Indian village, they confess "we lighted our matches [matchlocks] and prepared ourselves." Of course they did. They were Englishmen believing in self-defence. Every step of their advance was marked by cautious military measures. One night a great noise was heard. The sentinels called, "Arm! Arm!" The Pilgrims bestirred themselves and shot off a couple of muskets and the noise ceased. The next day a real attack was made by the Indians. Again the little company flew to arms. Captain Standish had a flint-lock ready, and "made a shot," and after him another. He told the rest "not to shoote till they could take full aime." Some of the company ran out from the barricade "with coats of malle on, & cutlasses in their hands," to get their guns from the shallop, which secured they "let flye" among the Indians "and quickly stopped their violence." Thus "it pleased God to vanquish our enemies and give us deliverance."\*

[To be continued.]

## REV. SAMUEL PARRIS'S RECORD OF DEATHS AT SALEM VILLAGE DURING HIS MINISTRY.

Copied for the REGISTER from the Church Records by SAMUEL P. FOWLER, Esq., of Danvers, Mass.

1688. "Persons departed by death in Salem Village."

		Age.
June 24.	Eliz. wife to Nathaniel Putnam . . . .	60
Nov. 21.	Ruth wife to Abr. Walcott . . . .	37

\* These details and many more of a similar character may be found in Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims (or Dexter's Mourt's Relation) and in Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation.



Nov.	30.	Nathaniel Shelden, son to W <sup>m</sup> Shelden, well on monday, sick tuesday, distracted on thursday, and so continued till friday he died	10
Dec.	20.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Willkins a very naughty man died very hopefully	52
1689.			
Jan.	1.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Fuller at meeting at ye Sabbath well, before tuesday speechless and died this day $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before I came	27
"	27.	Lydia, wife to John Willkins	22
Nov.	11.	Tabitha, daughter to James Smith, well and dead in four days	15
"	25.	My Negro lad	14
"	31.	Sarah, daughter of Aron Way	2
1690.			
April	4.	Rebeckah, wife to Henry Willkins	40
"	11.	Job Swinnerton	88
"	17.	John Bishop killed with ye Indians	18
June	25.	Mary, wife to Sam <sup>l</sup> Brayford	32
"	28.	Thomas, son to Thomas Haines	1
Sept.	17.	Benjamin Holten	33
"	21.	Rebekah, wife to John Shephard	37
"	"	Nicholas Reed, Edward Putnams man killed with y <sup>e</sup> Indians	18
Oct.	22.	John Coomes	25
Dec.	17.	Thomas Putnams child, not quite two months old	00
"	"	Thomas, son to Ezekiel Cheever	6
1691.			
July	3.	Godfrey Shelden, killed by y <sup>e</sup> Indians	24
"	16.	Daniel Elliot son, born 26 of April 1689	2
July	4.	Thomas —, killed at Casko	18
"	5.	Edward Crocker, killed at Casko	19
"	6.	George Bogwell, killed at Casko	16
Sept.	18.	Benjamin Hutchinson, born 31 August last	00
"	19.	Jacob Phillips, of y <sup>e</sup> Small pox	13
Oct.	24.	Pricilla, daughter to Benj. Willkins	12
1692.			
June	14.	Elizabeth, daughter to John Shepard at Capt. Putnams	3
Feb.	10.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Lanes daughter, eighteen days old	00
April	28.	William Sibley	37
May	25.	Benjamin Stacey's son, aged almost three months	00
Dec.	2.	William Shelden, cut his knee pan by a fall about 2 weeks	80
1693.			
April	15.	John Putnam daughter born 15 Feb. last	—
May	16.	Daniel Willkins, bewitched to death	17
"	29.	— daughter to Ann Douglass by witchcraft I doubt not	
"	30.	John Andrews, of a consumption at Cambridge	16
June	—.	William Tarbell, soldier at y <sup>e</sup> Eastward	21
Aug.	15.	Two children daughters, dead within half an hour after birth	—
"	21.	William son to Sam <sup>l</sup> Rea, nine days sick and two years old last April	24
Nov.	21.	Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Preston	13
"	28.	Martha Newbury widow	37



1694.

- Aug. 22. Sarah, daughter to Thomas Putnam, born 26 of Dec. last 6mo.  
 Oct. 17. Abortive daughter to John Wallcott lived not an hour —  
 “ 11. Elizabeth wife of Timothy Alden of Groton omitted before 70 odd  
 “ 27. Ruth daughter to Job Swinnerton and buried the 28 inst. being the Lords day, and ye corps carried by ye meeting house door in y<sup>e</sup> time of singing before meeting in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, and more at y<sup>e</sup> funeral than at y<sup>e</sup> sermon 28

1695.

- Jan. 13. Edward Byshop, 3 years old 5<sup>th</sup> of March next 3  
 Feb. 3. Jacob, only son to Jacob Fuller well yesterday and dead this day —  
 Mar. 17. Mrs. Mary Putnam widow 69  
 A Negro Woman of said Putnam a few weeks ago  
 A child of said Negro Woman a little after ye death of its mother —  
 April 1. Son of Joseph Pope stillborn —  
 “ 25. Son, to Jonathan Putnam —  
 Nov. 22. Francis Nourse 77  
 Dec. 1. Son, to John Hutchinson born Sept. 2<sup>d</sup> last 3mo.  
 “ 14. Ruth Daughter to Henry Wilkins 6  
 “ 25. Gershon, son to John Wilden 14 years old last October 14

1696.

- Jan. 31. Wife to John Martin not sick a fortnight 26

NOTE BY MR. FOWLER.—Mr. Parris makes no record of the death of his wife Elizabeth Parris. She died July 14, 1696, “aged about 48 years.” She was buried in the Wadsworth burial ground in Danvers, where can be seen a gray slate-stone at the head of her grave bearing the following inscription, with the initials of Samuel Parris at the bottom.

“Sleep precious Dust, no stranger now to Rest,  
 Thou hast thy longed wish, within Abraham's Brest,  
 Farewell Best Wife, Choice Mother, Neighbour Friend  
 We'll wail the less, for hopes of thee in the end.”

S. P.

Mrs. Parris was an estimable woman. See my account of her, published in the *Danvers Mirror*, July 24, 1880, under the title “Salem Witchcraft.”

## WILL OF JOHN BLACKLEACH, OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN., 1671.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE following is copied from the Fourth Book of the Records of the Notary Publick of the Massachusetts Colonie of New England, pages 91, 92.

John Blackleach and wife, in conjunction with Samuel Maverick, on the 27th of February, 1634, sold the territory of “Winesemet” to Richard Bellingham. He was an inhabitant of Salem previous to March 6, 1635, at which date he was made freeman. About



that time, with his wife Elizabeth, he was admitted a member of Salem church. In 1636 he was a Deputy to the General Court. The town of Salem, in 1637, granted him 300 acres of land, but subsequently, in 1638-9, as he had "not sufficient ground to mayntaine a plough" on the before granted quantity of land, "the towne for the furthering of his endeavours in plowing and for his incouragement therein," made him an additional grant.

In 1669 his efforts for the conversion of the Indians are mentioned.

Mr. Blackleach died at Wethersfield, August 23, 1683.\*

In the name of god Amen. I John Blackleach of weathersfeild in the Jurisdiction of Connecticut doe make this my will and testament. first I Resigne my Soule and all that is Caled mine into the hands of god my Creator, belueing that in and through the free and by mee vnderesured grace of god in and by my blessed Saviower & Redemer Jesus Christ, I shall obtaine Justification, euerlasting life & a Joyfull Resurrection, I now being hymbled, and vnfinedly Sorrowfull for all my Sinns of Omission & Commission, first I doe giue and bequeath to my now wife Elizabeth all my Estate either lands goods or Cattelless (my debts being paid & funerall expences) duringe her naturall Life, intretting her as she is able to helpe them most which are & shall be most dutifull to her & please her best, Soloman & marie haue had least yet, therefore Consider them the more in Caues they be dutifull, & whereas I purchased lands of m<sup>r</sup> John Russell & of John Hubbard formerly lying & being within wethersfeild aforesaid, & in the Jurisdiction thereof, which I alsoe Recorded at hartford & made it ouer to my wife duringe her naturall life, & to ower Children, after ower death, my true intention therein was to expresse my loue & Care to prouide for my Said wife & to that end Recorded my act. but touching my Children, my intention was not to limit either my Selfe or wife So farr, (in the Said act record) but that it might for resonable Causes be altered to Summe one or more of them as might by us or ether of vs, be Judged meet upon due Consideration, now I doe will & bequeath to my Sonne John a duble portion of inheritance in the Said lands & to his heires, & because my Sonne Bennony & my Daughter Elizabeth haue had a portion each of them already, & Solomon & Marie but litle, therefore to Solomon & Marie my children, in Cause they outliue mee & my wife, I giue twice So much as to Bennony & Elizabeth, if any of my Children die without issue. I desire it may be that his or their part, shall be the inheritance of the rest liueinge & to their issue, I doe further intreat my wife & Children that whereas I doe owe somethinge to m<sup>r</sup> Simond Linde, to m<sup>r</sup> John Hull & one or two more I purpose to pay them if I can, but if I doe not I intreat them to Sell some Land & to pay my debts, but in Cause they doe refuse Soe to doe, & that my power be Soe abated by any former Act that I cannot doe it I hope it will for the future instruct mee, & other parents to be well advised in their actings in cause my aforesaid wife doe outliue mee I doe desire shee may be my executor & my administrator if by aduise shee Soe accept of it, or either to be executor or administrator I doe purpose to Record this my will but with

\* See Savage's Dictionary, I. 189; Suffolk Deeds, Liber I. pp. 15, 25, 337; Felt's Annals of Salem, the first and second editions; and Collections of the Essex Institute, Vol. I.; Connecticut Colonial Records, Vol. II. pp. 111 and 250.





this Caution that in Cause I See meet to make another will then the later to be in effect, dated in Boston the 16 of August one thousand Six hundred Seventy and one:

Sealed and delivered and  
published in p'sence of

Robert Howard not publ

Coloinæ massachusit

Jeremiah Howard

By me JOHN BLACKLEACH

Seinor

{ his }  
{ seale }

Entered at the request of  
said Blackleach the 22 of Aug 1671  
p Robert Howard not publ.

## TAXES UNDER GOV. ANDROS.

[FROM THE JEFFRIES FAMILY PAPERS.]

No. XI.

[Continued from vol. xxxv. p. 127.]

### MARLBOROUGHS INVOICE IN THE YEAR 1688.

	£	s	d	f		£	s	d	f
Deacon Edward Rice for					Samuel Goodenow for				
persons and estat	00	08	07	0	person and Estate	00	03	11	0
Jacob Ric for					James Taylor for				
person and estat	00	03	11	0	person and Estate	00	04	02	4
Thomas Barns for					Richard newton	00	00	06	0
person and estate	00	02	09	0	Moses Newton for				
Increas Ward for					persons and estate	00	06	06	4
person and estate	00	05	05	0	William Johnson for				
Daniel Rice for					person and estate	00	02	08	0
Person an estate	00	05	06	0	Jonathan Johnson Sen <sup>r</sup>				
Thomas Beman for					for person and estat	00	04	02	0
pesse and estate	00	04	08	0	Jonathan Johnson Jun <sup>r</sup>				
Widow Hunt for					for person and estate	00	01	10	0
person and estat	00	05	06	0	Eleazer How for				
Alexander Steward for					person and estate	00	03	06	0
person and estate	00	03	02	0	Robert Unjon	00	01	08	0
Nathan <sup>l</sup> Oak for					Samuel Brigham for				
person and estate	00	04	11	0	person and estate	00	04	03	0
Joseph How for					Isaac How for				
person and estate	00	04	02	0	persons and estate	00	07	03	0
Richard Barns for					Widow Ward	00	00	11	0
person and estate	00	05	09	0	Joseph Wait for				
Joshua Rice for					estate	00	01	06	0
person and estat	00	06	02	0	Ensign Rice for				
Edmond Rice for					persons and estate	00	08	10	4
person and estate	00	03	02	0	John Barret for				
Samuel Ward for					persons and Estat	00	07	02	0
Persons and estat	00	10	06	0	John Bowker for				
John Brigham for					person and estate	00	04	10	0
persons and estate	00	12	02	0	John Barns Sen <sup>r</sup> for				
Thomas Brigham for					persons and estate	00	09	10	0
persons and estate	00	12	01	0					



John Mathews for person and estate	00 03 04 0	Daniel Newton for person and estate	00 03 06 0
Abraham How for person and estate	00 06 02 0	Josiah How for persons and estate	00 05 08 0
Daniel How for person and estate	00 03 11 4	Thomas Bruse Sen <sup>r</sup> for persons and estate	00 09 06 0
Deacon Ruduck for persons and estate	00 11 02 0	Thomas How for person and estate	00 07 06 0
William Ward for persons and estate	00 05 07 0	James Sawyer for persons and estate	00 04 11 0
John Woods sen <sup>r</sup> for persons and estate	00 06 10 4	Henrie Bartlit	00 00 06 0
Peter Goulden for person and estate	00 03 05 0	Obadiah Ward for persons and estate	00 07 10 4
Nathan <sup>l</sup> Johnson for person and estate	00 04 10 0	Samuel Stow for person and estate	00 03 11 4
William Kager for persons and estate	00 08 00 0	William Pope	00 01 08 0
John flay for person and estate	00 04 04 0	Christo Portengal	00 01 08 0
John Newton Sen <sup>r</sup> for persons and estate	00 11 05 0	John Johnson for person and estate	00 05 08 0
Isaac woods for person and estate	00 04 00 0	Abiel Bush for person and estate	00 03 04 0
Samuel Wheelok	00 01 08 0	Thomas Bruse Jun <sup>r</sup>	00 01 08 0
John Bellows for person and estate	00 03 11 0	John Bruse	00 01 08 0
Isaac Bellows for person and estate	00 02 08 0	Abraham Williams for persons and estate	00 09 03 0
Eleazer Bellows	00 01 08 0	John Mainard Jun <sup>r</sup> for person and estate	00 04 06 0
Joseph Newton for persons and estate	00 05 01 0	Isaac Amsden for person and estate	00 04 00 0
Zechariah Pharez for person and estate	00 02 09 0	Cap <sup>t</sup> Kerley for persons and estate	00 07 10 4
James Woods for person and estate	00 05 06 0	John Mainard Sen <sup>r</sup> for persons and estate	00 11 00 4
Nath <sup>l</sup> Joslin Jun <sup>r</sup>	00 03 00 0	Thomas Martin for persons and estate	00 07 02 0
Nath <sup>l</sup> Joslin Sen <sup>r</sup> for person and estate	00 05 05 0	William Taylor for persons and estate	00 07 11 4

The Sum totall of the whole is

19 03 03 4

The whol Number of the Males is one hundred and five

The Names of the Constables are

Heads

William Ward and John flay

105

By us Joseph Rice Commissioner

Signed p<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Commission<sup>r</sup>

(Select) Henrie Kerlie  
Nathaniel Joslin Sen<sup>r</sup>  
John Mainard Sen<sup>r</sup> (Men)  
Obadiah Ward  
John Woods Sen<sup>r</sup>  
Isaac Amsden  
John Barns Sen<sup>r</sup>  
Abraham Williams

Henrie Moodie  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Phipps  
Joseph Rice  
James Knapp  
James Convers jun<sup>r</sup>  
John Cummings  
John Whitmore  
John Mors



[Endorsed]

Marlborough Rate

£19 3 3

W<sup>m</sup> Ward } Constab<sup>r</sup>  
John Fay }

John Bacheller

Stephen hall

Tho: Greenwood

5 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1688

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

**BROWN AND SHERBURNE.**—Andrew Sherburne, a pensioner of the navy of the Revolution, in his *Memoirs* published in Providence in 1831, mentions a visit to that place in January, 1831, and says: "I was highly gratified in the company of friend Moses Brown, who is over four score and ten; his faculties seem as bright as if he was but sixty, . . . told him that it would be a gratification if he would place his name upon my book. 'O yes,' said the old patriarch, and wrote, 'Moses Brown, aged 92 years, 3 months and 25 days,' in as fair a hand as is generally written. I had the curiosity to write as follows, viz.: 'A descendant of Chad Brown, the father of John Brown; who was the father of James; who was the father of the second James; who was the father of the present Moses Brown, who has now great-grandchildren.'"

This Andrew Sherburne was born at Rye, N. H., Sept. 30, 1765, and was afterward of Oneida County, New York, where he had sons and daughters. He mentions many of his family relations and connections, among others, his brothers Thomas, Samuel, George and John, and his eight sisters; and states that his father, born 1739, was Andrew Sherburne, the son of Dea. John Sherburne of Portsmouth, N. H., who traced his pedigree to one of the earliest settlers of that place.

J. G. WHITE.

**SAMUEL HURST.**—The following extract from a manuscript genealogy of the Gerish family has been copied for the REGISTER by W. S. Jameson, Esq., of Port Gamble, Washington Territory:

Sir William Pepperell was married in Boston Feb. 21st, 1722, to Miss Mary Hurst, and died at Kittery, Me., July 6th, 1759. Lady Pepperell had a brother Samuel, of whom the following remarkable circumstance is related. He was walking down Long Wharf, Boston, Jan. 14th, 1727, when he suddenly fell dead, as was supposed, But was buried alive, as was afterwards ascertained. About three weeks after Mr. Hurst was buried the tomb was opened for the purpose of interring some one of the family, when to their great horror they found that he had broken open his coffin and had made his way to the door of the tomb, where after eating the flesh from his arms and legs, he starved to death. The substance of the above I gathered from an old colored woman by the name of Molly Miles, during a conversation I had with her in the spring of 1826, when in the 107th year of her age. She was very intelligent, and her memory was apparently unimpaired. She says it was very affecting to Lady Pepperell, and was hushed up as much as possible in the family.

Molly was born in Col. William Pepperell's family at Kittery May 9th, 1719, and was brought up in the family of his son Sir William. She related many pleasant anecdotes of both Colonel and Sir William. She says Col. P. was a very large, portly man, that the young folks would get his small clothes and draw them on over a hog'shead, and they would meet around and button. In speaking of Sir William's death, she said it happened only about seventy years ago. Mrs. Miles died in the almshouse at Elliot, Maine, March 7th, 1827, aged one hundred and seven years and ten months. She retained her mental faculties to the last, walked with a firm step, and perfectly erect, had not a wrinkle in her face, and could read the smallest



print without spectacles in 1825. She walked thirty miles in four days apparently without fatigue.—*From a Manuscript Genealogy of the Gerrish Family, by Andrew Gerrish, Esq., 1828.*

ESTES.—The following entries were copied some years ago by R. C. Ingraham, librarian of the Free Public Library, New Bedford, from an old bible which passed through his hands.

"Richard Estes, His Book, Boht at Sea of Thomas Edwards, 9mo 1684, the 11th of ye 7 m<sup>o</sup> Cam from ye Downes, the 27th of the 9th m<sup>o</sup> ARived at Boston, the 11th of ye 10<sup>mo</sup> aRived at Piscattaqua, Each S<sup>t</sup> Dayes Being ye fifth of ye week. In 1684."

"Richard Estes His Book, Boht by him at Sea ye 9 mo 1684, of Thomas Edwards, m<sup>t</sup> of S<sup>t</sup> Shippe, Coled y<sup>e</sup> Sarah Coming, Came in Piscattaqua the 11<sup>th</sup> of the 10 month, 1684."

WEED.—The "History of Amesbury" states, p. 157, that the wife and three children of Nathaniel Weed died in one day, July 4, 1706, of "throat distemper." D. W. Hoyt, in the Amesbury "Villager" of Jan. 26, 1882, prints a letter which shows that they were killed by Indians. This Indian massacre of 1706, whereby nine or ten persons were killed or carried away, is also mentioned in the "Journal of the Rev. John Pike," of Dover, published in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," September, 1875, vol. xiv. 143.

HUSSEY.—The following record has been copied for the REGISTER by Winfield S. Dennett, Esq., librarian of York Institute, Saco, Me. Mr. Hussey, who made the record, Mr. Dennett states, was an inhabitant of the "Pool" (Fletcher's Neck) in Biddeford, Me., one of the first settlements in that part of the country. He has descendants now living there.

Paul Hussey, Father of Christopher Hussey	Born June 23 1720
	Died Dec. 30 1803
My Mother, Hannah Hussey	Born Feb. 25 1729
	Died Feb. 28 1804
I, Christopher Hussey	Born Nov. 8 1769
My Wife, Eunice Hussey	Born Nov. 21 1771
We was married	Nov. 27 1794
Our Daughter Sarah	Born Nov. 12 1795
Our Son Paul	Born Aug. 30 1797
Our Son John	Born Aug. 2 1800
Our Daughter Sarah	Died Jan. 23 1810
Her son Christopher	Born Jan. 22 1810
Our Son Paul married to Polly Goldthwait	Jan 26 1821
Their Son William	Born Oct. 20 1821
Our Son John married to Sarah Tarbox	Nov. 29 1821
Paul's Daughter Eunice	Sept. 24 1823
Paul	Born Feb. 9 1827
Martha	Born May 9 1829
Our Son Paul	Died Dec. 10 1832

A copy of the record written by Christopher Hussey Born Aug. 11 1769. Died May 31 1834.

Eunice, wife of Christopher Died Jan. 7 1851.

#### QUERIES.

LADD.—Nathaniel Ladd, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gilman) Ladd, married Catharine Gilman, dau. of Edward Gilman, of Exeter, N. H. Their children:

1. Nathaniel, b. —; m. Anna Hilton. 2. Daniel, b. —. 3. Edward, b. June 22, 1797; m. Catharine Thing. 4. Josiah, b. May 19, 1713; m. Sarah Morse. 5. Elias, b. —; m. Ann Gilman.

His wife died and he married Mrs. Mercy Hilton, widow of Dudley Hilton and daughter of Hon. Kinsley and Elizabeth (Dudley) Hall. Children by second wife:

6. Paul, b. March 6, 1719; m. Martha Folsoin. 7. Love, b. March 6, 1719. 8. Dudley, b. —; m. Alice Hurley. 9. Mary, b. —.





Can any of your readers inform me the date of his first and second marriage? Who Daniel (2), Love (7), and Mary (9), married? Also the date of birth of Daniel, Nathaniel, Elias, Dudley and Mary? There is a tradition that Nathaniel had three other wives. Is this true? If so, will some one give me their names, and the children, if any, he had by each? Any other facts in regard to this family will be received with pleasure.

WARREN LADD.

*New Bedford.*

PETER COOPER, Savage says, was of Rowley in 1643, and may have removed to Rehoboth, there buried 28 Feb. 1678. Who were his descendants, and where did they settle?

EDWARD D. HARRIS.

159 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN NAMES COMMON TO BOTH SEXES.—In Fuller's "History of Warwick, R. I.," page 62, there is an example given of the use of a male prenomem (Philip) for a female, and a female prenomem (Eliza) for a male. I would like to ask to what extent this practice prevailed in the early days of New England. I am inclined to the belief that prenomens are the outgrowth of civilization, and that they were often family names. And further, I suspect that the distinction of gender in the nom is of more recent origin than the use of a first name itself. We have many examples of family names being used as the first names for both sexes without change of spelling. The name of Sidney is one in point. An example of family names when used as christian names which also indicate sex, is found in James and May.

If this subject has not been discussed, or the history and principle upon which first names have originated and been developed, I would be pleased to have you call attention to the matter in your Notes and Queries.

J. M. TONER.

615 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

[See REGISTER, xvi. 16, for an extract from Rev. Thomas Fuller's "Holy and Profane State," in which "Francises and Philips, names agreeing to both sexes," are spoken of.]

ROBINSON.—George Robinson died in Needham, Mass., in August, 1726, aged about 70 years. Information is desired with regard to his ancestry, family, etc., by

Dr. H. E. ROBINSON.

Maryville, Mo.

COLT.—I desire information relative to the family of Colt, in Georgia or South Carolina. I particularly desire to trace a Rebecca Ann Colt, born about 1745.

Barming Rectory, Maidstone, Eng.

T. W. CARR.

#### REPLIES.

HOVEY.—Savage in his dictionary gives Rebecca, daughter of Robert Andrews, as the wife of Daniel Hovey (of Ipswich, 1637), and mother of his children. Finding nothing to the contrary in the will of Robert Andrews, 1643, in which he refers to "son Daniel Hovey's child," I followed the same theory in the first notice of Daniel Hovey in the REGISTER for last October, p. 339, but I now find in the Essex County Probate records, vol. 2, p. 744, a letter from Daniel Hovey, Senior, to the Court, concerning his wife's brother Thomas Andrews, the schoolmaster of Ipswich, dated September 27, 1683, in which he says he had six sons and one daughter by *Abigail*, the sister of Mr. Andrews, whom he matched with more than forty years ago, and five of which sons were then living, viz.: Daniel, John, Thomas, Joseph and Nathaniel.

HENRY E. WAITE.

"AN ANSWER TO W. R.'s NARRATION" (*ante*, p. 38).—The author of the "Narration" was William Ruthband, not William Rutherford, as printed on the page referred to.

WILLIAM B. TRASK.



## HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

**A NEW HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The fourth volume of the "Memorial History of Boston," completing the work, has been published, and the editor, Justin Winsor, A.M., librarian of Harvard University, encouraged by the success which has attended it, has announced a new "History of the United States," on the same plan, under his editorial supervision. Some of the principal authors of the former work will contribute to this. To these will be added writers of ability in different sections of the union. The work will make eight quarto volumes of the size and appearance of the Memorial History.

**THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.**—This magazine, which has attained a high reputation under the management of its founder and first editor, John Austin Stevens, Esq., and which we have had frequent occasion to notice in the REGISTER, has been delayed in its issues this year by a change in its editors, Mr Stevens retiring with the January number, and the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa assuming editorial charge with the number for February. We are glad to learn that the services of so competent a successor to Mr. Stevens have been obtained. Dr. De Costa is well known to the readers of the REGISTER by the learned contributions which he has made to its pages. His many and able contributions to the historical literature of America have also been brought to their notice by us as they appeared. Under his management, we anticipate that the interest and value of this excellent magazine will be fully sustained. Prof. Henry P. Johnston of the New York Free College, well known as a historical writer, will assist Dr. De Costa.

The work is published monthly at \$5 a year, postage paid, by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York city.

**THE HISTORY OF THE 27TH REGIMENT MASS. VOL. INFANTRY DURING THE LATE WAR.**—W. P. Derby, of Springfield, Mass., is preparing a history of this regiment which will be ready for press in about two months. This regiment it is said stands first in marks of service of the sixty regiments of infantry that left the state. Persons having facts or documents bearing upon the history of this regiment, are requested to forward them to the author. The book will be an octavo of from 500 to 600 pages, illustrated by official maps from the War Department, and heliotypes of its leading officers. Price in cloth, \$3; full library, \$4; half mor. \$5.

**TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns, are advised to send them to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

**Woodstock, Conn.** By Clarence W. Bowen.—Mr. Bowen is collecting material for the history of this town, and any information about the town, or regarding families who have lived in the town, will be gladly received. Address office of "The Independent," 251 Broadway, N. Y.

**GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

**Folsom.** By the Rev. Jacob Chapman, 7 Middle Street, Exeter, N. H. (REGISTER, xxx. 231; xxxiii. 248.)—This work will be put to press as soon as the author receives orders for a sufficient number of copies to meet the additional expense of printing.

**Sawyer.** By Amory Carter, of Worcester, Mass.—Mr. Carter, who is a descendant of Thomas Sawyer, an early settler of Rowley and Lancaster (REGISTER, xxxiv. 104), is now engaged in preparing a history and genealogy of the Sawyer family.



## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

## NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 4, 1882.*—The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., read the record of the proceedings of the December meeting.

The Rev. Henry A. Hazen, for the nominating committee, reported a list of officers and committees for the year 1882; and the persons nominated were unanimously elected, viz.:

*President.*—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., of Boston, Mass.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., of Portland, Me.; Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., of Bennington, Vt.; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Marshall Jewell, A.M., of Hartford, Ct.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., of Fremont, Ohio; William A. Whitehead, A.M., of Newark, N. J.; William Duane, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

*Recording Secretary.*—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

*Treasurer.*—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston, Mass.

*Historiographer.*—Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

*Librarian.*—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

*Directors.*—Hon. George C. Richardson, Boston; Hon. Nathaniel Foster Safford, A.B., Milton; Hon. James W. Austin, A.M., Boston; Cyrus Woodman, A.M., Cambridge; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge.

*Directors ex-officio.*—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., Boston; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; David G. Haskins, Jr., A.M., Cambridge; Benjamin Barstow Torrey, Boston; John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Newton; John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston; Henry Edwards, Boston; Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Boston; Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Frederic Kidder, Melrose; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William H. Whitmore, A.M., Boston; Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, A.M., Boston; James F. Hunnewell, Boston; Hon. John Cummings, Woburn; John Foster, Boston.

*Committee on Finance.*—Henry Edwards, Boston, *Chairman*; Hon. Charles B. Hall, Boston; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; Hon. Alrah A. Burrage, Boston; Addison Child, Boston; Benjamin B. Torrey, Boston, *ex-officio*.

*Committee on Publication.*—John Ward Dean, A.M., *Chairman*; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Cambridge; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Henry H. Edes, Boston; Henry F. Waters, A.B., Salem.

*Committee on Memorials.*—John Ward Dean, A.M., *Chairman*; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge; William B. Trask, Boston; Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Canton; Arthur M. Alger, LL.B., Taunton.

*Committee on Heraldry.*—Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Salem; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., Boston; George B. Chase, A.M., Boston; Walter Lloyd Jeffries, A.B., Boston; John C. J. Brown, Boston.

*Committee on the Library.*—John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Willard S. Allen, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; John Ward Dean, Boston, *ex-officio*.

*Committee on Papers and Essays.*—Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., *Chairman*; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Newton; Rev. David G. Haskins, S.T.D., Cambridge;



William C. Bates, Newton; Charles C. Coffin, Boston; Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, A.M., Cambridge; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale.

Col. Wilder having, for the fifteenth time, been elected president of the society, proceeded to deliver his annual address, which is printed in full in this number of the REGISTER (*ante*, pp. 122-38).

Committees were appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of the following vice-presidents of the society recently deceased, namely, on Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D., of Maryland, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter and John Ward Dean, A.M.; on the Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., of New York, the Hon. Nathaniel Safford and J. Gardner White, A.M.; and on the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL.D., of Connecticut, the Rev. Henry A. Hazen and the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D.

The following annual reports were presented:

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that fifty-one resident and ten corresponding members have been added to the society during the year. He also reported the usual correspondence relating to historical subjects.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported the number of members who have died during the year, as far as known, to be forty, and that their average age was seventy years, nine months and four days. Memorial sketches of deceased members have been prepared and printed as promptly as the space at command would allow.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income for the year to be \$3,540.73, and the current expenses \$3,530.38, leaving a balance on hand of \$10.35. The receipts for life-membership were \$300.00, making the present amount of the fund \$9,747.74. The amount of the fund for the support of the librarian is \$12,763.13; of the Bradbury Fund, \$2,500.00; of the Towne Memorial Fund, \$4,951.94; of the Barstow Fund, \$1,000.00; of the Bond Fund, \$777.71; of the Cushman Fund, \$66.27; and of the Sever Fund, 5,000.00; making a total for the several funds, in the hands of the treasurer, of \$37,806.79.

John W. Dean, the librarian, reported that 568 volumes and 2,833 pamphlets had been added to the library during the year, of which 511 volumes and 2,699 pamphlets were donations. The library now contains 17,159 volumes, and 54,831 pamphlets.

Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., chairman of the library committee, reported important additions to the society's collections of state, county, town and family histories. The limited funds placed at the committee's disposal have been judiciously expended. More money is greatly needed for the purchase and binding of books.

John W. Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that the REGISTER to January, 1882, and the annual proceedings for 1881, had been issued under their charge since their last report.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee on papers and essays, reported that nine papers had been read before the society during the year.

J. Gardner White, secretary of the committee on memorials, reported the completion of the second volume of Memorial Biographies printed at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund.

Thanks were voted to the president for his address, and the publishing committee were directed to print the address, with an abstract of the other proceedings.

#### MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Portland, Monday, Feb. 27, 1882.*—A special meeting to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of the poet Longfellow, who was born in Portland February 27, 1807, was held this evening, the Hon. W. G. Barrows, vice-president, in the chair. Many relics of the Longfellow family and mementos of the poet himself were displayed in the library. The exercises took place in Reception hall.

Judge Barrows opened the meeting by an appropriate address. On motion of E. H. Elwell the following telegram was sent to Prof. Longfellow:

Portland, Feb. 27.

To H. W. Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.:

The members of the Maine Historical Society, assembled with friends to honor your 75th birthday, send greetings and congratulations.

H. W. BRYANT, Rec. Sec'y.

Later in the evening the following reply was read:





• Cambridge, Feb. 27.

H. W. Bryant, Recording Secretary Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.:

Your telegram received. I return cordial thanks to the members of the society, and am grateful for this signal mark of their remembrance and regard.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

James P. Baxter read a poem, "Laus Laureati." At the close, amid the applause of the audience, he placed a crown of oak leaves gathered from "Deering's woods," upon the bust of Longfellow.

Papers were then read by the Rev. H. S. Burrage, of Portland, on "Longfellow and his Paternal Ancestry;" by the Hon. William Gould, of Windham, on "Gen. Peleg Wadsworth;" by E. H. Elwell, of Portland, on "The Portland of Longfellow's Youth;" by Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, D.D., on "Longfellow as a Student and Professor at Bowdoin College;" and by the Hon. George F. Talbot, of Portland, on "The Genius of Longfellow."

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the following letters which had been received, were not read: From the Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, the president of the society; from the Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., enclosing a poem; from Prof. John S. Sewall, of Bangor; and from Mr. Longfellow himself. The last was simply a note to his classmate, Mr. Bradbury, the president, regretting his inability to be present.

The interest in these exercises was shared by every resident of his native city. Among those present were Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, of Cambridge, and Mrs. Anne L. Peirce, of Portland, sisters of the poet. Alexander Longfellow, his brother, and William P. P. Longfellow, of Boston, his nephew.

Judge Barrows's address, Mr. Baxter's poem and the several papers were printed in full in the *Portland Advertiser* Feb. 28, 1882.

#### NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Halifax, Jan. 5, 1882*—A meeting was held this evening in the Legislative Library, the Rev. Dr. Hill in the chair.

Mr. Hannay read a paper entitled "Who was Lebel?" About 1827, a large stone bearing the inscription, "Lebel, 1643," was found in Lower Granville, N. S. It has excited much curiosity, and has been made the subject of a poem by Mr. W. Arthur Calneck. Mr. Hannay arrives at the conclusion, from various documents which he cites, that the Lebel of 1643 was William Lebel, a man of business in Paris, who resided awhile in Acadia; and that the stone was only a memorial placed above the gate or door of Lebel's dwelling to mark the date of its erection, a frequent custom there at that time and even now.

In the discussion that followed this paper, it came out that Mr. Hannay had over twelve hundred manuscript pages of matter relating to the French occupation of Acadia, translated into English. It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to report at a future meeting upon the value of the manuscripts, and also a plan for securing the coöperation of the government of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in publishing the complete documentary history of Acadia. Gov. Archibald, Dr. Hill, W. D. Harrington, T. B. Akin and J. T. Bulmer were chosen this committee.

#### PROPOSED HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT FREDERICTON, N. B.

*Fredericton, New Brunswick, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1881*—A meeting of some of the leading citizens of Fredericton, the capital of the province of New Brunswick, to take measures for forming a historical society in this city, was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the council chamber, Mr. Fisher, mayor of the city, in the chair.

J. T. Bulmer, corresponding secretary of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, addressed the meeting on the advantages derived from such societies, and gave a glance at the work done by them in Nova Scotia and in the several United States.

It was voted to take immediate steps to form a historical society, and Hon. J. J. Fraser, George E. Fenety, C. H. Lugin and A. Archer were appointed a committee to draft a constitution to be reported at a future meeting.

#### RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Providence, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1881*—A stated meeting was held this evening, the president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.



Claudius B. Farnsworth, of Pawtucket, read a paper on "The Burial Grounds of Rhode Island." Remarks followed from several members.

*Nov. 29.*—A stated meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

Hon. Abraham Payne read a paper on "The Separatists of Windham County, Connecticut," which was followed by remarks from several members.

*Dec. 13.*—A fortnightly meeting was held this evening. Hon. Zachariah Allen, the president, read a paper on "The Fraud perpetrated on Huguenots who settled in Rhode Island."

*Dec. 31.*—A meeting was held this evening, at which Henry C. Dorr read a paper on "Providence Plantations: Hindrances to their Growth and Development."

#### NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

##### *Officers for 1882.*

*President*—Rev. E. Edwards Bearsley, D.D.

*Vice-President*—Thomas R. Trowbridge, Esq.

*Treasurer*—Nathan Peek, Esq.

*Secretary*—Thomas R. Trowbridge, Jr.

*Directors*—Profs. Simeon E. Baldwin, James M. Hoppin, Johnson T. Platt, E. H. Leffingwell; Henry Trowbridge, Esq., Henry L. Hotchkiss, Charles Henry Townsend, Esq., Charles Dickerman, Charles L. English, J. Attwater Barnes, James G. English, George Petrie, F. E. Hotchkiss, Charles Peterson, Joseph B. Sargent, E. H. Bishop, Eli Whitney.

#### NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

##### *Officers for 1882.*

*President*—Henry T. Drowne.

*Vice-Presidents*—Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., James Grant Wilson.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Henry R. Stiles, M.D.

*Recording Secretary*—Alick H. Man.

*Treasurer*—George H. Butler, M.D.

*Librarian*—Samuel Burhans, Jr.

*Registrar of Pedigrees*—William Remsen Mulford.

*Executive Committee*—Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., Alexander I. Cotheal, Gerrit H. Van Wagenen, Frederick D. Thompson.

*Committee on Biographical Bibliography*—Charles B. Moore, Alick H. Man, Thomas Henry Edsall.

Rooms of the Society, Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York City.

#### CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Chicago, Nov. 15, 1881.*—The annual meeting was held in the Society's Hall, 140-42 Dearborn Av., the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold in the chair.

In behalf of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, who had been asked by the society to write a sketch of Edward Coles, second governor of Illinois, he presented the Society a copy of that valuable work.

The president was requested, by a vote of the society, to ask Edward Coles, Esq., of Philadelphia, to deposit in the fire-proof vault of this society the original letters and other documents which formerly belonged to his father, and had been referred to and copied by Mr. Washburne.

President Arnold made his annual report, and the following facts were elicited:

During the past year 818 bound volumes and 2,910 unbound books and pamphlets have been added to the library. These, with the collections since May, 1877, make an aggregate of 6,036 bound volumes and 18,754 unbound books. In addition to these, rare and valuable maps have been collected, among which are many old French maps of this country procured by the Hon. E. B. Washburne in France; all of which have been bound into a large volume.

During the year nine papers have been read by the following persons: Messrs J. Y. Scammon, E. B. Washburne (2), H. C. Van Schaack, E. A. Otis, E. G. Mason, H. L. Hammond, John Wentworth and J. D. Caton.

Last summer fourteen large quarto volumes of manuscripts, which had been prepared by the librarian, were bound, making a total of 26 volumes of manuscripts in



the library. Most of these are letters, many of which are of great historical interest and value.

Respecting the financial condition of the society, the president reported that the Gilpin fund amounted to \$49,559.63, and in a few years the income from it would become available. The eight city lots bequeathed to the society by the late Lucretia Pond, of Petersham, Mass., have been sold for \$13,500, and in accordance with the will of Miss Pond, the income from this will be used to purchase historical works.

The membership fees are sufficient to defray the current expenses of the society.

The president also, in appropriate terms, alluded to the decease of six worthy members of the society during the past year, and said suitable resolutions of regret and respect were spread upon the society's records.

After the report of the treasurer and trustees of the society's funds, which corroborated the president's report, an election was held, and the following persons were elected to the offices named:

*President*—Isaac N. Arnold.

*First Vice-President*—Thomas Hayne.

*Second Vice-President*—E. B. Washburne.

*Secretary and Librarian*—Albert D. Hager.

*Treasurer*—Henry H. Nash.

*Executive Committee*, to serve four years—Mark Skinner and D. K. Pearsons.

For unexpired term made vacant by the death of George F. Rumsey, John Wentworth.

Notice was given that President Arnold would, at the next meeting of the society, deliver a eulogy on the late William B. Ogden.

Hon. William F. DeWolf was then introduced and read a very interesting paper on his "Recollections of Eminent Men," after which the meeting adjourned.

#### VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Richmond, Friday, Nov. 18, 1881.*—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held this day, Mr. Curry in the chair.

Donations were announced and correspondence was read. A letter from Dr. Richard C. M. Page, of New York, offered the society the following valuable portraits:

1. Col. John Page, the ancestor of the distinguished Virginia family of that name, painted in 1660 by Sir Peter Leys.

2. Mary Mann, wife of the Hon. Matthew Page, a member of the Council of Virginia in the reign of Queen Anne.

3. Mann Page, the only child of the Hon. Matthew and Mary (Mann) Page who survived infancy: taken at the age of five, holding a red bird in his hand. He also became a member of the council.

4. Col. Archibald Cary, of "Amptill," James River, Va., a sterling patriot of the revolution, known as "Old Iron."

5. Mary Randolph, daughter of Col. Richard Randolph, of "Curlis," James River, and wife of Col. Cary.

The offer was thankfully accepted.

*Nov. 25.*—A meeting of the committee was held this day.

Donations were announced and correspondence was read. Among the donations was a curious ancient vellum document formerly belonging to the Hon. Peter Lyon, a native of Ireland, who was president of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals at his death in August, 1809, at the age of seventy-five. It was presented by his great-great grandson, James Lyons of Richmond. A letter from Thomas McCleemann of Philadelphia, Pa., gave an account of the original court record book of Surrey county, Va., beginning in 1652, which he had arranged to have copied for the society. "It seemed to me," he wrote, "that the criminal trials and punishments mentioned in it would give a better and more vivid picture of the period than could otherwise be obtained."

Meetings were also held Nov. 4 and 11, and Dec. 2, 1881.

#### KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Topeka, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1882.*—The annual meeting was held in the Senate Chamber at 8 o'clock this evening, the president, T. D. Thacher, in the chair.



Dr. Richard Cordley delivered the annual address. His subject was "The Convention Epoch in Kansas History." Remarks were made by the president and ex-Gov. Robinson.

Judge Franklin G. Adams, the secretary, then read his annual report. [The annual address is printed in full in the *Topeka Commonwealth*, Jan. 18, and the secretary's report in that paper Jan. 24, 1882.]

P. I. Bonebrake, C. K. Holliday, J. S. Waters, F. G. Adams, C. W. Blair, J. Slotter, T. D. Thacher, James Smith, Henry Booth, M. M. Murdock, S. N. Wood, N. S. Goss, J. S. Emery, B. F. Simpson, J. M. Harvey, George W. Martin, E. G. Ross and John C. McCoy were chosen members of the board of directors for two years, in place of those whose term of office expires.

The treasurer's report was read, and a committee was appointed to audit it.

Judge Emery presented a circular from the Chicago Historical Society, asking this society to cooperate in celebrating at New Orleans on the 16th of April, the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, with a petition for signatures asking congress to take steps for such a celebration. It was voted to cooperate with other societies in this matter.

*Directors' Meeting.*—A meeting of the board was held after the society adjourned, at which the following standing committees were appointed:

*Executive Committee.*—J. P. St. John, P. I. Bonebrake, James Smith, F. P. Baker and Col. Holliday.

*Committee on Legislation.*—P. I. Bonebrake, A. H. Horton and John Francis.

*Committee on Nominations.*—C. K. Holliday, S. N. Wood, G. W. Martin, Gov. Robinson and Major Inman.

#### AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*New York, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1882.*—The annual meeting of the society was held this evening, and the following officers were elected for 1882:

*President.*—Alexander I. Cotheal.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Charles E. West, LL.D., and Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Charles Short, LL.D.

*Recording Secretary.*—T. Stafford Drowne, D.D.

*Treasurer.*—Alexander I. Cotheal.

*Librarian.*—Henry T. Drowne.

*Executive Committee.*—George H. Moore, LL.D., Asa Bird Gardner, LL.D., and Henry T. Drowne.

A learned and interesting paper was read by Professor Charles E. West, on the "Birthday of Christ and Roman Chronology."

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## NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by a committee appointed for the purpose, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN, LL.D., of Worcester, Mass., a corresponding member, admitted March 30, 1855, was born at Dedham, Mass., May 28, 1806, and died at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 5, 1881.





Mr. Haven was descended from Richard Haven, of Lynn, who was there soon after the first English settlement of the town. The first of the twelve children of Richard and Susanna Haven was born in Lynn in 1615. The father of Mr. Haven was Hon. Samuel Haven, of Dedham.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Amherst College in 1826, in a class of twenty-five, of whom only four or five are now living. Among his class-mates were Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D.D., President of Waterville College (now Colby University), Rev. Chauncey Colton, D.D., President of Bristol College and Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Kenyon College, and Dr. Artemas Bullard.

For forty-three years Dr. Haven served as the honored Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. At the semi-annual meeting of the society last April, in consequence of rapidly failing health and strength, he resigned his office, and his resignation was accepted in accordance with his wishes. In this connection, Dr. George E. Ellis, after referring to the wide variety of valuable papers which he had prepared and read at different times before the society, said :

"His familiarity with the contents of our rich and unique library, its books, manuscripts, relics, maps, coins, portraits and other pictures, has been so extended and intelligent, that we might well conceive of him as permanently seated at his patient desk, with an outlook on its walls and shelves and making a catalogue of its treasures. Its collections have so largely grown under his administration, that he has had opportunity to form a deliberate acquaintance with them. He has twice, indeed, superintended the disposal of the whole on shelves, in the alcoves and in the cabinet—once on the removal from the old hall, and again on the enlargement of the present one. Now that so admirable a portrait of him hangs on the wall, he will never be otherwise than present and active there, at least, to all who are now members of the society."

The Hon. JOHN BOYD, A.M., of West Winsted, Ct., a resident member, admitted May 11, 1875, was born in Winsted March 17, 1799. He was son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd. He was, in his remoter ancestry, of the Scotch-Irish stock, his earliest American ancestor coming to this country in the early part of the last century.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Yale College in the year 1821. Some of the prominent members of his class were Dr. Thomas Winthrop Coit, President of Transylvania University, Dr. John Ripley Adams, and Dr. Nathaniel Bouton. He was united in marriage, May 17, 1831, to Miss Emily Webster Beers, of New Haven, Conn. She died Nov. 25, 1842. He was again married December 10, 1843, to Mrs. Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1825. From 1830 to 1835, he represented the town of Winsted in the General Assembly. For several years he was county commissioner. He was town clerk for many years, and Judge of Probate for fifteen years. He was also state Senator, and for three years Secretary of the State of Connecticut. For a long course of years he has been one of the prominent manufacturers of Winsted.

Mr. Boyd is the author of a finely arranged and excellent book of some 640 pages, entitled "Annals of Winchester, Conn." Seldom does one meet with a work of this kind which is more intelligently executed than this.

In connection with the death of Mr. Boyd, the *Connecticut Courant* recalls a pleasing historical incident, showing how "Mr. Boyd rescued from destruction a portion of the duplicate charters which Captain Joseph Wadsworth had saved from falling into the hands of Sir Edmund Andros on the night of Oct. 31, 1657." The account is preserved in the fourth volume of the Connecticut Colonial Records, and is as follows :

"In 1817 or 1818, while Mr. Boyd was preparing for college at the Hartford grammar school, he boarded in the family of Rev. Mr. Flint of the South Church. Coming in one day from school, he noticed on the workstand of Mrs. Bissell, the doctor's mother-in-law, a dingy piece of parchment, covered on one side with black letter manuscript. In answer to his inquiries Mrs. Bissell told him that having occasion for some pasteboard, her friend and neighbor Mrs. Wyllys had sent her this. Mr. Boyd proposed to procure for her a piece of pasteboard in exchange for the parchment, to which Mrs. Bissell consented. It was not, however, until six or eight years had elapsed that Mr. Boyd examined the parchment with care, when for the first time he learned what its contents were."

This was a portion of one of the skins on which the duplicate charter of Connecticut was written, and which, restored to its place, now hangs in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society.

Mr. Boyd died at his home in West Winsted, Conn., Dec. 1, 1881.



The Rev. EUGENE ANTHONY VETROMILE, D.D., a life member, had in his life-time a varied and peculiar history. He was born at Gallipoli, Italy, Feb. 22, 1819. He was the son of Peter Paul Raphael Vetromile, and the name of his mother was Maria Anthonia Margiotta, a native also of Gallipoli.

More than forty years ago he came to this country. He was graduated as D.D. at the Catholic College at Georgetown, D. C., in 1848. He was noted as a linguist, and was well known as a missionary travelling among the Indian tribes of this country. In his way he was a kind of modern John Eliot, so great was his interest in all that pertained to these forest tribes. He translated the bible into fourteen of the Indian languages, or idioms, as they may more properly be called, and undertook large plans of labor for their benefit. He gave himself in a special manner to the tribe of Indians called the Abnakis. He published a book in their language, called "Indian Good Book," designed to instruct them in a simple way in what would be for their best good. He had a deep interest also in the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians. Some time before his death he gave over to the Interior Department at Washington his large accumulations of manuscript pertaining to his studies into the languages of the North American Indians. These manuscripts are regarded as very valuable, throwing much light upon obscure subjects. He travelled in the East and in the Holy Land, publishing the results of his researches.

More than twenty years ago Father Vetromile was, for a time, connected with the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, as Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy. This fact seems to suggest the breadth of his culture, for primarily he was a linguist. He was a man also of a truly large-hearted and generous spirit, giving freely to various charitable institutions, providing dowry to Italian girls, and leaving in his will money to the widows and orphans of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians.

He was a member of many learned and scientific societies. He was admitted a resident member Feb. 15, 1869, and made himself a life member in 1871.

After all his wanderings he died at last, in Italy, in his native place Gallipoli, Aug. 23, 1881, at the age of 62. He expressed a desire that his body might be buried among the Passamaquoddy Indians.

CHARLES HARLEY<sup>7</sup> CLEVELAND, M.D. (Aaron,<sup>6</sup> Aaron,<sup>5</sup> Col. Aaron,<sup>4</sup> Josiah,<sup>3</sup> Josiah,<sup>2</sup> Moses<sup>1</sup>), a corresponding member, admitted Feb. 8, 1859, was born in Lebanon, N. H., August 29, 1817; married in Waterbury, Vt., 1844. Amelia P. Atkins; died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1863. A grandson to a brother of Moses Cleveland, the founder of Cleveland, Ohio, and in honor of whom that city was named. Physician and author. Graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1843, having, previous to entering college, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Commenced practice of medicine at Waterbury, Vt., August 10, 1843, which place he left in July, 1853. He was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1854; and one of the editors of the College Journal until 1860, when in its place he published the Journal of Rational Medicine until 1863. Entered U. S. Army as surgeon, and died in that service at Memphis, Tenn., in December, 1863.

He was an earnest active man in whatever he undertook. Published his Pronouncing Medical Lexicon, first in 1855 (of which there have been issued twenty-five editions to 1881), many pamphlets, a Yearly Physician's Pocket Memorandum. Wrote frequently for the journals before editing one of his own. The following are the titles of some of his works and contributions: Amylene, Alphabetical Notes on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Are Mercurials Anti-Syphilitics? Alkalies, Oxides, Anti-Miasmatics. Causes and Cure of diseases of the Feet. Cancer of the Breast. Classification of Materia Medica, Carbuncle and Feruncle, Emetics, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Chloroform in Delirium Tremens. On Chalybeates, General Observations on Fevers, Enteric Fever, Typhus and Enteric Fevers contrasted. Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Yellow Fever, Eruptive Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small-pox, Vaccination, Re-vaccination, Varioloid, Eruptive Fevers contrasted, Inflammatory Fevers, Miliary Fever, Milk Fever, Hectic Fever, Puerperal Fever, On the management of the Feet, Clothing of the Feet, Frost Bites, Chills, Exposure, Drowning, Medical Inhalations. Poisoning by Opium, Tincture Veratrum Viride, Strychnia and its Antidote. Physiology of the Mouth, Uterine Hemorrhage—Galvanism, Galvanism in Constipation, Galvanism, its application as a remedial agent, Neuralgia of the Teeth—Odontalgia, Neuralgia of the Heart—Angina pectoris, Neuralgia of the Coccyx cocci-donia, Tonics; Imponderable, a lecture delivered to the students of the Eclectic College of Medicine, Lead Poisoning. He was a mem-



her of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is thought that he always regretted identifying himself with any school of medicine, believing it better to be of no sect, but to adopt the best thoughts and methods of all.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

Col. ALBIGENCE WALDO PUTNAM, a corresponding member, admitted Feb. 13, 1858, was born March 11, 1799, at "Maple Shade" (the old homestead), opposite Blannerhassitt's Island, and near Belpré, Ohio. His father, Aaron Waldo Putnam, was the second son of Col. Israel Putnam, and was born at Pomfret, Conn. Col. Israel Putnam was the oldest son and aide-de-camp of Gen. Israel Putnam of the war of Independence, so that he was the great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam.

The Putnam ancestor is John, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1637; and in England and Wales the lines are said to be traced for a century farther back.

The mother of Albigence Waldo Putnam was the daughter of Judge Daniel Loring, of Salem, Mass., whose father came to the territory north of the Ohio in the year 1788, in company with Col. Israel Putnam, Judge Loring, Col. Cushing, Maj. Rice, Goodale, Bradford, Heiskell, and other retired officers of the Revolution, and settled on the rich body of land ten or fifteen miles below the Muskingum River, and named the settlement Belpré, or "Beautiful Meadow."

Albigence Waldo Putnam was a graduate of the Ohio University (under Rev. Dr. Lindley). From Athens he went to Gallipolis. His mother wished him to study medicine, but his father thought that he had not the health or constitution, and it so happened that an old friend of the family, Gen. Nathaniel Cushing, desired to engage an intelligent, trusty, active young man as clerk in his retail dry-goods store at Gallipolis, and as the customers averaged about six a day, Putnam determined to review his studies in German, Spanish, Italian and French. Such indulgences did not please his "General Merchant," who complained of "dusty shelves, soiled goods, talked about industrious habits," &c.; there was no mistaking the meaning. He said, "You ought to study a profession." Putnam soon wearied of the clerkship, and obtained boarding in a French family, and perfected himself in that language.

It was a good providence, and a cause of thankfulness then and ever, that he became acquainted with Samuel Finley Vinton, then commencing the practice of law at Gallipolis, and was indebted to him for the study of law and the use of his extensive library. He read in his office and occasionally was examined by him. Having finished his studies in law and French, with Vinton and father Etienne, in 1821 he was examined by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and obtained licence to practise as attorney and counsellor. In 1822 his father and mother died within three days of each other of violent sickness and fevers then raging in the settlement. His older brother, William Pitt Putnam, administered upon the estate, and retained the homestead. Putnam then resolved to go out into "the wide, wide world, and gather honey and bee bread from every opening flower." He reached Port Gibson, Miss. (the home of his bachelor uncle Israel Loring), December 21, 1822. He built an office in his uncle's yard, where he soon collected law books to the value of \$600, afterwards increased to \$1500. The first year he obtained a temporary licence to practice, and in due time from the Supreme Court. Ere long he had the most profitable collection business in the circuit, perhaps in the state. He became director in the first and best managed bank ever in operation in Mississippi, "The Bank of Mississippi." From this and some large claims entrusted to him, he at one time had more than a half million of notes and protested bills of the Natchez and New Orleans branches of the United States Bank. His brother-in-law (Thomas Henderson), of Natchez, was cashier of the bank there. He had entered upon a busy and profitable professional career; his mind and heart were intent upon its duties, but still he was not greedy of gain. He was not a miser; he was the lawyer for the widow, the friend of the orphan.

In April, 1825, he married Catherine Ann Lerier, eldest daughter of Col. George W. Lerier (son of General or Governor John Lerier, of Tennessee). He was visiting her aunt (Mrs. Daniel Vertner) at their lovely residence ("Burlington") near Port Gibson, Miss. After accumulating a fortune in Mississippi, his health failed, and he moved to Tennessee in 1839, settled at "Waverley Place," a beautiful home within two miles of Nashville. He became very much interested in encouraging manufacturing establishments. He struggled hard to sustain an interest in home industry, and his losses by surety and the like were \$50,000. But possessed of a comfortable fortune, he devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and was one of the founders, and for several years president of the Tennessee Historical Society. He





was also the author of a work entitled, "The History of Middle Tennessee," evincing considerable research among the facts and traditions connected with the early settlement of this region. In this department Col. Putnam was an enthusiast, and his labors were abundant. His literary labors are so identified with the history of middle Tennessee, as a scholar and accomplished man of letters, that he enjoyed a reputation which was recognized even beyond the borders of his adopted state. His christian virtues were of that high order which mark the true disciple of Jesus, while in none of the relations of life did he fall short of his duty. He sustained a heavy loss of property by the war, and died January 20, 1869, mourned after as a man so worthy, a citizen so valuable, a scholar so profound, a Mason so true, and a Christian so steadfast. He was an Elder in the first Presbyterian Church of Nashville for thirty years.

He left four children, all daughters.

ANSON NELSON.

STEPHEN WHITNEY PHOENIX, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted Aug. 15, 1867, was born in the city of New York May 25, 1839, and died at his residence in the same city, Nov. 3, 1881.

The father of Mr. Phoenix was the Hon. Jonas Phillips Phoenix, who was born in Middletown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1788. His mother was Mary (Whitney) Phoenix, daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Suydam) Whitney, who was born in the city of New York, April 5, 1810.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Columbia College in 1859. From the same institution he received the degree of A.M. in 1862, and of LL.B. in 1863. Since that time he has resided in New York, having had his summer residence (Harbor View) some years at Newport, R. I.

Mr. Phoenix was descended from Alexander Phoenix, who was his first American ancestor upon these shores, and who settled in New York in 1640. The line of descent from Alexander<sup>1</sup> was successively through Jacob,<sup>2</sup> Alexander,<sup>3</sup> Alexander,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>5</sup> and Jonas Phillips<sup>6</sup> already named. He was therefore of the seventh generation from his earliest American ancestor.

On his mother's side he was descended from Henry Whitney, who was an early inhabitant of Norwalk, Conn., and who was interested in some of the ancient settlements on Long Island, especially about Southold.

Mr. Phoenix has interested himself to a very large degree in preserving the records both of his father's and mother's families. The three large and costly volumes devoted to the Whitney family of Connecticut are among our richest specimens of genealogical lore. Blessed with wealth, he has taken delight in doing honor to his forefathers, and spending his money freely in preserving their memorials. He has been alike industrious in gathering up the facts pertaining to the Phoenix name and development on these western shores.

Hardly any one in the country had made a larger collection of genealogical books and helps to genealogical study. For anything curious or valuable in this line he was ready to bestow almost any amount of money to possess himself of it. His large collection of books and manuscripts in this line he bequeathed, with \$15,000 in money, to the New York Historical Society, of which he was a life member. Bequests were also made to Columbia College, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the city of New York. Columbia College receives the general books of his library, and probably half a million of dollars.

Mr. Phoenix was a life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and corresponding member of several other societies.

SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A., of Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, a corresponding member, admitted April 2, 1852, died at Lowestoft April 29, 1871.

Mr. Edwin C. Ireland, clerk of the London Society of Antiquaries, has furnished us with the following brief obituary of him, from the report of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, 1871-2, page 4:

"The society is reminded of the loss it has sustained in the death of its founder and late secretary, Mr. Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. From the year 1848, when the society was established as 'The Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute,' until the year 1867, Mr. Tymms acted as secretary and treasurer; in that year failing health compelled him to resign these offices, but he continued to be the editor of the Proceedings until the day of his death in 1871. A glance through the





earlier volumes of the Proceedings will show how much the interest of the society was enhanced by his labors and research. In the first volume, out of thirty-eight papers no less than eleven bear the signature of Samuel Tymms, and to these must be added the notes of all the meetings. Besides the papers contributed to the transactions of this society, Mr. Tymms wrote a history of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, and edited the volume of Bury Wills, published by the Camden Society. Mr. Tymms left several volumes of notes, chiefly extracts from papers and documents bearing upon the history and antiquities of the county; also a few antiquities found at Stow, or in the neighborhood of Bury. These things were offered to the society for purchase, and through the liberality of some of the members the objects from Stow, &c., have been bought and placed in the museum; but the council having no common fund at its disposal which it could employ in purchasing documents or papers, and the value of the MSS. being much beyond any sum which could be raised by a special subscription, the offer of purchasing the MSS. had reluctantly to be declined. It is to be hoped that they may find a resting place in the library of our National Museum."

HON. JOHN PHELPS PUTNAM, A.M., a resident member, admitted Nov. 15, 1875, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1817. He was the son of George Putnam, born in Hartford, Conn., September 12, 1793, and of Ann Shepard, born also in Hartford, Nov. 9, 1792. It is often said that all the Putnams in this country are descended from John Putnam, who was of Salem, Mass., 1634. But Judge Putnam, in conversation with the writer, claimed that this was not so, and that he himself, though of the same family (Puttenham) of England, traced his descent from a brother or near relative of John Putnam, of Salem. Mr. Putnam was graduated at Yale College in 1837, at the age of twenty, and among his distinguished classmates may be mentioned Secretary Evarts, Chief Justice Waite, Judge Pierrepoint, and Dr. Andrew L. Stone, of San Francisco.

He was united in marriage, Sept. 21, 1842, with Harriette Day, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Day, and niece of President Jeremiah Day, of Yale College.

His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1839.

He also followed up his law studies in the office of the Hon. Sidney Bartlett. He edited several volumes of the United States Digest. He held for a time the office of the Judge of Probate in the County of Suffolk. He was in the Massachusetts house of representatives in the years 1851 and '52. In 1859, when the Superior Court was established, he was made one of the judges, which office he has since held. The Boston Journal says of him:

"Judge Putnam has led a blameless, useful life, respected by the bar for his marked urbanity, and regarded by the whole community as a most worthy citizen. His literary tastes led him to devote his leisure hours to congenial studies. He was a collector of coins and skilled in numismatics. In 1868 he was one of the Board of Commissioners for the annual examination of the United States Mint in Philadelphia."

Besides his prominent and honorable position as a lawyer and a judge, Mr. Putnam had a decided literary and artistic taste. For years he has been president of the Apollo Club. At his funeral in Trinity Church, the Club attended in a body, and their singing was one of the marked features of that occasion. He died in Boston January 4, 1882. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

THOMAS CRANE WALES, Esq., a life member and benefactor, was born in Stoughton, Mass., Nov. 10, 1805, and died in the city of Boston, Dec. 11, 1880. He was admitted to membership Dec. 10, 1870.

His earliest American ancestor was Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Wales, son of John<sup>1</sup> Wales, of Idle, York-shire (REGISTER, xxxv, 72), who came over in 1635 in the ship James of Bristol, and had for one of his fellow-passengers the famous Mr. Richard Mather, who in the following year began his pastorate at Dorchester. Mr. Wales took the oath of allegiance and was made a freeman in 1637. The name Nathaniel has been a truly ancestral one in this family. The line of descent from the founder has been through Nathaniel,<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>4</sup> Thomas,<sup>5</sup> Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> and Samuel.<sup>7</sup>

The last named was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in that part of the ancient town of Braintree now known as Stoughton, June 19, 1760. He married Mary Crane, who was born in Milton April 22, 1761.

The boy Thomas Crane<sup>8</sup> Wales, after receiving such education as was afforded by the town schools of Stoughton, was placed at the age of fourteen as clerk and helper



in the retail shoe store of Mr. Amos Fitch, of Boston. After passing through some changes, in 1824, at the age of 19, he went into the retail shoe trade for himself. In 1826, December 7, at the age of twenty-one, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Rebecca Holmes, daughter of Barzillai Holmes. She was the mother of his large family of children, four sons and seven daughters. She died in Jan. 1872.

As his business enlarged it was divided, and he took the wholesale department and relinquished the retail trade to others. In 1837, in the time of the great financial depression throughout the country, Mr. Wales failed in business. He was able to pay, after a little time, all borrowed money and endorsed paper, and fifty per cent. upon other claims. In 1859 he had been so prospered in business that he paid off the other fifty per cent. on the old claims that were dead by the law of limitation. In 1866 he had the pleasure of squaring the whole interest account in these transactions. An act so manly and honorable ought to be made known far and wide as a bright and shining example.

In the year 1825 Mr. Wales bought a pair of india-rubber shoes of a sailor who had brought them from South America. He exhibited them in his store window, where they were inspected by the passers by as a great curiosity. This was the beginning of the india-rubber shoe business in Boston. From that time till his death he was connected in many forms and ways with this business. He was one of the largest owners under the Goodyear patents, worked by the Naugatuck Co. He owned also the Wales patent arctic gaiter. Business prospered in his hand. Seven of his children survived him.

Capt. AMBROSE HASKELL WHITE, a benefactor and life member, admitted to membership May 12, 1871, was born Dec. 17, 1800, in Marblehead, Mass.

His parents, John White (born September, 1756, died Oct. 15, 1833) and Ruth Haskell (born September, 1757, died August 21, 1808), were married September, 1780. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, serving in Col. Glover's famous regiment, and crossed the Delaware with Washington. He also served again in the war of 1812, this time upon the sea, and being taken prisoner by the British, lay in an English prison until the peace. The first experiences of the son were also connected with the war. Going to sea at the age of thirteen with his uncle Thomas Haskell, when off Cape Ann the vessel was boarded by H. M. Sloop of War Dart, the officers of which supposed the unoffending vessel to be a privateer. At the age of twenty-one Mr. White was a supercargo, and soon became commander of a vessel at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three years. He followed a sea-faring life for thirty consecutive years, twelve of which were in the Batavia and China trade, in which his intelligent observation at that early period of trade with those countries amassed a store of interesting recollections.

In 1824 he became a resident of Newburyport, but after leaving the sea in 1846 (or 1847) he removed to Boston and went into business as a Calcutta merchant, in which he continued until within a few years of his death, being associated with Nathaniel Mayhew; after whose death he was in partnership with Benjamin L. Allen—both of Boston.

In 1834 Mr. White married Harriet, daughter of Oliver and Ruth (Lurvy) Spalding, of Newburyport. (Mr. Spalding, born in 1782 in that part of Chelmsford now called Lowell, died in 1853. His wife, born in Amesbury, died Dec. 16, 1860. They were married in 1803.) Mrs. White died in Dorchester, June 2, 1865. Two daughters, Harriet R. and Emma S. White, survive, while a third, Caroline, died in infancy.

Capt. White was a man worthy of the respect and honor in which he was held by those who knew him. He was of that school of integrity and sterling manliness which is trained in the seafaring life, where so many of the strongest traits of New England character have been formed. Something of the genuine quality of the winds and the waves which he had learned to control, and of the free sunshine of the open sky, seemed to have been absorbed by him as by so many of those men who have lived close to the elemental forces of the natural world,—and a religion which was at the foundation of his character.

He was a member of the Newburyport Marine Society, to which, and to the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, the Marine Society and Seaman's Friend Society of Boston, he left liberal bequests. He died in Boston June 3, 1881.

HENRY W. FOOTE.

SAMUEL WRIGHT PHELPS, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted June 8, 1847, was born at Marblehead, Mass., July 24, 1811, and died on the St. John's River,



Florida, Sept. 12, 1879. The place of his residence in later years was Sandusky, Ohio, where he owned and carried on a large vineyard with such success that it was to him a source of wealth. He was in Florida at the time of his death, where he had before spent several winters because of impaired health. His father—whose name was also Samuel Wright Phelps—was born Nov. 6, 1783. His wife was Harriet Eliza Drake, daughter of Simon and Love (Muehmore) Drake, of Concord, N. H. She was sister of the late Samuel G. Drake, historian of Boston. She was united in marriage with Mr. Phelps April 19, 1836.

Going back to his remoter ancestors, his grandfather was Roger Phelps, born March 1, 1761, and his great-grandfather, William Phelps, born in 1730; and if we could go back to the early New England days we should probably find that his first American ancestor came over in the Mary & John, in 1630, as one of the Warham and Maverick Company.

Mr. Phelps had but one child, a daughter named Martha Galusha, who was born March 30, 1837, and died at the age of 30, Sept. 5, 1867. This daughter was beautiful and accomplished. The father had spared nothing in the way of her culture and education, and when she died life became to him something very different from what it had been before. With an abundance of this world's goods, he was alone, without wife or daughter, and engaged in an ineffectual search after health.

Mr. Phelps went from Marblehead, his native place, in early life, with his father's family, in their removal to the new state of Ohio. They settled in Hamilton County in the vicinity of Cincinnati. His father first engaged in the business of distilling, but after some years this was given up, and father and son united in a firm for carrying on the stove and foundry business. This continued till the father's death, when Mr. Phelps became connected with some of the old firms in the hardware business. He retired from all these forms of business about twenty-four years ago. His vineyard at Sandusky he undertook rather as a recreation than otherwise, but from his thorough business habits he turned it into a financial success.

## BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

*The St. Clair Papers. The Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair, Soldier of the Revolutionary War; President of the Continental Congress; and Governor of the North-western Territory; with his Correspondence and other Papers:* Arranged and annotated by WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1881. 2 vols. 8vo. vol. i. pp. xii.+609. Vol. ii. p. 4+649. Price \$6.

There is no denying that St. Clair has stood in the minds of the American people, both in his own day and since, for a very disappointing character. He was unsuccessful at Quebec in 1776; he lost the post of Ticonderoga in 1777, to the unmeasured dissatisfaction and dismay of the whole country; and in 1791 his army of defence was routed near the head waters of the Wabash, by the Indians, who were threatening the North-western Territory. This last disaster laid that whole territory open to a four years' reign of terror, till the quieting of the savages in 1795. Appointed governor of that territory in 1783, he was in constant disagreement with the judges, and his relations with the general assembly were frequently so strained as to obstruct the necessary communication.<sup>1</sup> More than sixty years, however, have elapsed since his death, and the publication of these papers putting us in possession of far more accurate knowledge than we have hitherto had concerning him, makes it not improper to re-open the evidence.

This has been done by Mr. Smith, the editor of these volumes, which, as indicated above, include St. Clair's correspondence, official papers, and other collateral papers, and minutes of the successive annual sessions of the territorial government, 1788-1802.<sup>2</sup> Prefixed to the papers also is a summarized record of St. Clair's whole career,

<sup>1</sup> "St. Clair Papers," v. i. p. 223.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Smith has also incorporated into the work portions of the valuable Harmer and Worthington papers, which throw no little light on the subject.





now for the first time authentically prepared. Mr. Smith's work gives evidence of a thorough study of the subjects in all their bearings, and renders the publication one of the most important of recent contributions to American history. With great patience and a reasonable freedom from bias, he has presented the facts for candid consideration; and he has well nigh vindicated St. Clair from the most of what the public has had to urge in his condemnation, at the same time strikingly indicating the unremitting sinister fortune which attended him.<sup>1</sup>

His military career cannot here be examined, though this work invests it with fresh interest, and is, in fact, likely to awaken fresh controversy. The chief interest of these papers lies in the light they throw on the beginnings of government in the North-western Territory,<sup>2</sup> with which he was so thoroughly identified as its governor during its first fourteen years. It should be remembered that the war of independence was fought to its close chiefly by colonists inhabiting the thin fringe of settlements along the Atlantic coast; and that when the treaty of peace in 1783 gave to the just fledged nation lands limited not by the Alleghenies but by the Mississippi,<sup>3</sup> it was a wholly new conception,—almost a revelation,—to the larger part of the American people. Lord Bacon, in his essay on "Honour," was not lacking in his usual discernment in putting "founders of states and commonwealths" "in the first place." Those who laid the foundations of this territory, both in establishing the ordinance, and in administering the government under it, have no inferior claim to honor, though not of course to be compared with the founders of the original colonies.

The ordinance of 1787 has had the fortune to be ascribed to more than one public man of that period. The chief, though undeserved honor, of originating its essential provisions was for many years given to Mr. Dane,<sup>4</sup> a delegate from Massachusetts to the congress of the confederation. As recently as 1856 it has been maintained<sup>5</sup> that Mr. Jefferson was chiefly responsible for it. In 1876, however, Mr. W. F. Poole brought forward conclusive evidence<sup>6</sup> to show that the real originator was Dr. Cutler, of Massachusetts, not himself a member of congress, but personally interested in the settlements on the Ohio, and consequently bringing his influence to bear on congress. What Mr. Poole has thus demonstrated will stand; yet the result of Mr. Smith's investigations<sup>7</sup> is to bring still another figure into prominence in connection with it, and this is St. Clair himself.<sup>8</sup> He was at this very time president of congress, had been conversant with the successive movements towards this legislation, and, as Dr. Cutler's diary<sup>9</sup> shows, had been in consultation with him and others representing the interests of the settlers. An important part of the ordinance as adopted, Mr. Smith attributes to him.<sup>10</sup>

But he was to have a still more intimate connection with that territory. To him was almost immediately entrusted<sup>11</sup> the practical work of bringing this wilderness into the condition of a civilized community. To realize the almost incredible drudgery, financial loss, deprivations and personal misrepresentations which this involved,

<sup>1</sup> The injustice of congress in neglecting to allow his just financial claim is well known.

<sup>2</sup> The whole of vol. 2 is concerned with this topic.

<sup>3</sup> By far the most lucid statement of the extent and relations of the various parcels of land forming this great public domain is to be found in H. B. Adams's monograph on "Maryland's influence in founding a national commonwealth." (No. 11, Fund publications, Maryland Historical Society.) One of the desiderata in our historical literature is certainly a "History of the territorial development of the United States." It is gratifying to know that this work is likely to be undertaken by a New England student of history.

<sup>4</sup> See, for instance, Mr. Webster's "Works," v. 3, p. 232-64.

<sup>5</sup> By Gov. Edward Coles, in his pamphlet on "The history of the ordinance of 1787."

<sup>6</sup> "Dr. Cutler and the ordinance of 1787," by W. F. Poole. First printed in the *North American Review*, April, 1876.

<sup>7</sup> "St. Clair Papers," v. i. p. 118-36, where the facts in the case are discussed. See also v. 2, p. 603-17, where the proceedings in the congress are reprinted from original publications.

<sup>8</sup> Mr. Smith's treatment of the question of "authorship" is very satisfactory. He briefly indicates all the accessible information, as it relates to St. Clair, Cutler, Dane, Jefferson, King, Carrington and others, but reaches this very sensible conclusion: "Surely there was not one, but many authors." (Vol. 1, p. 135.) For much that is of interest relating to the slavery question, see v. 1, p. 121-23, 131-34, 205-6; v. 2, p. 313, 583.

<sup>9</sup> Dr. Cutler's diary and papers still remain unpublished, owing to reasons not very satisfactory, as Mr. Poole points out. (*North American Review*, v. 122, p. 264.)

<sup>10</sup> See v. 1, p. 131.

<sup>11</sup> The ordinance was passed July 27, 1787; St. Clair was chosen governor Oct. 5, 1787; he formally took charge of the government July 15, 1788.





one must read the correspondence itself. Nor is there space to do more than glance at some of the points of issue between the governor and the various opposing parties. St. Clair held that the ordinance itself prescribed the sources whence the territorial laws were to be drawn;<sup>1</sup> moreover, when certain acts had been passed contrary to this view, he secured legislation from congress authorizing repeal;<sup>2</sup> in 1795, on the revision of the laws, so well did he adapt the provisions of previous legislation and of the common law of England<sup>3</sup> to the specific purposes of the territorial system, that, in the language of a recent Chief Justice of the United States, "it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good."<sup>4</sup> His attitude towards the creation of new counties,<sup>5</sup> the establishment of new offices and the adoption of the state form of government, was one of wise conservatism,<sup>6</sup> a trait not excessively common in border settlements. To his political wisdom and firmness, as we can now see (and as it was impossible that his contemporaries should see), the succeeding generations are indebted for the substantial foundations of their institutions.

On the bitterness of party politics these papers throw unexpected light. The question of admitting Ohio as a state was discussed from the consideration whether it would be an accession to the federalist or republican side,<sup>7</sup> just such a question in fact as the "Kansas-Nebraska" question fifty years later. Towards the end of his administration, the opposition to Gov. St. Clair took on an almost purely political significance; and his removal from office in 1802 was only a part of the general movement which resulted in the complete overthrow of the federalists, and brought the Jefferson party everywhere into power. "The very midsummer days of party passion" were these—to use the editor's very apt expression<sup>8</sup>—and his remark is abundantly borne out by some of the correspondence here printed. One of St. Clair's own letters<sup>9</sup> would well serve as an example. Nor was this the only respect in which Gov. St. Clair failed to exhibit the highest prudence;<sup>10</sup> and no one is likely ever to claim for him genius of the highest rank. Yet he was, as we can now see, in instance after instance, a most faithful and serviceable, though not a brilliant public servant. St. Clair deserved well of his country. His own day was indeed "the day of small things" for that North-western Territory of which he affectionately (and not improperly) styled himself "the father;"<sup>11</sup> but within its limits are now included the five powerful states, whose united population in 1880 comprised more than 11,000,000 of our total 50,000,000; and here are also situated eight out of the thirty-five cities whose population exceeds 50,000. By the re-apportionment bill of the present year, these five states will have in congress 74 representatives out of 325. Nor will it be forgotten that, within a little more than twenty years, four presidents have been chosen from their limits. It is no less fitting than creditable that these valuable papers should have been given to the public through the agency and at the expense of the state government of Ohio, the earliest of the five to have a separate organization.<sup>12</sup>

By William E. Foster, A.M., of Providence, R. I.

*The Evelyns in America. Compiled from Family Papers and other Sources.* 1808–1805. Edited and Annotated by G. D. SCULL. Printed for Private Circulation by Parker & Co., Oxford, England, 1881. 8vo. pp. 392. 250 copies only printed.

The various papers that have been published through the instrumentality of Mr. Scull upon subjects relating to our country, led us to look forward with pleasure

<sup>1</sup> "St. Clair Papers," v. 2, pp. 72–78.

<sup>2</sup> "St. Clair Papers," v. 1, p. 183.

<sup>3</sup> St. Clair was educated at the University of Edinburgh.

<sup>4</sup> Chief Justice Chase. See his "Preliminary sketch," prefixed to the "Statutes of Ohio and of the North-western Territory," 1833. See also "St. Clair Papers," v. 2, p. 353–63.

<sup>5</sup> See, for instance, v. 2, p. 477–79.

<sup>6</sup> See v. 2, p. 417–20, 482–83, 550.

<sup>7</sup> "St. Clair Papers," v. 1, p. 233.

<sup>8</sup> Do., v. 2, p. 571.

<sup>9</sup> Do., v. 2, p. 593–601.

<sup>10</sup> See, for instance, p. 375–78 of Judge Jacob Burnet's "Notes on the early settlement of the North-western Territory," a work second only to these volumes, perhaps, in its importance as relating to the subject. Mr. Smith, who everywhere mentions Burnet's impartiality with the utmost respect, has quoted a part of this chapter from Burnet (St. Clair Papers, v. 1, p. 231–34), but not all.

<sup>11</sup> "St. Clair Papers," v. 2, p. 593.

<sup>12</sup> The typographical errors are not numerous, nor do they in general affect the sense. "Indian Territory," however (v. 2, p. 546), should plainly be "Indiana Territory."



toward the perusal of this, his latest compilation, and as we have read it, we could but thank him for furnishing to us so much information relating to the early history of our country.

The volume opens with an account of George Evelyn, his arrival at Kent Island, his apparent support of William Claiborne, his subsequent usurpation, and his final subservency to the government of Maryland, in payment for which he receives the title of Lord of the Manor of Evelinton. The subsequent sad fate of the infant settlement, owing to his treachery and neglect, its revolt and submission to Lord Baltimore, form an interesting narrative, which has been exhumed by Mr. Scull from the depositions taken in Virginia in 1640, and which are still preserved in the State Paper Office in London. Following this we have a reprint of a "Description of the Province of New Albion," which was originally published in 1648, and was in 1837 reprinted by that indefatigable bibliophile, Peter Force.

The most interesting of all articles in the book to New Englanders are the Letters of William Glasville Evelyn, from the fact that they were written by this young gentleman when he was serving his country as Captain in the King's Own, during the early portion of the Revolutionary War. It seems indeed marvellous that at this period of our existence as a nation, the old musty letters of an English country house should add their contribution to the facts of history, and be placed side by side with the old documents of our early patriots. The letters bring vividly to our minds this handsome English youth, with his intense loyalty, his love of Old England, his strong prejudice against New England and America, and show how with the same devotion to country which nerved our ancestors, he walked the path of his duty to Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Little did he imagine as he camped on Boston Common and indited these letters, so full of tender pathos and trusting love to the dear ones over the water, that a hundred years should pass away and those letters be read by the descendants of those who were then about him, but for whose opinion and bravery he had the utmost contempt. He was never to return. On the 18th of October, 1776, at the skirmish at Throg's Neck, he was killed while in the van of the assault, and his body buried in an unknown grave in the city of New York.

The letters of Colonel Harcourt, also written from America at a later period, 1776-7, are interesting, and furnish material hitherto unattainable.

The letters of Capt. John Montrésor, who was an engineer in the service of the crown not only during the Revolution, but who was present at the taking of Louisbourg in 1758, and at Quebec the year following, are replete with valuable and interesting facts. This gentleman was appointed by George III. chief-engineer of America in 1776. He marched from Boston with Lord Percy towards Lexington, and was of service, if we may judge from his own statement, in securing the bridge across the Charles River at Cambridge, thus preventing the grenadiers and light infantry from being cut off by the American forces pursuing. He relates that during his residence in Boston he was twice in danger of being assassinated by rebels, once by Doctor Cooper and once by Samuel Dyer. For nearly a quarter of a century this man acted as an engineer, a profession in which his father had seen distinguished service before him. The readers of the REGISTER will remember the very interesting account of his journey from Quebec across Maine in 1760, which was communicated by Mr. Scull to the January number of this magazine.

The only regret we experience in regard to this book is its rareness. It will be impossible for the readers who are interested in historical matters to get a sight of it, unless within the precincts of some library. We trust that the benefit of Mr. Scull's researches will not be denied to the reading public, and that a trade edition will be printed, for it is a pity that a compilation so replete with valuable historical memoranda should be within the reach of comparatively a few readers.

By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.

*Verrazano the Explorer: Being a Vindication of his Letter and Voyage, with an Examination of the Map of Hieronimo da Verrazano, and a Dissertation upon the Globe of Vlpius. To which is prefixed a Bibliography of the subject.* By B. F. DE COSTA. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1880. Royal 8vo. pp. 82. With Portraits, Maps and Illustrations.

It has passed into general history, into school books and cyclopædias, that Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, discoverer and adventurer "of good family," made a voyage to North America while in the service of King Francis I., of France, in 1524, during which he sailed along the Atlantic coast and described New



England. A letter giving an account of this voyage and describing the country visited, was first printed in Italian in 1556. It was embraced in a collection of voyages published by Giovanni (or Giambattista) Ramusio, a distinguished Italian author, Secretary of the Council of Venice, ambassador and traveller, who died in 1557. This letter described a voyage along the Atlantic coast from latitude  $31^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$ . Accepted as authentic, as the relation of an actual voyage of discovery, it has formed a part of early history, unquestioned in its genuineness, for a period of more than three hundred years, and Verrazano has been spoken of by all historians as the earliest French explorer of our coast, and possibly the first to enter New York bay. In 1863 the late Mr. Buckingham Smith, while U. S. Consul to one of the ports near Madrid, and while engaged in investigations concerning early Spanish voyages to America, the results of which were published after his death in the elegant edition of his "Relation of Cabeza de Vaca;" discovered in the Spanish archives documents, which led him to hold serious doubts as to the authenticity of this narrative generally attributed to Verrazano. The results of his inquiries were embodied by Mr. Smith in a paper read before the New York Historical Society in 1864, and printed in that year. This was followed in 1871 by a paper read before the American Geographical Society by Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, who took the opposite view of the subject, maintaining the genuineness of the Verrazano letter, and defending its authority with great skill, learning and ingenuity. Four years later the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, in a work devoted to the Voyage of Verrazano [New York, 1875, 8vo. pp. 195], gave his reasons for believing the letter a fabrication "introduced by Ramusio into his collection without proper scrutiny." This fraudulent or spurious letter is by no one of these learned investigators attributed to Verrazano, but to some one of his countrymen anxious to secure for Italy the glory more credibly belonging to Estevan Gomez, a Portuguese, who went as chief pilot with Magellan and has the credit of visiting the coast of Carolina in 1525. The above named monographs were reviewed in the REGISTER [vol. xxx. p. 130] for January, 1876, by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, in which the various points brought under discussion to prove the spurious nature of the letter, were very understandingly stated, and the conclusions of Mr. Murphy emphatically endorsed. At this point in the controversy regarding the authenticity of the Verrazano letter, the author of the elaborate monograph under notice came forward with a modest little sixteen page tract, so small as to have hardly been noticed but by the most painstaking reader and collector, entitled "Verrazano: A Motion for the Stay of Judgment," reprinted from the columns of a local newspaper, and published anonymously. From that time (1876), Mr. De Costa seems to have made this letter and voyage the subject of prolonged special investigation and study—not only by an examination of all sources of information in our own country, but by a diligent study of the treasures of foreign archives. As in his "Stay of Judgment" Mr. De Costa brings an acute insight and rare knowledge of early American explorations to bear upon the subject, showing the weaknesses of the charges made against the letter, so in this last and more full examination does he carry out in the minutest detail the careful scrutiny of the unprejudiced, impartial historian, but a historian who thoroughly believes in the true theory of his case. The essays making up this unique volume are as follows: I. The Letter of Verrazano; II. The Voyage of Verrazano; III. The Verrazano Map; IV. The Globe of Vlpius. They have previously appeared in the pages of the *Magazine of American History*, and are therefore well known to historical students, who will doubly prize them in the completed form in which they now appear. We need not go over in detail the ground traversed. It is sufficient to say that each chapter displays the ripe scholarship, patient investigation, faithfulness to detail, and abundant fairness and impartiality which have ever characterized whatever Mr. De Costa has trusted to public judgment. If all cannot agree with him that the voyage, and letter, and map, are fully established and vindicated as historic realities, severally supported as true after the severest tests, we are sure no unprejudiced, intelligent reader who has carefully followed Mr. De Costa through pages so abundantly fortified by ample historic illustration and reference, but will say he has made out a wonderfully strong case, one which is an honor to historic inquiry, and upon which he may safely rest his claims to high recognition as a judicious, painstaking, careful and accurate interpreter of difficult historical problems.

Much may be said in praise of the attractive style in which the work is issued, and the interesting illustrations that embellish it. The paper is heavy, the margin liberal, the edges uncut. There are two portraits, four large maps, a map of the Vlpius globe of 1512, and five smaller illustrations (maps, autographs, inscriptions,





etc.) in the text. The larger illustrations are very finely executed, and add greatly to the value of the work. As an Introduction we have a Bibliography of Verrazano, which gives a very satisfactory *resumé* of the entire controversy, with complete references to all that has been published from 1556 to 1881. It may be explained that in transcribing the title we use the date of the regular title-page (1880) rather than that of the cover, which is 1881, though as matter of fact we believe the work was not issued until 1882.

By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., of Augusta, Me.

*Memorial of Henry Wolcott, one of the first Settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, and of some of his Descendants.* By SAMUEL WOLCOTT. Printed for Private Distribution. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company. 1881. 4to. pp. xviii.+439.

One of the most sumptuous volumes to be found in the department of American family history and genealogy, is the *Wolcott Memorial*. The chief facts pertaining to the origin of the volume are as follows. Many years, since, J. Huntington Wolcott of Boston, Frederick H. Wolcott of New York city, and Charles M. Wolcott of Fishkill, N. Y. (brothers, and sons of Judge Frederick Wolcott, formerly of Litchfield, Conn.), commissioned their kinsman, George Gibbs, Esq., of New York city, to prepare a work of this general character. He had commenced the task, had gathered to a considerable extent the materials to form a book, when, removing to Oregon, the editorial care of the compilation was passed over to Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D.D., now of Cleveland, Ohio. He had previously been the helper of Mr. Gibbs in the gathering of the family records, and understood thoroughly the purposes and aims of the proposed volume. After many years from the inception of the enterprise, the work now appears in such solid richness of paper, letter-press, family engravings and binding as makes it a delight to the eye and the mind. The delay has given time for the gradual embellishment and correction of the text, until the work is in all respects as nearly perfect as time, money, artistic skill and scholarship could make it. Only 300 copies of the book were published, and none of these were for sale. About sixty of them have been given to the leading public libraries of the country, and the others were set apart for individuals, generally of the family kindred.

The work is very properly called a Memorial. It is not designed to be a full genealogy of the Wolcott family in America, and yet it is quite largely genealogical, and the lines which are traced are given with great exactness and care. Nor is it designed to contain a complete and continuous family history. Some of the prominent members of the family, men who have honorably filled high public stations, have their records presented with a good degree of fullness. Though the book is of large and generous proportions, yet the field to be traversed was so extended that the narrative had, of necessity, to be limited and fragmentary.

Henry Wolcott, the earliest American ancestor of the family, was one of the chief men of the Warham and Maverick company that came to the Massachusetts Bay in the opening summer of 1639, and established itself first at Dorchester. The spot is yet pointed out in Dorchester where Henry Wolcott had his home during the few years of his stay in that town. In 1635 the purpose was formed for the removal of the company from Dorchester to Windsor, Connecticut, and during that and the following year this purpose was carried into effect. This company numbered many honorable men, but no one among them was of higher family rank, according to English ideas of dignity, than Henry Wolcott. Better, however, than mere rank was his truly noble christian character, making him worthy to be the father of a high, strong, manly race. The generations from this founder which have trod the American soil through the two hundred and fifty years that have now passed, have retained to a remarkable degree the strength, the dignity and force which characterized their early progenitors.

A most notable man of this stock in the early years, was Roger Wolcott, born in 1679, son of Simon and Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott, and grandson of the founder. Simon Wolcott with his large family moved from the west to the east side of Connecticut River, afterwards the town of East Windsor, in 1650, when the boy Roger was only a year old. Here every thing was new. For some years after this there was no school or church on this territory, and the child grew to be a youth without ever attending school a day in his life. Yet such were the home influences and such the native force and genius of the boy, that he rose by degrees to be one of the most conspicuous figures on the New England stage. Beginning with the humble but hon-





orable office of selectman, he passed on rapidly to be justice of the peace; representative to the General Assembly; commissary of the Connecticut stores in the expedition against Canada in 1711; member of the Governor's Council; Judge of the County Court; one of the Judges of the Superior Court; Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut; Chief Justice of the Superior Court; commander of the Connecticut troops in the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745, when he received his commission as Major General of the Army; and last of all he was chosen Colonial Governor in 1750, in his seventy-second year. Yet this man, passing through this long gradation of offices and honors, was, in no sense, an office-seeker, but rather a humble and devout christian, loving retirement and religious meditation; rejoicing when the day at last came that he could lay aside these public trusts and enjoy the quiet of his home. Withal he was a writer upon the public topics of that day, and one of the subjects which engaged his pen was a plea for the liberty of the Congregational Churches as against the oppressive features of the Saybrook Platform. Moreover, he was a poet of no mean parts for that period. He wrote poems, long and short, in which he showed that his ear was attuned to numbers. He died at the great age of eighty-nine.

We have dwelt somewhat at length upon this man, for we regard him as one of the most remarkable personages of the early New England generations.

He was not only great in himself, but he was the father of a noted family. Among his sons were Oliver Wolcott, member of the Continental Congress, and signer of the Declaration, as also Governor of Connecticut; Erastus Wolcott, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and Brigadier General in the War of the Revolution; and Alexander Wolcott, a distinguished physician and surgeon, prominent by his services in the revolutionary army. One of the daughters, Ursula Wolcott, married Matthew Griswold, Governor of Connecticut, and a son of hers was Roger Griswold, also Governor of the state, besides filling almost every high public office in the gift of the people.

Coming down to later generations, we have a second Oliver Wolcott, son of the first, Governor of the state, member of Congress, &c. The youngest brother of the last named was Judge Frederick Wolcott, who died at Litchfield, Conn., in 1837, father of the three honorable gentlemen through whose munificence we have the beautiful volume before us. We might mention other distinguished names, but we must forbear. Enough has been said to show that this is not a work of vain-glory, but is the record of a family which, by its distinguished merits, is worthy of this rich setting.

The ancestral home of this family for several generations was, as already implied, at East Windsor, Ct., chiefly in that part of the town now known as South Windsor. The first Oliver Wolcott, son of Gov. Roger, removed to Litchfield, Conn., after he came to man's estate, and several of the honored persons mentioned in the foregoing narrative, belong, by birth and education, to Litchfield. During this present century the name has gone out, both from East Windsor and Litchfield, in various directions and to distant parts of the country.

It is a noticeable fact that while the Ellsworth family constituted the most honored household in that part of the ancient Windsor lying upon the west side of the Connecticut River, the Wolcott family held that position on the east side, where it was, for many years, intimately associated with the Rev. Timothy Edwards and his large family, including his illustrious son Jonathan. Gov. Roger Wolcott and his children were parishioners of Mr. Edwards, and were among the most devout and church-going people of his large flock.

*By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.*

*The Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity.* By MARSHALL P. WILDER. Boston: Tolman & White, Printers. 1881. 8vo. pp. 85. Privately Printed.

The long life of our venerable president has been marked through its whole course by a series of good works, the one following the other as year succeeded year; but it will be difficult to point out anything that he has done where he has more successfully combined the *utile* with the *dulce*, than he has in his late work entitled *The Horticulture of Boston and the Vicinity*; written for the "Memorial History of Boston."

Here he has furnished us with a chronological list of all the gardeners and of all the gardens from Governor Endicot down, including so many famous names that one is inclined to disbelieve the oft-repeated assertion as to the starchy and crabbed nature of the pilgrims and those immediately succeeding them.



Winthrop, Blackstone, Dudley, Sewall, Hutchinson and Bowdoin, were all lovers and cultivators of choice fruits and flowers, and after them comes a long list of names that have been household words for the last four generations in and around Boston.

It is fortunate also that we have ocular demonstration of the truth of what we read, for Smibert, Blackburn and Copley were all lovers of fruit and flowers, and frequently introduced them into the portraits of the beauties of their times.

The whole book, to those of us who remember vividly some of the best gardens of fifty years ago, is most interesting, and to future horticulturists will be of inestimable value. The style, too, is redolent with the freshness of the early summer morning, the beautiful sky, the velvet grass, the glint of running water, the growing fruits, and the enchanting flowers, are here brought before us as the work of a brain that has a vital enthusiasm for them, and that has worked for and among them with a real labor of love.

I fancy many of us rise from the perusal of this work feeling as the poet Marvill did when he says—

“ Ripe apples drop about my head,  
The luscious clusters of the vine  
Upon my mouth do crush their wine.  
The nectarine and curious peach  
Into my hands themselves do reach.  
Stumbling on melons as I pass,  
Insnares with flowers I fall on grass.”

*By Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston.*

*Chicago Antiquities, Comprising original Relations, Letters and Notes pertaining to Early Chicago. Embellished with Views, Portraits, Autographs, &c.* By HENRY HURLBUT. Chicago: Printed for the Author. 1881. 8vo. pp. 673. Price, \$7.50. Address Miss Hattie Hurlbut, 44 So. Ann Street, Chicago, Ill.

The title “Antiquities” seems strange enough when we remember that it applies to a city whose most remote antiquity is covered by a century, and our surprise broadens to a smile when we pass to the first illustration, which is no less than the picture of Mrs. Whistler, a venerable and sprightly lady of 88 years, who was still living (1875) in Newport, Kentucky. Mrs. W. was born in Salem, Mass., in 1787. Her maiden name was Julia Ferson. She married, in 1802, Lieut. William Whistler, of the U. S. Army, and when in 1803 his father, Capt. John Whistler, was sent with his company to build a fort (Fort Dearborn) on the present site of Chicago, the young bride of sixteen years accompanied the soldier-pioneers and was thus one of the first founders and settlers. A picture of Lieut. Whistler follows on next page, and a short sketch of the Whistler family, preceded however by a few Extracts of the early laws of the City, and a “City Register and Business Directory for 1839” forms a fitting prelude to the whole work. The author clearly states in the Introduction that he intends the “compilation of a series of pamphlets relating to the early history of Chicago,” and his whole work is so far from the usual stereotyped form of histories, and so almost audaciously unique in style and arrangement, that you must stop from time to time and remember that it is made in the west, and compiled with true western freedom, in order to appreciate its excellent points. A vast number of old MSS. Schedules, Lists of Names, Autographs, Sketches of eminent Men and their families, Celebrated Indians, their Wars and Treaties, Portraits, Maps and Plates, all which, connected with a racy, running commentary from a free and easy pen, make up the body of the work, and furnish one of the most entertaining and at the same time valuable historical books yet published. It is executed in the best style of typographical art: and best of all, this great storehouse of historical and genealogical information is rendered readily available by an excellent index, the lack of which has spoiled so many otherwise really valuable works.

*By the Rev. George M. Bodge, of Dorchester, Mass.*

*Princeton Theological Seminary General Catalogue.* 1881. Trenton, N. J.: William S. Sharp, Printer and Stereotyper. 1881. Royal 8vo. pp. 330.

The Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, is only three or four years younger than that at Andover. The whole number of candidates for the ministry who have pursued their studies at this institution since its commencement in 1812, has been 3464. To compass such a multitude of men, telling the places and dates of their birth, the colleges where they were graduated, their previous oc-



cupations, their subsequent places of settlement, their honorary degrees and the names of the colleges that conferred them, the dates and places of death for such as are deceased—this is a task of the most enormous proportions. Yet this is what is attempted in this weighty compend, and successfully accomplished. Not that everything is absolutely perfect. It is impossible that it should be so. But the work is so grand in its proportions, and so full and accurate in its details, that its issue marks, in some sense, a new era in the way of catalogue making. There are some new features in this work. As it was deemed desirable to present the names of all who have been connected with the institution—even those whose stay was very short—the date pointing to each man is not the date of his graduation, but of his entrance or matriculation. The length of time each one was severally connected with the seminary, and whether or not he was graduated, is briefly indicated in the course of his record.

We have had excellent general catalogues of some of our seminaries before this. The Divinity School of New Haven published one several years ago, remarkably full and accurate. The Union Theological Seminary in New York city has furnished one of a high order. Andover has had a creditable Triennial Catalogue in years past, and will have a far better one, it is to be hoped, when its present enterprise in this line is completed. Auburn Seminary in New York is also at work upon one that will, without doubt, do honor to its compilers. The Hartford Theological Seminary has just issued a very good General Catalogue. But, at this writing, it must be conceded that this catalogue of Princeton bears the palm. And we can say this without saying that the system on which it is constructed is better than others. Upon this point we confess to some doubts; while we cannot doubt as to the immense industry and patience by which this work has been done, nor its exceeding value to all who are engaged in lines of ecclesiastical investigation.

*By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D. D., of Newton.*

*Foxborough's Official Centennial Record, Saturday, June 29, 1878.* Published by authority of the Town Centennial Committee. 1879. 8vo. pp. 248.

The town of Foxborough completed, June 29, 1878, one hundred years of its municipal life. It is eminently appropriate and fitting that the words spoken on that day should be preserved in a permanent form. The volume before us not only serves as a souvenir of that interesting event, but furnishes material which will some time be a basis for a good town history. Many valuable facts in regard to the past are here brought together, and much information hinted at, which can be developed and enlarged upon in after time.

This publication contains an account of the preliminary steps taken by the committee to render the celebration a success. The names of the various sub-committees, the order of exercises, and a full account of all the incidents and accidents of the occasion. From the historical address of the Hon. E. P. Carpenter we learn that the modern town of Foxboro' was carved from the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton and Stoughtonham, in earlier days the southerly division of the "South Precinct" of Dorchester. The struggles of the early settlers to provide religious and secular education are duly noted. The early land grants are defined, and the gradual growth of its industries and manufactures vividly portrayed. The poet of the day, the Rev. J. T. Pettie, of West Meriden, Conn., gave a pleasing narration, in easy, flowing style, of local events, and the poem is well worth reading, as Horace would say, "ten times repeated." Within the covers of this book is an address, delivered in 1877, by the gentleman who gave the historical address, in which the record of the soldiers during the Revolution is displayed, and historic and traditional light thrown where darkness before existed; also a list of those who fought for their country in the late rebellion is added. Unfortunately no map or index is issued with this book—sad omissions, but there are illustrations which will preserve the form of many an old-time building, and the face of Charles James Fox, for whom the town was named, has been given a prominent place in the book.

*By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.*

*Annals of King's Chapel, from the Puritan Age of New England to the Present Day.* By HENRY WILDER FOOTE. In Two Volumes. Volume I. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. xviii. + 551.

"This work," the Rev. Mr. Foote informs us in his preface, "owes its origin to a series of afternoon discourses on the History of King's Chapel, given by the





author in the course of his parish duty some years ago, at a time when the ill-considered iconoclastic attempts to destroy the scanty remnants of former history surviving in Boston were directed against this historical building, and when it seemed important to revive the knowledge of its place in our local annals." Thanks to the patriotic sentiment of the community, the attacks directed against some of our most prominent monuments of the past have been foiled, and King's Chapel, the Old South Church and the Old State House have thus far been spared to remind us of the times and doings of our fathers. Had they succeeded, even "the Cradle of Liberty," the world-renowned Faneuil Hall, might have been in danger.

Instead of complying at the time with the request of the parish to furnish copies of these discourses for publication, Mr. Foote wisely decided to make them the basis of a full history of the Chapel; and his researches during the intervening years have resulted in producing the most thorough, accurate and interesting history of an American church which we remember to have met with.

The first volume of this work, issued in advance of its companion, brings the annals of his parish down to the year 1747, the close of the rectorship of Roger Price. In it we have an account of the introduction of Episcopacy into Massachusetts, the stronghold of that Puritanism which had so long antagonized it, and a recital of the stirring events which this produced. The chief actors in the political and religious affairs of the province for more than half a century are necessarily brought in review before us; and it is surprising to note how many new facts illustrating the biography and history of New England the persistent research of the author has brought to light, from old documents, newspapers, letters, and other unfamiliar resources. These he has skilfully woven into his narrative, so that we read in his pages the very words of contemporary authorities. The illustrations, as well as the matter, have cost much research. The records of the parish show that in 1733 there were in the Chapel the arms of the sovereign and those of seven distinguished personages connected with its history, whose names are given in the inventory. The original paintings have long since disappeared, but Mr. Foote has succeeded in obtaining for his pages the coats of arms of every person in the list. No pains have been spared to obtain portraits, autographs, and other appropriate illustrations, the lists of which take three pages of the book.

The book is well printed and the engravings are well executed.

*Harlem (City of New York): its Origin and Early Annals. Prefaced by Home Scenes in the Fatherlands; or Notices of its Founders before Emigration. Also Sketches of Numerous Families, and the recovered history of the Land-titles. With Illustrations and Maps.* By JAMES RIKER, Author of *The Annals of Newtown* .... New York: Printed for the Author. 1881. 8vo. cloth, pp. xiv.+636. Edition limited. Price \$5, or 5.24 by mail. Address James Riker, 80 Nassau Street, Room 2.

This book needs nothing more to assure its sale among those interested in the direct local history which it covers, than the endorsement of Dr. B. J. Loesing, who says, "It is so rare in its contents and so helpful to seekers after genealogies and land titles in that section, that it must command wide public attention." Rev. Dr. Baird, the historian of the Huguenots, writes that he "cannot well express his delight with the noble work—a precious contribution to our American history." There are other points of special interest in this work, some of which give it a particular value to genealogists who are not familiar with the method of Anglicizing patronymics in other than our New England ways; in fact, some of them are as uncertain as English orthography, which has been well characterized as "a dead pull on memory."

Chancellor Walworth, in the article on the Delamater family, written with great care for the REGISTER (vol. xix. pp. 41-47), could not master all the intricacies of such a changeable subject. He supposed Capt. Isaac Delamater was the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country. It appears in Mr. Riker's work, that Glaude le Maistre was father, not only of Isaac but of several other brothers and a sister Hester. Walworth says she married first, Moses De Graaf, and had by him one son, and that she married second, Moses La Conti. She really had but one husband, whose name, when used by descendants from the Dutch, was translated from "Le Comte" into "De Graff." The name of du Puis became Depew in New York and vicinity; in New England it became Dupee. Bensingh became Benson; Michiel Bastiaensen's son was known as Michielsen, and his son Roger Michielsen had children, some of whom took the surname of Reyer, others Michiel; while





principles changed some names, a phonetic change marked differences in others; and this book is a valuable guide to the various changes from whatever causes, and appears to be clear as to consanguinity, however striking the difference in family name.

It would not be surprising if Jean du Puis, the respected elder of the French Protestant Church in Boston, was the son of Nicolas du Puis of Harlem. His paternity has not been discovered, but this book records a son Jean, and we find a person of that name here shortly after the death of Nicolas, arranging for the invitation of the Rev. Pierre Dailié from his parish in New York.

A brief but interesting sketch of this beloved minister is given upon page 376. It appears that he preached in New York and vicinity for thirteen years before he was called to Boston. He sold a house and lot on Broadway seven years after he was settled here. He frequently visited his old parishioners, the last time three years before his death. He was long remembered for his eloquence, excellence and devotion.

The chapters on the movements of the Huguenots in Europe are very interesting, and the author's description of manners and customs in the new settlement have the flavor of Dr. Felt's description of the old times in New England.

By John C. J. Brown, Esq., of Boston.

*The Commemoration Services of the First Parish in Hingham, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Building of its Meeting House, Monday, August 8, 1881.* Hingham: Published by the Parish. 1882. 8vo. pp. vi. + 169.

*The Early Religious Customs of New England. An Address at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Building of the Meeting House in Hingham, Mass., August 8, 1881.* By EDWARD J. YOUNG. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 18.

The "Old Meeting House" in Hingham is the oldest house of public worship standing in New England. It was raised on the 26th, 27th and 28th of July, 1681, and the house was completed and opened for public worship January 8, 1681-2. On the 8th of August last the bi-centenary of its erection was celebrated in it by appropriate services. The book whose title is first given above contains the exercises on this occasion. The principal address was by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. There were also addresses by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, the Rev. Edward J. Young, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., His Excellency John D. Long, the Hon. Robert R. Bishop, the Rev. Joseph Osgood, the Hon. George B. Loring, the Rev. Eben Francis, the Hon. Thomas Russell, the Rev. Lewis B. Bates, and Mr. Hosea H. Lincoln. Prof. Norton is descended from the Rev. John Norton who was pastor of the church when the building was erected; Gov. Long is a resident of Hingham; Col. Wilder represented as president the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and Judge Russell the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth; the Rev. Mr. Horton was recently pastor of this church; the Rev. Mr. Osgood is pastor of another church in Hingham; and the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Bishop and the Rev. Messrs. Francis and Bates, as is also Col. Wilder, are descended from early Hingham families. Richard Henry Stoddard, a native of Hingham, read a poem written for this celebration. Other original poems were also read. The literary exercises were worthy of the occasion. A notable feature was the introduction, during the exercises, of the church music of various periods since the erection of the meeting house. The book is handsomely printed, and is embellished with a view of the old meeting house and a portrait of the Rev. Calvin Lincoln, the senior pastor, since deceased, both heliotypes.

The second work is a reprint of the Rev. Mr. Young's address, containing an interesting account of the religious customs of the past.

*History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts. From its First Settlement to 1881.* In Two Parts. Part I.—Strictly Historical. Part II.—Biographico-Genealogical Register. By ADIN BALLOU. Published by the Town. Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. xviii. + 1151. Price in cloth in 1 volume, \$4, in 2 volumes, \$4.50 a set; in half calf or turkey morocco in one volume, \$2.50, in 2 volumes, \$7. Address J. H. Putnam, Milford, Mass.

We welcome the advent of every new town history as being a valuable addition to the literature of the country, especially when prepared in a careful manner, and rendered attractive like the volume before us.

This work is a handsome octavo, containing nearly twelve hundred pages. It is



divided into two parts and seventeen chapters. The first part contains everything of historical interest pertaining to the town, from the date of the purchase of the land of the Indians in 1662; its history while forming a part of the town of Mendon, and its separation from that town and incorporation into a distinct municipality in 1780; a complete account of its officers, organizations, institutions, societies, educational and ecclesiastical history; and a full representation of the part her citizens took in the several wars. That of the Rebellion of 1861 is given in detail, occupying 75 pages. The rise and progress of her various industries; her population at different periods, &c., are also to be found here.

The second part contains 669 pages of Genealogical Registers of the earliest families, present residents and those who have gone out to people other localities. The whole is a valuable addition to the already numerous genealogical works, as well as an important aid to future compilers of family history. The labor in this department has been immense, occupying several years of time, and no time or expense has been spared to render the work reliable and complete.

There are 39 illustrations, mostly steel portraits, among which is a fine one of the author, and a map prepared expressly for the work.

The town contributed \$4,000 for the publication of this volume, and it is to be congratulated upon having so faithful a chronicler of her history. We hope ere long to see more of this class of town histories.

*By Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, Mass.*

*Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1878.* Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880. 8vo. pp. cc + 730.

*For the Year 1879.* Washington: Government Printing Office. 1881. 8vo. pp. ccxxx + 737.

These volumes, besides the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, the Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., contain appendixes of over seven hundred pages each, giving Abstracts of the Official Reports of the School Officers of States, Territories and Cities, with Additional Information from Various Sources.

For the bulk of the matter in these volumes Mr. Eaton has scattered his interrogation points broadcast over the country, and, in due time, he has reaped the harvest of valuable information gathered into the ponderous volumes before us.

New York tells her story in fifteen pages, not counting a host of statistics, while "lovely" Wyoming tells her "desolation," perhaps, in a page and a half. Massachusetts, knowing more, it may be, and having more to say, is accorded eighteen fair pages, and so on through the long list of states and territories, and even a faint response comes from the latest born child Alaska, who is just beginning to talk educationally. It may be interesting to know that Alaska in 1879 contained 9063 inhabitants: 219 Americans, 17 foreigners, over 3000 each Indians and Aleuts, 1416 creoles, and 205 nationality not given. Four schools are reported with over 200 pupils. It is found that "the children have good minds, and are susceptible of a high state of culture." It is impossible in our space to name a tithe of the topics upon which Gen. Eaton has presented valuable information for the teacher, parent, supervisor, or any one interested in the great cause of education.

In the Appendix, comprising twenty-four Statistical Tables, covering over 400 pages, we have a vast amount of "facts in figures" that will take a person a month to read and study carefully. One excellent feature of the work we can commend highly. We refer to the obituary notices of eminent teachers who have died throughout the period covered by the reports. Mr. Eaton has given a summary of each book in a broadside of nearly a square yard, in which the essence of the whole subject is found. We notice that there is considerable improvement in the paper, the printing and the binding of the books, over the reports formerly issued by the government.

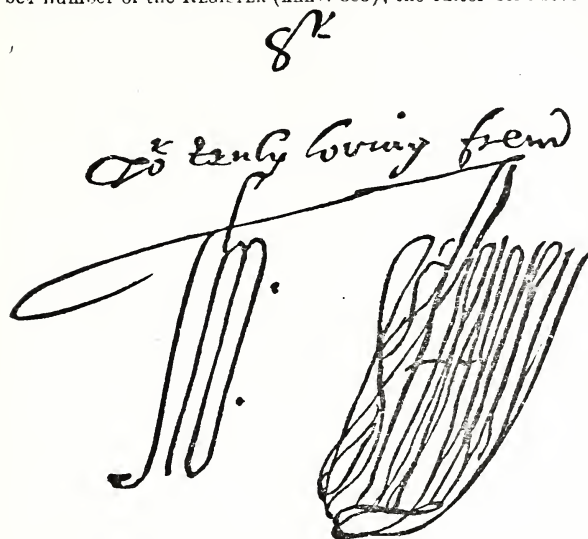
This Educational Bureau is exerting in a quiet way, by its collection of facts and distribution of documents, an influence upon the cause of sound learning the magnitude of which no one can now guess. Gen. Eaton is now doing for the whole union what Horace Mann did for Massachusetts. We hope that Congress will heed his recommendations of an increase of the permanent force of the office, and that provision will be made for the publication of 15000 copies of the commissioner's report for distribution by the Bureau.

*By George T. Littlefield, Esq., of Boston.*



### An Autographic Puzzle.

Before the article with this title, giving the reasons of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop for reading the mysterious autograph, *Tho: Ashley*, was printed in the October number of the REGISTER (xxxv. 385), the editor sent several impressions of the fac-simile in the margin to Col. Joseph L. Chester, D. C. L., LL. D., of London, with a request for his opinion as to what surname was intended. Col. C. was informed that Spring had been suggested, and that the endorsement of Governor Winthrop looked like Ashley. He replied in a note dated "Ramsgate, Kent, 26 Aug. 1881," but the letter did not reach Boston till the note of Mr. Trask was printed. At Colonel Chester's suggestion we did not print his opinion in the January number, in order to give others a chance



to express their views on the subject before doing so. No opinion or suggestion, however, has yet been received from any one. Col. Chester still adheres to his opinion. He writes, March 4, 1882: "My original conjecture has not been shaken in the least."

Col. Chester writes in his first letter: "Your hieroglyphic signature is a puzzle. I have placed it in the hands of several experts, who say they can do nothing with it, but they invariably reject Spring and Ashley. I formed my own conjecture as to the name, but did not reveal it to either of those to whom I sent the signature until I had their replies. My theory was that the name was *Slainey* or *Slayney*. I enclose a letter from Mr. H. W. King, honorary secretary of the Essex Archeological Society, for many years one of the inspectors of the Bank of England, from which you will see that he and I differed in only a single letter, he reading the name *Swainey*. I then suggested *Slainey*. I enclose also his reply to that."

Mr. King's first letter is dated "Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex, 22 Aug. 1881." The following is an extract: "In my opinion the name is *Tho: Swainy*, or perhaps *Swainey*, if we read the N and E in monogram, or as ligatured; but I incline to Swainy. I seem to have no doubt about the last four letters; but I stuck fast a long time at the two first. . . . After studying and considering a long while, I have concluded that the tall character is the first letter, and that it is a long S, and that the figure of 8 work which precedes it is mere ornamental flourishing, and with [other flourishes] at top and bottom put in to fill the spaces. The transverse dash which crosses the first three letters but is broken, caused me to hesitate at first, as it seemed from the break to belong to the tall character, and for a long while I thought it even possibly a tall E, but I now conclude it was a dash made with one stroke of the pen merely as the cross to the central letter A. If you notice the dash takes the curve of a single stroke, . . . and the break made arises from an obstruction, such as a knot in the paper now worn off. If I am right in concluding that this is nothing more than the cross stroke of a capital A, for as I read the signature the whole is in capitals, and that all the figure of 8 flourishing is the ornamental tail of the taller S, as any one might make in an eccentric signature, then there seems no difficulty in reading the word Swainy or Swainey, with preference for the former. . . . There is no objection, however, to the theory that the N and E may be ligatured, because this is actually the case with the h and o in *Tho*. . . .

"When stuck fast over the autograph, as I was for a long while, I began to start





a theory whether, for secret or political reasons, the signature was not in cypher in such case the eccentricity of the writing would have been necessary. Thinking for instance, those who have the signature before them have an advantage over you, the me, as under a strong lens the crossing of the pen and other points may be seen which cannot by any possibility be in any printed fac-simile, however accurately reproduced in other respects."

In Mr. King's second letter, dated "24 August, 1881," he writes: "My second venture was the very name you suggest. I had regarded the possibility of the name being Slainy or Slainey, but I abandoned it on the ground that there were too many tall lines for an L, unless a very eccentric one. Then I came to Swainy, though I felt it was an uncommon name, and one that I do not know that I ever met with, though it seems quite a possible one. It seemed to me, that ligatured with the A it made a better W than an L. Before I had quite determined as to flourishing of the initial S, I thought that the flourishing might represent a very eccentric B, and that the tall letter with the dash commencing from it might be a very elongated E, and that the whole name was perhaps Belainy. The name Belainy is known to me. . . . That the name is Swainy or Slainy I feel certain. It does not seem possible to make anything else out of it. . . . In favor of your conclusion, I concede that Slainy is a more probable name than Swainy. I find in Burke a Sir Stephen Slaney or Slany, Lord Mayor of London 1595, and there are Slaneys of Salop and Worcestershire. Slaney, the Lord Mayor, was of Staffordshire, as it seems."

Col. Chester, after the receipt of the October number of the REGISTER and reading Mr. Winthrop's reasons for thinking the name to be Ashley, wrote under date of 14 Oct. 1881: "I have been pursuing the investigation of the mysterious autograph, and am sorry to say that the opinion of your experts does not agree with those on this side of the water. As I told you, I at once read the name Slainey. Mr. King read it Swainey, but yielded to my reading on further examination. I sent a copy to the best expert at the British Museum, a man of long and great experience, who wrote back: 'I am not quite sure, but I think it is Slaney.' The gentleman most familiar with the writing at the Will Office expressed the same opinion."

"I finally handed a copy to a gentleman who frequents the Public Record Office, asking him to show it to the experts there. I enclose you his post card received yesterday" [which reads: "All that I have shown the signature to are agreed that it is 'Tho. Slaney.' There was, I see, at the time, a Slaney, governor of Newfoundland"].

"All these witnesses have been quite independent of each other, and every one of them said, after Ashley was suggested, that it cannot by any possibility be Ashley or Ashley or Ashby. Still we may all be mistaken and your explanation be the correct one."

I am informed that when Mr. Winthrop's attention was first called to the fac-simile of this autograph published in the REGISTER for July, 1881, he read it Stanley or Stainly, but when the original document was shown him and he found that his ancestor, the governor, to whom the letter was addressed, and who, he could not doubt, must have known his correspondent, had himself endorsed it "Mr. Ashby," or "Mr. Ashly," he felt that he could come to no other conclusion than that this was the name of the writer of the letter. As this endorsement is material to deciding the question, I have had a fac-simile made, which is given in the margin. In the original there is, at the right of the third letter in the surname, a faint line, not reproduced in the fac-simile, which may have been made with a pen, though more likely it is a slight blur from the letters before the ink was dry. If made with a pen it is probably a loop of the letter *h*. I will add that Mr. Winthrop has had forty years' experience in deciphering the very difficult handwriting of his ancestor, and his reading of the endorsement will be questioned by few. It should be borne in mind that in every other letter to Gov. Winthrop which has such an endorsement, the name endorsed is that of the writer of the letter. It is possible, though I think hardly probable, that the governor did not know the writer.

The original autograph has been examined with a lens. There is no obstruction in the paper to break the cross-line. The pen seems to have been raised from the paper there. The ink is darker in parts of the signature where more ink was in pen. The cross-lines are in dark ink, and so is the flourish at the bottom of the autograph, which appears to have been made last.





*Bradford's Manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation and its Transmission An our Times.* By JUSTIN WINSOR, Corresponding Secretary Massachusetts Historical Society. Private Edition. Seventy-Five Copies. Cambridge: John Wilbur and Son, University Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 18.

This is a reprint from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society of paper read before it by Mr. Winsor, Nov. 10, 1881. It gives a very interesting history of the manuscript and "its transmission to our times." The reading public is much indebted to Mr. Winsor for his pains in gathering together these facts and placing them on record. In the REGISTER for July 1855, October 1856, and January 1857 (ix. 231-2; x. 353-4; xi. 44), will be found several articles on the discovery and recovery of this manuscript. This affair has caused some controversy, and Mr. Winsor has aimed to give an impartial account of it.

I will take this opportunity to put on record a few facts bearing on this subject with which I am conversant. The late Mr. John S. Barry, while carrying the first volume of his History of Massachusetts through the press, had a number of proofs taken, which he placed in the hands of his friends for their corrections and suggestions. One copy was placed in Mr. Thornton's hands, one in Mr. Drake's, and one in mine. There were others who received them, among whom I think were Dr. N. B. Shurtleff and Dr. Charles Deane. On the afternoon of February 14, 1855, the late J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., took up at Barnham's book-store a copy of the Bishop of Oxford's History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, which work he had never seen before. In it he found a Manuscript History of the Plymouth Plantation, quoted as being in the Fulham Library. In the quotations he noticed some new facts about the Pilgrims. He purchased the book and took it to his office, where he read it, and, as was his custom, underscored important passages and made annotations. The reference to the Fulham manuscript he not only underscored, but marked with double lines in the margin. A photo-electrotype facsimile of the note as it was marked when loaned to Mr. Barry, is here given:

<sup>1</sup> Ms. History of the Plantation of Plymouth, &c.,—in the  
Fulham Library.  
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

As Mr. Thornton then had in his hands Mr. Barry's proof of that portion of his history relating to the Mayflower, he determined to draw Mr. Barry's attention to this manuscript, when he called for his proof, so that he might in his book make some reference to it and its new facts. Mr. Thornton was obliged to leave his office before Mr. Barry called, and he left the book in charge of the late John H. Sheppard, A.M., who occupied the same office. I have several times conversed with Mr. Sheppard on the subject. He did not remember whether a note was left with the book or not, but Mr. Barry's attention was called to the manuscript either by the book being open at the place, or a paper being placed there. Mr. Sheppard also verbally called his attention to the matter.

Those who know Mr. Thornton best are convinced that if he had not been so anxious to do a favor to his friend Mr. Barry, he would have written to some correspondent in London, and a mere examination of the manuscript would have revealed that it was the much sought History. His discovery of the Irelandney papers is an evidence of his persistency in following a clue.

*History of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. In Two Volumes. Vol. II. Genealogies.* By REV. M. T. RUNNELS. Boston, Mass.: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1881. 8vo. xiii. + 1032.

The History of Sanbornton has been for some years in preparation by the Rev. Moses T. Runnels, pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. The second volume, containing genealogies, is first completed. It is a monumental work. The interest in family history and genealogical investigation, which has been so signally developed in the last half century, and with which our society has had so much to do, has scarcely produced a more characteristic and notable volume. Bond's Watertown is a classic in this department, and must remain so, although its honored author would have improved its method and structure if he had done his work a generation later. Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies represents well the progress of twenty-five years in this field, and forms another landmark. To those who have not examined the Sanbornton Genealogies it may seem extravagant praise to set this volume in comparison with the great works of Bond and Wyman. But we think it deserves such distinction. It contains more than 1000 solid, well-printed



octavo pages, devoted to the family history of a town whose life covers less than half the period of Charlestown and Watertown, and the population of which has scarcely exceeded 2000 at any time. We think we are safe in saying that there was never a municipality the record of whose family life has been so thoroughly made, from the beginning of its corporate existence to the date of publication, as that which this volume gives of this hill-town of New Hampshire. It includes 23,065 names, grouped under 225 families, many of these including extensive and non-related branches. The family from which the town with great propriety derives its name is the most numerous, occupying 74 pages, and is followed by the Morrisons with 34 pages, the Smiths with 26 pages, the Taylors with 25 pages, and the Clarks with 23 pages. Others, occupying ten pages or more, are Brown, Burleigh, Colby, Durgin, Gilman, Hankins, Lane, Philbrick, Prescott, Thompson and Tilton; and there are thirty others which occupy five or more pages. The location of residences is carefully noted, and some space is given to personal characteristics and anecdote, generally with judicious selection and brevity.

The honest and thorough work which this volume represents is well attested by the two indexes. The first is of persons, repeating alphabetically with careful reference every name found in the volume, and fills 128 pages, three columns to a page. The second is general, giving places and topics with minute fidelity. Whatever the work contains of any person, place or topic can be quickly found by any one who wishes to know.

How all this can be sold for \$3, or, with the forthcoming Volume I. for \$5, is a mystery. It can be obtained of the author, or of Alfred Mudge & Son, 31 School Street, Boston, the printers, who have given the contents a clear and handsome dress. It should have a wide sale.

*By the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, of Auburndale.*

*Tithingmen.* By HERBERT B. ADAMS. 8vo. pp. 23.

This is a reprint of a valuable essay contributed by Professor Adams, of Johns Hopkins College, to the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society (New Series, i., Part 3), in which is shown the origin of the office and the history of the institution in the Old and in the New World. "More ancient than towns or parishes," it was a "patriarchal institution underlying all local forms of Saxon self-government." The tithingman of Massachusetts was, primarily, the head man of a neighborhood of ten families, at least; possibly, not chosen in the town meetings, but elected by the inhabitants in their several precincts, as was provided for by the Act of the General Court in 1679. He was not a collector of the tithes, it seems, as the name might imply, but a conservator of the peace, having an oversight of his particular families, in general, though empowered to act in other precincts, and to make report to an overseer regularly commissioned from the governor, of the delinquencies and ill-behavior of those under his charge. The duties of this official appear to have been distinguished from that of a constable in that it had a more intimate control and oversight of families and the morals of their respective neighborhoods, having a greater home power, more of the character of a fatherly inspection and guidance. The primitive feature of this functionary is, probably, to most minds unknown. The office has become obsolete. He is, as we may suppose, remembered more as a "coer-ser," or a kind of Sunday police man, who was expected to look after the boys in the church, and their elders out of it, to stop travellers on the road and to prevent the infringement of Sabbath laws and customs. It is well occasionally, as in the tract before us, to look into the origin of things, and see, underlying, those great fundamental principles which were adopted by our fathers for guidance and action in their ancient municipal administrations.

*By William B. Trask, Esq., of Boston.*

*Irish Pedigrees; or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation.* By JOHN O'HART, Q.U.I., Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, etc. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son, 50 Upper Sackville St. 1881. Demy 8vo. pp. xxxvi.+808+31. Sold in New York by D. & J. Sadlier, P. M. Haverly, Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; in Washington, D. C., by Daniel Brosnan, and Baltimore, Md., by John P. Des Forges. May be had also from the author, Ringsend, Dublin, Ireland. Price 12s. 6d.; free by post, 13s. 6d.

Mr. O'Hart gives us in this work the result of long-continued research in the field of Irish Genealogy. Although he largely draws upon O'Clery's "Irish Genealogies," and although the book is very largely a compilation of tables whose



credibility cannot always be established, yet it may be said that Mr. O'Hart has done his work as well as it could be done with the materials at his command, and the pages everywhere abound with evidences of his earnestness and sincerity. The study of Irish genealogy is surrounded with peculiar difficulties, arising from the mythical character of many of the chief sources of genealogical information, and the absence of early Irish records whose credibility can be depended upon. This fact serves only to render Mr. O'Hart's attempt to accomplish what he could in this difficult field more praiseworthy; and that he has been successful in bringing to light many facts hitherto unknown, will win for him the gratitude of those who best appreciate the nature and extent of the difficulties with which he has been surrounded. The book must necessarily occupy a commanding position among works on Irish genealogy, and although it does not treat of as many of the old families as we might wish, it abounds in valuable information respecting those which it brings to our notice. There are 331 of these, 35 of which are of Anglo-Irish or Anglo-Norman extraction, and 296 of Milesian origin.

*By the Rev. R. Randall Hoes, of New Rochelle, N. Y.*

*Collections of the Maine Historical Society.* Vol. VIII. Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Donham. 1881. [8vo. pp. 511.]

This last issue is a valuable addition to the already valuable publications of the society. At the beginning we meet the genial face of the late Judge Bourne, which in itself is a most appropriate introduction, identified as he will ever stand with the highest interests and achievements of the society. Next in order is an able and exhaustive article on the "North Eastern Boundary," from the pen of ex-Governor Israel Washburne. Then an interesting account of the military services of Col. Arthur Noble, of Georgetown, at Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, 1745-7, by William Gould, of Windham, Me. Art. III. is a rich contribution to the Educational History of Maine, from the hand of Dr. J. T. Champlin. H. W. Richardson's brief but excellent paper on the "Pemaquid Country under the Stuarts," adds much to that important branch of our local history. Mr. Gould also contributes Art. V., on Fort Halifax, on which subject he is a notable authority, and besides a sketch of Col. William Vaughan, of Damariscotta. Art. VII., by John E. Godfrey, of Bangor, is an account of that vast tract of country lying east and north of Pemaquid point, which was early known as Norumbega. All the above is richly interspersed with valuable notes. The closing article is made up of biographical sketches of eminent members of the society lately deceased. A valuable volume indeed! and our only regret is that being so valuable in itself, it should be rendered almost useless to the student of local history and genealogy, and for general research, by the lack of an *index of names and places*—a lack which in any work of local history is a serious and unpardonable defect, especially inexcusable when it is published by a historical society.

*By the Rev. G. M. Bodge, of Dorchester, Mass.*

*Shakspeare's New Map in Twelfth Night,* by C. H. COOTE, British Museum. London, 1878. 8vo. pp. 14, and illustrative map.

In the drama of the great poet bearing the title of *Twelfth Night*, there is mention made of a map then popularly known as the *NEW MAP*. In the passage referred to, Maria says of Malvolio, *He does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies*. Act. III., Scene II. The commentators upon this play have generally referred this map to one to be found in a translation of Linshoten's *Voyages into the East and West Indies*, published in London in 1593. Mr. Charles Henry Coote, of the map department of the British Museum, has discovered another map, probably made by Edward Wright, which he thinks to be the one referred to by Shakspeare, and in this little brochure he sustains his theory by ingenious and plausible arguments. The map in question has on it more than the usual number of rhumb-lines, has a fuller development of the Indies, and in the distant north has a representation of the discoveries made by the Dutch in 1594-1596, in the three voyages made by William Barents. To this latter characteristic of the map Mr. Coote refers another passage in the same play, in which Fabian upbraids Sir Andrew Ague-check for his apparent indifference to Olivia, and as a consequence of it he adds, *You are now sailed into the north of my lady's opinion, where you will hang like an icicle on a Dutchman's beard, unless you do redeem it by some laudable attempt, either of valour or policy*.

A fac-simile of this *New Map* was issued, in 1880, by the Hakluyt Society in con-





nection which the Voyages of John Davis of Sandridge, but nevertheless in a separate cover. It is plausibly suggested that the profusion of lines which may be seen on this map, by any one who will take the trouble to examine it, naturally led the great poet to observe a ludicrous similarity between it and the smiling face of Malvolio. The story of the late voyage of the Dutchman, William Barents, and his frosty winter at Nova Zembla, then fresh in the public mind, gave point and effectiveness to the representation of Olivia's disdain, to which the stupid Sir Andrew is made to hang like an icicle on a Dutchman's beard.

Besides the very probable identification of the map referred to by Shakspeare, the reader of this pamphlet cannot fail to be reminded of the marvellous receptivity of the great dramatist's mind for all kinds of knowledge, and of the readiness with which he seized upon whatever was new, and made it serve and adorn his works.

*By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.*

*The Visitation of Yorkshire in the Years 1563 and 1564. Made by William Flower, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by CHARLES BEST NORCLIFFE, M.A., of Langton. London: 1881. Royal 8vo. pp. viii.+416.*

*The Parish Registers of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, containing the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials from 1558 to 1751. Edited by JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and Honorary LL.D. of Columbia College, New York: Editor of the "Westminster Abbey Registers," etc. London: 1881. Royal 8vo. pp. vi.+190.*

We give above the titles of the issues of the Harleian Society (See REGISTER, xxiii. 340; xxv. 97; xxx. 479; xxxiii. 265; xxxv. 300) for the year 1881. The dues of this useful society are an entrance fee of half a guinea and an annual subscription of one guinea. The society was organized in 1869, and during the twelve years of its existence it has issued to its members sixteen royal octavo volumes, fourteen of them Visitations of different counties, one, Le Neve's Catalogue of Knights, and the other the Registers of Westminster Abbey. In 1877 a Register series was begun for those members who pay an additional fee of one guinea annually. Five volumes of this series have been issued. The volumes of both series are thoroughly indexed.

The Visitation of Yorkshire for 1563-4, whose title we give first, we are informed by the editor, Mr. Norcliffe, in his preface, completes the list of visitations of that county in print. Of the other visitations, that of 1530 was printed by the Surtees Society in 1863, those of 1581 and 1612 by Joseph Foster in 1875, and that of 1664-5 by the Surtees Society in 1859. The editor of this volume rendered literary assistance on all of these but the first named. The present visitation is printed from a copy preserved by Mr. Flower, the herald who made it. After passing through several hands, it was purchased in 1738 by Thomas Norcliffe, Esq., of Langton, Yorkshire, in whose family it has since remained. The editor, who is descended from him, has performed his labor in a highly creditable manner. His annotations add much to the value of the work. A complete copy of this visitation is not found in the British Museum.

The next volume is given to us with the careful editorship of Col. Chester. In his preface he writes: "The earlier portions of the Registers of St. Thomas the Apostle are exceedingly defective, many of the entries being more or less illegible, and others hopelessly so. The greatest care has been taken by the transcriber, Mr. J. Eedes, in decyphering the doubtful entries, and in many instances they have been successfully determined from voluminous extracts taken by the editor twenty years ago, since which date the deterioration of the earliest volume has been steadily going on. No stronger argument in favor of the enterprise of the Harleian Society in printing important Parish Registers could be found than is afforded by the gradual but certain destruction, from natural causes, of this particular one, from which no process can rescue it." The name of the editor is sufficient assurance that this is a faithful transcript, and that everything has been recovered which can be.

*The Congregational and Presbyterian Ministry and Churches of New Hampshire. By HENRY A. HAZEN. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1875. 8vo. pp. 73.*

The work before us, by a member of this society, is one of great labor. It is in two parts. In these the whole subject is presented under two different aspects, and is thus thoroughly compassed.

In the first part the exhibition is made from the stand-point of the towns, which are taken in alphabetical order, with date of town and church organization, succession of ministers, &c.





In the second part the names of the ministers, about twelve hundred in number, are presented in alphabetical order; with their places and dates of birth; their places of education, both college and seminary, with graduating dates in each; the time of their ordination; the places of their ministry; the dates of their death, if dead, and their ages at time of decease. Few lists of this kind have ever been prepared with such exactness and care. The book is a small one, but the labor of making it was immensely great. Copies of this work may be had for *one dollar* by applying to Mr. C. N. Chapin, Congregational House, Boston. The original price was a dollar and a half.

*By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.*

*Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society at the second Annual Meeting, January 16, 1882.* Boston: Society's Rooms, 36 Bromfield St. 1882. 8vo. pp. 32.

The printed proceedings of this flourishing, though young, society at its first annual meeting was noticed in the REGISTER for April, 1881 (xxxv. 203). The pamphlet before us contains the proceedings at the second annual meeting, with the reports of the board of directors, the corresponding secretary, the librarian, the historiographer and the treasurer. The constitution and by-laws are appended. The present membership consists of 168 resident, 42 corresponding, 1 life and 1 honorary members. The report of the librarian, Willard S. Allen, A.M., shows his efficiency, the volumes having been increased during the last year to eight times the number in the library at its beginning, and the number of pamphlets having nearly trebled. There were in January last 430 volumes and 2,252 pamphlets.

*A Cruise along the Blockade.* By FRANK B. BUTTS. (Formerly Paymaster's Clerk United States Navy.) Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1881. Fep. 4to. pp. 37. Price 50 cents to non-subscribers.

The twelfth number of the second series of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion," is now before us. This series of publications, which is devoted to papers read before the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island, is preserving much matter which will be of service to the future historian of our late civil war. In the present issue, the author, Mr. Butts, gives a lively account of his experience with our blockading fleet on the Atlantic coast from 1863 to the close of the war.

*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Necrology for 1881.* By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer. Philadelphia. 1882. 8vo. pp. 19.

This pamphlet contains the biographies of eight members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, who died in the year 1881, namely, Col. Robert S. Swords, the Hon. William B. Lawrence, the Hon. John G. Palfrey, Mr. Joseph Sabin, Dr. Ferdinand Keller, the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Vetromile, Dr. Samuel F. Haven, and the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Dalrymple. The biographies are prepared with Mr. Hart's usual care and judgment. They are reprinted from the Proceedings of that Society for 1881.

*A Sketch of Charles Cowley.* By D. A. SULLIVAN. Lowell: Printed for the Author. 1882. 18mo. pp. 59.

Judge Cowley, a prominent lawyer of Lowell, completed the fiftieth year of his age on the 9th of January last. He received congratulations on the occasion from his friends, among them Mr. D. A. Sullivan, connected with the *Lowell Sun*, who presented to him this sketch of his life. Judge Cowley's career as a journalist, a lawyer, a naval judge advocate and an author, is narrated. Though primarily intended for private circulation, the author will furnish copies of the pamphlet at 25 cents each.

*History of the Hubbell Family, containing a Genealogical Record.* By WALTER HUBBELL. Also Biographical Sketches, Deeds, Wills, Inventories, Distribution of Estates, Military Commissions, Obituaries, and much Ancient Historical Information relating to the Family and Name. First Edition. New York: J. H. Hubbell & Co., 407 and 409 Broadway. 1881. 8vo. pp. xiv.+463.

*The Libby Family in America. 1602-1881.* Prepared and Published by CHARLES T. LIBBY. Portland, Me.: Printed by B. Thurston & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 628. With blank Family Record appended. Price \$5, or \$5.24 by mail. Address Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, Portland.



*The Eddy Family. Reunion at Providence to celebrate the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of John and Samuel Eddy at Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1630.* Boston, Mass. 1881. 8vo. pp. 265.

*Materials toward a Genealogy of the Emmerton Family.* Compiled by JAMES A. EMMERTON, M.D. Privately Printed. Salem Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 244.

*Notes on the Ancestry of Major Wm. Roe Van Voorhis, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.* By his Grandson, ELIAS W. VAN VOORHIS, of New York City. For Private Distribution only. 1881. 8vo. pp. 239.

*A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Moses Pengry of Ipswich, Mass., so far as Ascertained.* Collected and Arranged by WILLIAM M. PENGRY. Ludlow, Vt.: Warner & Hyde, Book and Job Printers. 1881. 8vo. pp. 186.

*Genealogy. Records of the Descendants of David Johnson of Leominster, Mass.* Compiled by Rev. WILLIAM W. JOHNSON. Milwaukee: Printed by Godfrey & Crandall. 1876. 8vo. pp. 80+v.

*Concerning President Garfield's Ancestry.* A Communication from the Rev. EDWARD G. PORTER. Read at the October Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 15.

*President Garfield's New England Ancestry. Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, October 21st, 1881.* By GEORGE F. HOAR. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton. 1882. 8vo. pp. 16.

*Memorial of the Lives and Services of James Pitts and his Sons John, Samuel and Lendall, during the American Revolution, 1760-1780. With Genealogical and Historical Appendix.* By DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr. Printed for Family and Private Use. Chicago: Culver, Page, Hayne & Co. February, 1882. 8vo. pp. 63.

*Genealogy and Biographical Sketches of the Youngman Family.* By DAVID YOUNGMAN, M.D., Boston, Mass. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin St. 1882. 8vo. pp. 26.

*The Humphrey Family of North Yarmouth, Maine.* [By] Capt. JAMES J. HUMPHREY. Old Times Office. Yarmouth, Maine. 1882. 8vo. pp. 22.

*Ancestry of Capt. Ebenezer Pope. Genealogical Notes.* Elizabeth, N. J. Cook & Hall, Steam Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 7.

*Genealogy of the Balcom or Balcom Family of Attleboro', Mass.* Copied from Town and County Records, etc. 8vo. pp. 12.

*Sketch of the Life and Times of Dr. David Ray.* Boston: Printed for Private Circulation. 1881. Sq. 16mo. pp. 24.

*Paine Family Records.* Edited by HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., 26 West 30th St., New York City. Published quarterly at \$1 a year.

*The Family of Puffer of Massachusetts.* By W. S. APPLETON. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 9.

*The Sabin Family of America. The Four Earliest Generations.* By the Rev. ANSON TITTS, Jr., Weymouth, Mass. 1882. 8vo. pp. 7+4. Price 25 cts. To be had of the author, South Weymouth, Mass.

We continue our quarterly list of genealogical publications.

The volume on the Hubbell family is devoted to the descendants of Richard Hubbell, who died at Pequonnoek, Ct., Oct. 23, 1699, aged 71. The book gives first a historical account of the origin of the name and family, followed by biographical sketches of prominent individuals of the name, after which comes the genealogy proper, being the record of ten generations. It closes with extracts from records and miscellaneous matter concerning the Hubbells. It shows much research. The biographical sketches are interesting. They contain copies of wills, letters, commissions, and other documents illustrating the lives of the individuals, many of them being illustrated by portraits and autographs. The book is well printed and well indexed. The author is a native of Philadelphia, and a member of the dramatic profession.

The Libby Family is devoted to the descendants of John Libby, who was from 1635 to 1639 in the employ of John Winter at Richmond's Island, and afterwards settled at Black Point, now Scarborough, Maine. The author, who is now only in the twenty-first year of his age, has been remarkably successful in tracing the numerous descendants of his emigrant ancestor and obtaining full and precise details of their lives, during the comparatively few years that he has been engaged in preparing this work. The work is clearly and compactly arranged, and the indexes are deserving of more than usual praise. There are four of them, namely, of christ-



ian names, of surnames, of places, and of general matters. The index of christian names is particularly worthy of notice, as it gives the year of birth and the residence of every person indexed, which will be a great saving of time to those who consult the book for particular persons. The ancestral reference-numbers at the head of the several families appear to be an invention of the author. Though this plan of referring to parentage and ancestry has probably advantages for some purposes, it does not appear to us so handy, for what is most often needed, as several others in use. The work has evidently been a labor of love, and no pains seem to have been spared in perfecting it. The author is content to begin the family with his earliest known ancestor, and no attempt is made to attach him to any titled family in England. The book makes a handsome volume. There are twenty-seven portraits, many of them fine steel engravings, and others well-executed heliotype and lithographs.

The Eddy family held a reunion at Providence, R. I., on the 29th of last October, the quarter millenary anniversary of the arrival of their emigrant ancestors on these shores. The book before us contains the proceedings on that occasion, to which is appended a genealogy of the family. The oration was by the Rev. Zachary Eddy, D.D., of Detroit. It traced the origin of the family, and glanced at the deeds of some of the most notable of the name. Addresses also were delivered by others of the name or blood. The family is descended from William Eddy, A.M., vicar of St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, Kent, England, a native of Bristol, and a graduate of Cambridge University. He was the father of John and Samuel Eddy, whose landing at Plymouth in 1630 was celebrated as above stated. The book is well printed, and is illustrated by fine steel and heliotype portraits and views. The genealogical portion is by Robert Henry Eddy, of Boston, whose father, Caleb Eddy, commenced many years ago to collect materials for a genealogy of this family. Since his death, the son has continued to make additions to the collection; and has now embodied them in permanent form in the volume before us. We understand that an appendix is contemplated, which we hope will contain an index to the volume.

Dr. Emmerton, to whose industry we are indebted for the next book on our list, is the author of the Silsbee genealogy, and was associated with Mr. Waters in compiling the "Gleanings from English Records about New England Families," both favorably noticed in the REGISTER (xxxv. 407; xxxiv. 422). He has here given us the result of his investigations into the genealogy of his own family. He has evidently given much attention to the arrangement as well as to the collection of his matter; and his explanation in the preface of his views on the former subject is worthy of study. The plan of the genealogy is based on that of Nathaniel Goodwin, used in his Olcott and Foote genealogies, which has been adopted by several Connecticut genealogists. The Rev. Mr. Vinton in his books improved this plan by indicating which children were again mentioned as the heads of families, a great saving of time to the reader; and by giving the line of ancestry at the head of each separate family as is done in the REGISTER. Dr. Emmerton does not adopt the former improvement, but he does the latter, omitting, however, the numbers which indicate generations, and adding instead the consecutive numbers of the individuals in the line, thus enabling us to turn at once to the place of each ancestor in the series. The author does not affix a number to the children of daughters as his predecessors have done. His ancestral tablets, pp. 163-202, and his index tablets, pp. 209-10, are ingenious and useful. His index is full, and in one alphabet. The genealogical portion is interleaved for corrections and additions. A heliotype portrait of the author embellishes this handsomely printed book. We take pleasure in commending it to our readers.

The emigrant ancestor of Major Van Voorhis, to whose genealogy the next book is devoted, was "Steven Coorte of Voorhies, or Steven Koers, as written by himself, who emigrated to this country from Holland" in April, 1660, in the Spotted Cow, with his wife and seven children. He was "a son of Coert Alberts of Voorhies, who resided in front of the village of Hees or Hies, near the town Ruinen, in the province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, the word 'voor' meaning in English, 'before' or 'in front of.'" The book, though not intended to be a regular genealogy, contains much biographical and genealogical information concerning the family, in the collection of which much pains has evidently been taken. Fine portraits, views of buildings, gravestones and fac-similes of documents and signatures, embellish the work and illustrate its contents. A tabular pedigree gives the families descended from Coert Alberts van voor Hies, in the line of Major Van Voorhis, to the author of this book. The work is an elegant specimen of typography. It is well indexed.





The Pengry genealogy is devoted to the descendants of Moses Pengry, who with his brother Aaron early settled at Ipswich, Mass. Some of his descendants now spell their name Pingree; but the author of this book, the Hon. William Morrill Pingry, A.M., of Perkinsville, Vt., has not met with this spelling before the year 1783. Mr. Pingry began seven years ago to collect materials for this genealogy; and he has met with good success in gathering the records of his kindred in various parts of the union. An account of the descendants of Moses<sup>5</sup> Pingree, a tresoye of Moses,<sup>1</sup> by Daniel Pingree, M.D., of Pingree Grove, Ill., is appended. The book is well compiled, and is embellished by several heliotype portraits.

The Johnson genealogy gives the descendants of David Johnson, who about 1738 married Mary Peters and settled at Leominster, Mass. The author of this book supposes him to be a son of Josiah<sup>3</sup> Johnson, grandson through William<sup>2</sup> of Edward<sup>1</sup> Johnson of Woburn; but as there is no David in the family of this Josiah in Poole's edition of the Wonder-Working Providence, p. cxlvii., we have doubts of this. Peters was an Andover family, and we should rather look there for his origin. Indeed, in Abbot's Andover, p. 35, we find Timothy<sup>1</sup> Johnson, born about 1631, who had a grandson David<sup>3</sup> through Josiah,<sup>2</sup> the supposed name of this David's father. The descendants of David appear to be fully traced. Some poems by the author, the Rev. William W. Johnson, of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, are appended. The book has a satisfactory index.

The two papers on the ancestry of President Garfield by Senator Hoar and the Rev. Mr. Porter, will interest many readers. President Garfield felt a deep interest in the history of his Massachusetts ancestors, and it was primarily to gratify his curiosity, on an expected visit, during the tour on which he had started when he received the fatal wound, that Mr. Hoar collected the facts embodied in his paper. Both his and Mr. Porter's papers give details never before published concerning the ancestry of the martyr president. Mr. Porter proves to our satisfaction that there was but one Edward Garfield among the settlers of Watertown; and that Benjamin, the quintoye of the president, was a son of Edward Garfield who died June 14, 1672, "aged about 97," instead of being his grandson. The line of the president's ancestors in the REGISTER, xxxvi. 109, therefore needs correction. Both papers give autographs of his ancestors and views of their houses.

The next pamphlet, besides being an important contribution to the revolutionary history of our country, contains a genealogy of the descendants of James Pitts, a member of the Massachusetts provincial council, who with his three sons, named on the title-page of this work, rendered valuable service to their country in the revolution, and in the troubles with the mother country which preceded it. Many facts and documents relating to this subject are here preserved. The emigrant ancestor of this family, John Pitts, a native of Lyme Regis, Dorset, England, and a son of Berwick Pitts of that parish, came to New England near the close of the seventeenth century, and settled at Boston. He married Elizabeth Lindall in 1697, and was father of James Pitts, the patriot, who married Elizabeth Bowdoin, sister of Gov. James Bowdoin. The descendants of this family have proved themselves worthy of their ancestry. The wife of Mr. Goodwin, the author, is a descendant in the fifth generation from the Hon. James Pitts.

The Youngman genealogy is by the author of the article in the REGISTER for October, 1880 (xxxiv. 401), who has had the benefit of the article by Mr. Brown in the number for January, 1881 (xxxv. 45), and has also made further researches of his own.

The Humphrey family history was originally prepared for Capt. Corliss's magazine "Old Times," but has been corrected, enlarged and reprinted from the pages of that periodical. The pamphlet gives a good account of the Humphrey family of North Yarmouth, Maine.

The Pope pamphlet is by Frank L. Pope, of Elizabeth, N. J. It traces the ancestry of his grandfather, Capt. Ebenezer<sup>6</sup> Pope, of Great Barrington, Mass., to Thomas<sup>1</sup> (Seth,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Seth,<sup>4</sup> Seth<sup>5</sup>) Pope of Plymouth, whose name first appears on the records there in 1631. Capt. Pope left a manuscript genealogy in his autograph commencing with his grandfather's children, which Mr. Pope, of Elizabeth, has been able by his researches to carry back to the emigrant ancestor.

The Balcom pamphlet is by David Jillson, of South Attleboro', Mass., the author of the Gillson or Jillson Family, and a valued contributor to the REGISTER. The family here recorded is descended from Alexander Balcom, who resided at Providence in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Dr. David Ray, whose life is the subject of the next pamphlet, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1742, and died at Otisfield, Me., Dec. 1, 1822. This pamphlet contains much concerning the early history of Otisfield. On the 125th anni-





versary of Dr. Ray's birth, September 7, 1876, a meeting of his descendants was held at the old homestead in Otisfield. An account of this meeting is here given, with a list of the descendants present, one of whom, Grinfill Blake Holden, of Millston, Wisconsin, is the author of this pamphlet; and to another, John C. Fernald, of Boston, Mass., the pamphlet is dedicated.

Since our last notice of the Paine Family Record (REGISTER, xxxv. 108), we have received the numbers for April, July and October, 1881, and January, 1882, all filled with excellent matter.

The next pamphlet is a reprint, corrected and very much enlarged, of an article on the Puffer family which Mr. Appleton contributed to the REGISTER for July, 1868 (xxii. 288-90). Like all the author's genealogies, this is carefully compiled.

The Sabin pamphlet is a reprint of the Rev. Mr. Titus's contribution to the January REGISTER, with a full copy of the will of William Sabin, the progenitor of the family, and other important additions.

## DEATHS.

**CHAMPNEY**, George Mather, fell dead at the outer vestibule of the Woburn Public Library, January 4, 1882, aged 69. He was a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Brooks) Champney, of New Ipswich, N. H., where he was born March 6, 1812. He was for many years in business at Boston, but since the completion of the Winn Library he has been its librarian, a position for which he was well fitted.

**COBB**, Jonathan Holmes, died at Dedham, Mass., March 12, 1882, aged 82. He was the oldest son of Jonathan<sup>5</sup> (Nathan,<sup>4</sup> Nathan,<sup>3</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Austin<sup>1</sup>) and Sibbel (Holmes) Cobb, and was born in Sharon, Mass., July 8, 1799. He graduated at H. C. 1819. He was town Clerk of Dedham twenty-eight years, and Register of Probate for Norfolk county forty-five years.

**DANA**, Hon. Richard Henry, LL D., died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 8, 1882, aged 66. He was a son of Richard Henry<sup>3</sup> Dana (Francis,<sup>4</sup> Richard,<sup>3</sup> Daniel,<sup>2</sup> Richard<sup>1</sup>) by his wife Ruth Charlotte Smith, and was born in Cambridge, August 1, 1815. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1837, and at its Law School in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Mr. Dana was well known as one of the original free-soilers, and as one of the most active spirits in forming the free-soil party. He was a delegate to the Buffalo convention of 1848, and a speaker in the republican movement of 1856-60. He was counsel for the defence in the several trials for the rescue of the slave Shadrach in 1853, and was also engaged in the Anthony Burns case, 1854. In 1853 he was a Member of the Massachusetts consti-

tutional convention, and from 1861 to 1866 he was United States attorney for Massachusetts. He was the author of Two Years before the Mast, 1840; The Seaman's Friend, 1841; To Cuba and Back, 1859. He also edited Wheaton's Elements of International Law, 1866, and Washington Allston's Lectures on Art, 1850. He contributed to the North American Review, the Law Reporter, and American Law Review. He delivered at Lexington, April 19, 1875, the oration on the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, which oration was printed in the REGISTER, xxix. 367-80. He was also the author of many speeches on political and general topics. He was, through his father Richard H. Dana, the poet, a descendant of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, the first American poetess. (See REGISTER, viii. 318.)

**GARDINER**, the Hon. Samuel B., "10th Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island," died at his residence in Easthampton, L.I., on Jan. 5, 1882, in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Gardiner was descended from Lion Gardiner, who arrived in Boston in 1635, on his way to the mouth of the Connecticut River, in the Norsey Barque "Bachelor," of twenty-five tons, with his wife Mary, and Elizabeth Colet, their maid-servant. During his stay in Boston the authorities took advantage of the opportunity of securing his services in directing the completion of the work on Fort Hill, Gardiner having been a lieutenant under Fairfax and "an engineer and master of works of fortification" in the Leaguers of the Prince of Orange.



He also built the fort at Saybrook, and commanded it for four years. After completing the term of service with the Patentees Lords Say and Sele and Brook and others, he removed to the island which he purchased of the Indians, by him called the Isle of Wight, but since known as Gardiner's Island. This island, afterwards erected into a "Lordship and Manor," has always descended to the eldest son, according to the law of primogeniture.

Samuel B. Gardiner married his cousin Mary Gardiner, daughter of Jonathan Thompson, a distinguished merchant of New York, and for many years collector of customs for the port of New York. He left several children, and will be succeeded by his eldest son, David J. Gardiner, as 11th proprietor in the ownership of the island. The property has been in the family 243 years. J. G. W.

GAY, Willard, died in Norwood, January 31, 1882. He was born Jan. 3, 1818, and was a son of Oliver and Mary (Fisher) Gay. His descent from John Gay<sup>1</sup> was through Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Timothy,<sup>3</sup> Timothy,<sup>4</sup> Ichabod,<sup>5</sup> Oliver<sup>6</sup> (his father). He was postmaster of Norwood from 1861 until his death, and administered many estates.

GREEN, Miss Sarah Ann, died at Newburyport, Feb. 9, 1882, aged 68. She was born Nov. 19, 1813. After teaching private schools in Dover, N. H., and Newburyport, she was, on the organization in 1813 of the Female High School in Newburyport, chosen one of two assistants. Her connection with this school continued until 1868, nearly the whole period of its separate existence, and this school which had a marked influence on female education in Newburyport, owed much of its success to her interest and efforts. About a thousand young ladies were under her instruction, many of them now mothers and some grandmothers. Since her retirement, as far as health permitted, she engaged in every good work. She was sincere and truthful, never saying with the lips what was not in her heart. An obituary was printed in the *Newburyport Herald*, Feb. 14, 1882.

JAMES, Dr. Thomas Potts, well known as a botanist, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1882, aged 78. He was a son of Isaac<sup>3</sup> (Griffith,<sup>2</sup> Evan<sup>1</sup>) James by his wife Henrietta<sup>4</sup>

(Thomas,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>) Potts, and was born in Radnor, near Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1803. In early life he was prepared to enter Princeton College, but being prevented by circumstances, he established himself in business in Philadelphia. From youth he devoted his leisure to the study of cryptogamia, and at the time of his death was recognized as one of the two leaders in the scientific world in the knowledge of mosses.

On his retirement from mercantile pursuits he devoted himself to his scientific studies. In 1869 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., the former home of his wife, where he has since resided. When living in Philadelphia, he was for many years an officer in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. He was the treasurer of the American Pomological Society from its organization in 1848 till his resignation a year ago. For a considerable time he was chairman of the committee of publication of the American Philosophical Society, and was connected with other important societies. He was a devout communicant in the Episcopal church. His uniformly gentle, courteous manner was very attractive, and those who knew him will readily bear testimony to his admirable qualities of mind and heart.

He married Dec. 3, 1851, Miss Isabella, only surviving daughter of Samuel Batchelder, Esq. (REGISTER, xxxiii. 367). His wife and four children survive. Mrs. James is the author of the "Potts Memorial," noticed in the REGISTER for April, 1874 (xxviii. 226). See *Boston Evening Transcript*, Feb. 27, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, March 2, 1882, and the Pott's Memorial, page 285.

MARSHALL, Hon. Nathaniel G., a member of the York county bar, died at York, Me., Feb. 18, 1882, aged 70. He was deeply interested in antiquarian lore, was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and contributed historical matter to newspapers, to the REGISTER, and other periodicals. He was one of the most genial of men.

SWAN, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, died in Morristown, N. J., March 29, aged 49 years, 9 months and 24 days, after a long illness. She was the wife of Dr. Charles Y. Swan, and only daughter of the late Dr. Joshua Green, of Groton, Massachusetts, and sister of the Hon. Samuel A. Green, M.D., mayor of Boston.



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# THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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JULY, 1882.

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## SKETCH OF EVENTS INCIDENT TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW NETHERLAND.

By JAMES RINDGE STANWOOD, of Boston.

THE historical period at which we are to glance, embraces the record of the early settlement of the Knickerbockers, descending from that primitive time when the Province of New Netherland flourished, where now stretch the great commonwealths of New York, New Jersey and Delaware.\* It is illustrative of that interesting epoch, which commemorates a civilization that has now passed from among us; of the peaceful days when the Dutch held rule over all that broad and fertile domain, which acknowledged the sway of the States General of Holland.

The eventful tidings brought by Hendrik Hudson of his discoveries along the shores of America, greatly stimulated the maritime enterprise of the merchants of the Netherlands, who speedily sought and obtained legalized authority to trade with that region. This permission was granted by the States General (March 27, 1614), in an *Octroy*, giving to the first discoverers "of any new courses, havens, countries or places," by citizens of the United Netherlands, the exclusive right and privilege of making the first four voyages to such territory. At this period the United Provinces of Holland, their independence achieved from the proud dominion of Spain, enjoyed a high

\* Van der Donck, writing in 1649 of New Netherland, says: "It is situate on the North side of America, in the latitude of thirty-eight and one-half degrees, or thereabouts. It is bounded on the North-east by New England; on the South-west by English Virginia. The Coast extends mostly South-west and North-east, and is sandy alongside the Ocean. The North-west region is still partly unexplored. The South Bay and South River, called by many the second great river of New Netherland, lies in the latitude of 35° 15'. It has two heights or capes, the Northern, called Cape Mey, the Southern, Cape Cornelis, and the Bay itself is called now Port May, now Godyn Bay. In the beginning, before any mention was made of the English, after our people had first discovered and explored the most Northerly Part of New Netherland, they erected an Escutcheon on Cape Cod, and took possession. The Boundaries, as we understand, extend from thence to Cape Henlopen."





degree of prosperity.\* The leading cities, with their great wealth and commercial prestige, occupied influential rank in Europe, and assured to the youthful republic a prominent and respected position. The action of the States General was promptly availed of, therefore, by a number of the wealthy citizens of Amsterdam and Hoorn, who proceeded to despatch at once several vessels to the coast of America for purposes of discovery and trade.†

Among the leading navigators who at that time visited our shores, the most prominent were Adriaen Block, Hendrik Christiaensen and Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who explored the region from Cape Cod to Cape Henlopen, and have left to our day their names impressed upon various points along that coast.‡ A few months after the passage of the *Octroy*, the States General formally confirmed its action, by granting to *The United New Netherland Company*, as provided by that ordinance, the exclusive right to trade with the settlements along the coast of America for a period of three years, on or before January 1, 1615. Immediately thereafter, a building or block house was erected by Christiaensen for the use of the Company upon an island in the Hudson, just below the present Albany, to which was given the name of Fort Nassau,§ and soon after a second trading post was built upon the lower end of Manhattan Island, which was the commencement of the subsequent settlement of New Amsterdam. The sources of trade with the Indian tribes skirting the coast proved abundant, and the returns remunerative to such a degree, that when, in 1618, the trading privilege of the New Netherland Company expired, its exportation of valuable peltries from the country was very

\* The Seven United Provinces of Holland, otherwise styled the Northern Netherlands, dated their separate organization from the celebrated compact formed at Utrecht, in 1579, when they revolted from the rule of Philip the Second, of Spain, under the lead of William the Silent. From that time until the revolution of 1794 they are to be considered as one nationality; each province, however, was governed by its own laws, and held substantially the rights of a sovereign state, sending deputies to a general assembly at the Hague, called the *States General*, which was invested with supreme legislative power, and presided over by an executive officer who was known as the *Stadtholder*. At this time Holland, or the Seven United Provinces, was composed of the divisions of *Gelder, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel and Groeningen*, together with the territory denominated the *Country of Drent, and Dutch Brabant*.

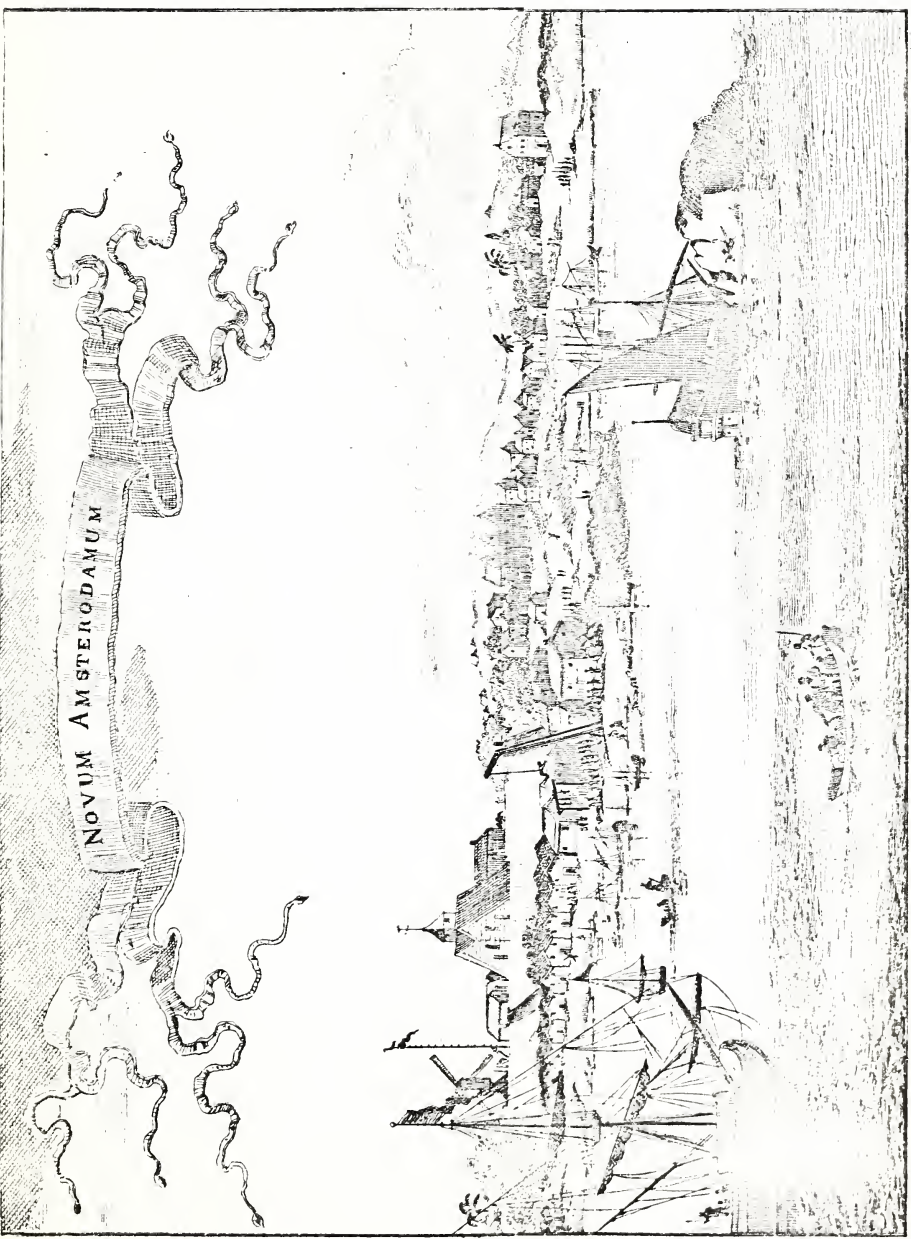
† Among the first vessels despatched for trading purposes to the Hudson, which the Dutch had already begun to call the *Mauritius*, in honor of Prince Maurice, were the galleons *Fortune and Tiger*, fitted out in 1612 by three influential and enterprising merchants of Amsterdam, Hans Hongers, Paulus Pelgrom, and Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen, who entrusted their command to Hendrik Christiaensen and Adriaen Block, then just returned from their joint voyage of discovery thither. Subsequently other merchants of North Holland joined in the trade. The *Tiger* was accidentally burned while at Manhattan, in the fall of that year, whereupon Block set about building a small yacht out of the timber furnished by the forests. The vessel was named the *Onrust* (the Restless), and was launched in the spring of 1614, from the foot of what afterwards became Beaver Lane. "This pincer craft," says De Laet the historian, "was 44½ feet long, 11½ feet wide, and of about 16 tons burden."—*Brodhead*.

‡ Block Island, at the mouth of Long Island Sound, derives its title from this persevering and indefatigable explorer, while the memory of Mey is perpetuated in the cape which bears his name.

§ "Fort Nassau," says Brodhead, "a trading house on Castle Island, on the west side of the river, was meant by the Dutch to combine the double purpose of a warehouse and a military defence for the resident traders. It was thirty-six feet long, by twenty-six in width, enclosed by a stockade fifty-eight feet square, the whole surrounded by a moat eighteen feet in width. It was armed with two large guns and eleven swivels or patercoeres, and garrisoned by ten or twelve men. It was the first island below Albany, and after 1630, was known as Van Rensselaer's or Patroon's Island."



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extensive, and it became importunate for a renewal of its franchise.\* The prospect of obtaining this, however, was for a long time very doubtful, through reason of the reluctance of the States General to longer delegate to a corporation the substantial monopoly of affairs in America, but at length the fierce Arminian controversy, which so violently agitated Holland in 1618–1619, afforded the associated merchants an opportunity to press their scheme with better chances of success.†

The outcome of this celebrated ecclesiastical contention, resulting, as well known, in 1619, in the utter and complete overthrow of the Arminian element by the Calvinistic party, assisted very materially the petition of the Belgian‡ merchants, as it involved the discomfiture and downfall of their most powerful opponent. He was John of Barneveld,§ the fearless advocate, the incorruptible patriot and statesman, the founder of the Dutch Republic. He adhered firmly to his advocacy of conservative political measures, as well as religious toleration, and at this period, as the head of the party known by his name, was assailed by his enemies with the greatest rancor. His unpopularity with the Belgian faction was greatly increased by his prominent identification with the Dutch East India Company, in whose behalf he strongly opposed granting a charter to a rival organization. These reasons, combined with the ill-concealed hostility of the Stadtholder,|| who hated him bitterly, at length resulted in his arrest, protracted imprisonment, and final arraignment.

\* Upon January 1, 1618, the Special Trading License granted in 1614 to Gerrit Jacob Witsen and twelve other leading merchants of the cities of Amsterdam and Hoorn, under the title of the United New Netherland Company, for "the exclusive right to trade with Hudson's Country," expired by limitation. It expressly forbade any other party from sailing out of the Provinces to that territory, within the time specified, under pain of confiscation of vessels and cargoes, and a fine of fifty thousand Netherland ducats to the benefit of the grantees of the charter. It was a distinct act of sovereignty over the country between New France (or Canada) and Virginia, which was called *New Netherland*, a name which it continued to bear for nearly half a century.—*O'Callaghan*.

† The termination of the Spanish war and the rise of Arminianism, says *Motley*, were almost contemporaneous. Party lines were sharply drawn by the Stadtholder and his followers, who were opposed to the truce, and many bitter accusations made against those who had favored peace, among which was the charge that they were in sympathy with the religious views formulated by Arminius, which were condemned as rank heresy by the Calvinists. "There are two factions in the land," said Maurice, "that of Orange and that of Spain, and the two chiefs of the Spanish faction are those political and priestly Arminians, Uytenbogaert and Oldenbarneveld."

‡ During the protracted struggle against Spanish persecution, made by the inhabitants of the Low Countries, Holland became the asylum of a very large proportion of the prominent and wealthy traders of Belgium. They infused fresh and increased commercial strength into the country of their adoption, and acquired upon its soil great prestige. To these exiled Belgians belongs the origination of the plan for the foundation of the Dutch West India Company.

§ John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland, was the most prominent figure of the States General, and the foremost citizen of the Netherlands, a man who had no superior in statesmanship, in law, in the science of government, in intellectual force and ability. Born at Amersfoort, in 1547, of the ancient house of Oldenbarneveldt, he had served his country strenuously from youth to old age, with an abiding force of duty, a steadiness of purpose, a broad vision, a firm grasp, and an opulence of resource, such as not one of his compatriots could even pretend to rival. His history was virtually the history of the Dutch Republic, and without his pre-eminence and influence, the record of Holland, France, Spain, Britain and Germany might have been essentially modified.—*Motley*.

|| Maurice, Prince of Orange, the son of William the Silent. He was an ambitious general, and had acquitted himself with great credit in the fierce struggle with Spain, just closed. He had opposed the conclusion of the treaty of truce with that power, with all the strength





ment before the Synod of Dordtrecht,\* which pronounced him guilty (May 13, 1619) of various acts inimical to the State, and sentenced him to the block.

With the death of Barneveld, and the flight to voluntary exile in France of Hugo Grotius, his able and influential compeer, the powerful party which had followed his lead was temporarily disarmed, and its organized opposition to the charter asked for was suspended. Shortly thereafter, the persevering efforts of William Usselinx, united with the good offices of the Stadtholder before the States General, resulted in the grant of its franchise to the Dutch West India Company,† with the extraordinary privileges and immunities asked for, and it was formally guaranteed the mercantile control of the American and African shores of the Atlantic.

The Amsterdam Chamber,‡ to which had been assigned the interests of New Netherland, proceeded to erect the territory into provincial dignity, and to initiate efforts towards its development. The Company's charter dated nominally from 1621, but it was not until two years later that it was confirmed in legal corporate privileges. When, in 1623, all obstacles to its way had been removed, it commenced in earnest the attempt to colonize its new dominion, transporting many emigrants thither from France, Belgium and the German states, who sought the right of settlement under the liberal provisions of its charter.§ The first arrivals were



he could command, and upon its success arrayed himself at the head of the Orange party, and became Barneveld's greatest enemy, notwithstanding the fact that he had owed his elevation to the office of Stadtholder largely to the efforts of the Advocate.

\* The Synod of Dordrecht convened at the Hague Nov. 13, 1618, and held one hundred and eighty sessions. It pronounced the Arminians "heretics, schismatics, teachers of false doctrine," and declared them "incapable of filling any clerical or academical post." It further pronounced the Netherland Confession and Heidelberg Catechism to be infallible.—*Motley.*

† The charter establishing the Dutch West India Company bears date June 3, 1621. The central power of this vast association was divided among five branches, or chambers, established in the different cities of the Netherlands, the managers of which were styled Lords Directors. Of these, that of Amsterdam was the principal, and to this was intrusted the management of the affairs of New Netherland. The remaining chambers were located respectively in the Meuse, North Holland, Zealand and Friesland. Each of these chambers was a separate society, with members, directors and vessels of its own. The combined capital of the Company was six millions of florins (about two and a half million dollars). Apart from the exclusive trade of Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, and of the coast of America, from the Straits of Magellan to the extreme north, the Company was authorized to erect forts and defences, to administer justice and preserve order, declare war and make peace, with the consent of the States General, and with their approbation, to appoint a governor or director-general, and all other officers of the province.—*O'Callaghan.*

‡ At this period the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber were Johannes de Laet (the historian) Killian Van Rensselaer, Michael Pauw, Peter Evertsen Hulft, Jonas Witsen, Hendrik Hamel, Samuel Godyn, and Samuel Blommaert. The States General granted it a seal in 1623, with the armorial distinctions of a Count. The seal was a shield bearing a Beaver proper, surmounted by a Count's coronet, with the legend *Sigillum Novi Belgii*.

§ Despite the vehement protests of England's minister at the Hague, against "any further settlements or occupations by the Dutch on Hudson's River," the West India Company proceeded to transport colonists thither freely. The first comers were thirty families of





Walloons, or French Protestants from the borders of Belgium, the majority of whom settled on Long Island. A few, however, ascended the Hudson, and in 1623, upon the western bank of that stream, founded a trading settlement, to which, in honor of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice, they gave the name of Fort Orange. This year may be considered to have been the first of actual colonization in the Province, the traders who had up to that time journeyed thither, having moved from place to place in their traffic with the Indians, and remained only temporarily in the settlement.

Peter Minuit,\* the first Governor General appointed by the West India Company to represent its authority, arrived at Manhattan in 1626, and at once assumed the duties of his position. Until he came, the powers of government had been vested in a subordinate officer known as *Director*, of whom Adriaen Joris was the first, Cornelis Jacobsen Mey the second, and William Verhulst (Minuit's immediate predecessor) the third. The province prospered greatly under his vigorous and energetic control,† and the commercial importance of which it gave abundant promise might have lavishly repaid the Company for the large outlay which had been necessary in its behalf, had not that corporation been subsequently most unfortunate in the policy it elected to pursue, through legislation which proved detrimental and embarrassing to the interests of the fertile dependency intrusted to its care.‡

In 1629 an act was passed by the West India Company, under the title of "Freedoms and Exemptions granted to all such as shall found Colonies in New Netherland." It provided that any member of the Company who should colonize fifty adult persons within the period of four years, in any part of the province, should hold the title of *Patroon*,§ and enjoy the privilege of selecting any tract of

Walloons, inhabitants of the frontier between France and Belgium, extending from the Scheld to the river Lys, many of which people, as they professed the reformed faith, had sought asylum in Holland from the persecutions of Spain. Part of these colonists settled on Long Island, at the *Waal-boght*, or Walloons Bay, while the remainder founded Fort Orange.

\* Peter Minuit, of Wesel, in the Kingdom of Westphalia, arrived at Manhattan May 4, 1626. "The name of Governor Minuit," says *Valentine*, "is forever identified with the province, through his purchase (May 6, 1626), of the entire island of Manhattan, now New York city, covering an estimated area of twenty-two thousand acres, for a chestful of beads and trinkets given to the Indians, of about the value of sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars. Henceforth the title became vested in the West India Company."

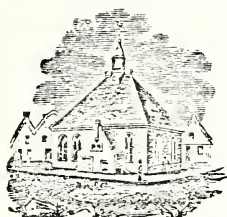
† The imports into New Netherland in 1624 amounted to \$10,654, and the exports, solely of skins and furs, to about \$11,000, while seven years later (in 1631) the imports had risen to \$23,000, and the exports to \$27,204. "It is computed," says *Valentine*, "that the slothful and loose administration of Van Twiller caused a great unnecessary expense to the Company, the expenses of the province between 1626 and 1644, over and above the returns received therefrom, aggregating over \$200,000."

‡ The introduction of the feudal system into New Netherland, through the famous charter of "*Freedoms and Exemptions*," granted June 7, 1629, was most unfortunate for the future of the Company. The lands selected for each estate "might extend sixteen miles in length, if confined to one side of a navigable river, or eight miles on each side, and might run as far into the country as the situation of the occupiers will permit." Each patroon was promised "a full title by inheritance, with the right to dispose of his estate by will." In case any patroon "should in time prosper so much as to found one or more cities," he was "to have power and authority to establish officers and magistrates there."—*Brodhead*.

§ The Patroons of New Netherland were Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert, of *Swanandael*, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, of *Rensselaerswyck*, Michael Pauw, of *Paronia*, Myn-



land, which he might desire, except on Manhattan Island, not, however, to exceed sixteen miles in length. Under this remarkable charter, the first Patroon estate was purchased from the Indians by Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert\* in June of that year, extending along the South (now the Delaware) river. In April, 1630, Killiaen Van Rensselaer,† a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, and Director in the Company, purchased an extensive tract of country surrounding Fort Orange, which he proceeded to colonize, and gave the name of *Rensselaerswyck*. It is to the efforts of this patroon that is due the settlement of the learned and worthy Dominie Johannes Megapolensis, the first minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Fort Orange. The call asking for the services of this divine in America is signed by the president and scribe



of the Classis of Amsterdam, in Classical Assembly at that city, March 22, 1642. It states that "by the state of navigation in the East and West Indies, a door is opened, through the special providence of God, also in New Netherland, for the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for the Salvation of men."

This ancient parish, a cut of whose *third* edifice, formerly standing upon a site now indicated by the junction of the present Broadway and State Street, in Albany, then known respectively as *Han-delauer* and *Yonker*, we have printed in the margin, is yet in vigorous existence, occupying the structure known as the North Dutch Church in that city. We also are fortunately enabled to give a fac-simile of the seal of the early church of Fort Orange, around which cluster so many interesting historical associations. It is still in use, the quaint device inscribed upon it remaining unchanged, while



the Society's present corporate title is *The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of Albany*.‡

dert Myndertsen Van Keren, of *Achter Col to Tapaan*, Cornelis Melyn, of *Staaten Island*, Adriaen Van der Donck, of *Colendonck*, Hendrik Van der Capelle, of *One Third of Staaten Island*, Cornelis Van Wreckhoven, of *Nevesinck and Tapaan*. City of Amsterdam, of *South River*.—*New Netherland Register*.

\* The patroon estate of Godyn and Blommaert consisted of a tract of land on "the south corner of the Bay of South River, extending northward about thirty-two miles from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of the said river, and inland about two miles in breadth, being known as *Sucanandael*.—*Broadhead*.

† The estate purchased for Killiaen Van Rensselaer, by Sebastian Jansen Krol, consisted of "a tract of land on the west side of the North, or Hud-on's River, extending northward from Beeren Island (now Barren Island, 12 miles south of Albany) to Cahoes, and stretching two days' journey into the interior." It embraced in all nearly three quarters of a million acres, and was known as *Rensselaerswyck*. It contained the entire territory comprised in the present counties of Albany, Columbia and Rensselaer. Killiaen Van Rensselaer, its first patroon, died in 1646. — *Broadhead*.

‡ This venerable organization, for an imprint of whose unique seal the author is indebted to the courtesy of Joseph W. Russell, Esq., of Albany, one of the trustees of the ancient parish, dates its foundation from a very early period. Its first regular pastor was Dominie Megapolensis, settled in August, 1642, and who served until 1650.



A long period of time elapsed, following the recall of the sagacious Minuit to Holland in 1632, during which Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant successively held, with varying fortune, administrative sway over the province. But a crisis was at hand in the affairs of New Netherland, which was destined to work an eventful change in the future of the promising colony. In 1658 came the death of Cromwell, succeeded by the downfall of the Commonwealth, and the restoration of the line of Stuart to the English throne signalized the adoption of an aggressive policy towards the Dutch settlements in America.

King Charles the Second, heedless of existing treaties, saw in the flourishing settlement only a coveted opportunity to increase his revenues, by annexation to the dominions of the Crown, and needed not the representations made by several of his loyal subjects, to resolve to possess himself of the fertile plantations along the shores of the Hudson.\* He accordingly authorized (March 12, 1664), by royal patent, the grant to his "trusty and well-beloved James, Duke of York and Albany, all that island or islands commonly called by the several name or names of *Matowacks*, or Long Island, situate, lying and being towards the West of Cape Cod and the narrow *Higan-*

"The first church was built near the fort, in what is now called Church Street," says the Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, pastor of its lineal descendant, the North Dutch Church, in 1857. It was a plain wooden building, thirty-four feet long by nineteen wide, furnished with a pulpit ornamented with a canopy, pews for the magistrates and church officers, and nine benches for the people. Here services were conducted until 1656, when the corner-stone of another and more commodious building was erected upon a site now the junction of State Street and Broadway, for which an oaken pulpit and a bell were specially imported from Holland, the former of which is still preserved in the North Dutch Church in Albany. Some sixty years later, in the pastorate of the Dominie Petrus Van Driessen, a new building was put up, being built around the old church, which was taken down by degrees, as the walls of the later structure were raised. It was built of stone, with a steep pyramidal roof, and a belfry surmounted by a weathercock. Each of its windows contained the coat of arms of some one of the families of the congregation, stained upon the several panes. On the west side were the seats occupied by the governor and the magistrates of the city, while upon the right and left of the pulpit, were the members of the consistory. The seats in the body of the house were occupied by the females, while the prominent burghers and heads of families sat upon the seats around the walls, and the galleries were reserved for the younger male members of the congregation. In front of the desk of the pulpit was placed the hour-glass. It was the custom for the minister to enter during the singing, and before ascending to the pulpit to stand a moment at the foot of the stairs in silent prayer. The church dissolved its ecclesiastical connection with the religious courts of Holland in the pastorate of Dominie Eilardus Westerlo, in 1772. The religious services were continued in the Dutch language until 1782, when they were first used in English. The old stone church stood till 1835, when its site was sold to the corporation of Albany, and in the spring of 1866 the building was taken down."

\* It so happened that three persons had just before this time come over to London, who were admirably qualified to stimulate English animosity against the Dutch colonists in America. These persons were John Scott and George Baxter, who cherished no "good opinion of the law" under which they had snarled in New Netherland, and Samuel Maverick, a zealous Episcopalian, who had formerly lived in tribulation in Massachusetts. All three made zealous professions of loyalty. The result of these witnesses' labors was to satisfy Lord Clarendon, already influenced by the arguments of Sir George Downing, the English envoy at the Hague, that New Netherland belonged to the King, and that it had been "only usurped" by the Dutch, who had "no color of right to pretend to its possession. The Chancellor's opinion, although utterly inconsistent with truth and reason, was conclusive. Yet Charles and his ministers were for some time perplexed whether they should view the Dutch "intruders" as subjects or aliens. At the risk of war it was resolved that the principle announced by Queen Elizabeth and affirmed by Parliament in 1621, should be repudiated and reversed, and New Netherland seized at all hazards."—*Brodhead*.





*setts*, abutting upon the mainland between the two rivers there called or known by the several names of Connecticut and Hudson's River, together also with the said River called Hudson's, and all the land from the West side of Connecticut to the East Side of Delaware Bay, and also all those several islands called or known by the names of *Martin's Vinyard*, and *Nantukes*, otherwise Nantuckett.\*

Preparations were speedily made to substantiate the Duke's claim to the territory thus granted, and in the last days of August, 1664, an English squadron cast anchor off Coney Island,† bearing summons to Stuyvesant‡ to surrender his authority to Richard Nicolls, duly commissioned as the first English governor. The indomitable Director-General proudly spurned the demand, and determined to defend the Company's possessions to the last, but the odds against him were too heavy,§ and finally, realizing the hopelessness of successful resistance, was persuaded by his Council to avoid useless slaughter|| and avail himself of the liberal terms offered. Upon the morning of Sept. 6, the white flag of parley was displayed from the walls of

\* The inland boundary most consistent with this description was "a line from the head of Connecticut river to the source of Hudson's river, thence to the head of the Mohawk branch of Hudson's river, and thence to the east side of Delaware Bay." The grant was intended to include all the land which the Dutch held there.—*Brodhead*.

† By the orders of the King, an expedition was speedily fitted out against New Netherland, consisting of the *Guinea*, 35 guns, the *Elias*, of 30 guns, the *Martin*, of 16 guns, and the transport *William and Nicholas*, of 10 guns. The fleet, conveying four hundred and fifty troops of the line, set sail from Portsmouth for America on May 25, 1664.—*O'Callaghan*.

‡ Petrus Stuyvesant, a native of Friesland, had formerly been Director of the Company's colony at Curacoa, and received later (July 28, 1646) the appointment of Governor General of the Province of New Netherland, assuming the office May 11, 1647. He was brave and energetic, and the man of all others best calculated to retrieve the fortunes of the colony. But he was also haughty and imperious, and his despotic love of power soon weakened the affection with which he was regarded on his first arrival. With all his faults, however, he was the man for the times, and his firm and vigorous rule contrasts favorably with the ill-judged and capricious conduct of his predecessor. Although loyal to the Company until its dominion ended over the province, he was at heart attached to the interests of the people, with whom he identified himself, after the forced surrender of the city, by taking up his residence among them as a private citizen, dying in August, 1671, and being buried in his family tomb, under a church whose site is now occupied by the parish of St. Mark, in New York city.—*Booth*.

§ Although there were at this time fifteen hundred souls in New Amsterdam, there were not more than two hundred and fifty men able to bear arms, besides the one hundred and fifty regular soldiers. The city, entirely open along both rivers, was shut on the northern side by a breastwork and palisades, which, though sufficient to keep out the savages, afforded no defence against a military siege. A council of war had reported Fort Amsterdam untenable, for though it mounted twenty-four guns, its single wall of earth, not more than ten feet high and four thick, was almost touched by the private dwellings clustered around, and was commanded, within a pistol shot, by hills on the north, while there were scarcely six hundred pounds of serviceable powder in store.—*Brodhead*.

|| The twenty-four articles of capitulation declared all the inhabitants of New Netherland to be "free denizens," and secured to them their property. Any persons "might come from Holland and plant in this country," while "Dutch vessels may freely come thither, and any of the Dutch may freely return home, or send any sort of merchandize home, in vessels of their own country. All the Dutch are to enjoy the liberty of their consciences in divine worship and church discipline, as well as their own customs concerning their inheritances," while "the town of Manhattan might choose deputies with free voices in all public affairs." Owners of houses in Fort Orange were "to enjoy their property as all people do where there is no fort." The articles were to be signed "at eight o'clock upon the morning of September 8, at the old mill." (This mill, says *Valentine*, was on the shore of the East River, near the foot of what is now known as Roosevelt Street.) "The fort and town called New Amsterdam, upon the isle of Manhattoes, were to be surrendered, the troops to march out with their arms, drums beating, colors flying, and lighted matches."





Fort Amsterdam,\* while a few hours later, at the *bouwerie* of Stuyvesant, were signed the articles of capitulation, by virtue of which, New Netherland passed into English hands, receiving, in honor of the Duke, the title of *New York*. The fortification of Fort Orange and the town of Beverwyck surrendered upon the 24th of the same month, and the settlement changed its name to that of *Albany*, the Duke's Scotch title. The change of rulers was regarded by the inhabitants of the province with comparative indifference, from the fact that the government of the Company had become irksome and annoying, through its arbitrary exactions and monopoly of the most valuable sources of trade. They were additionally reconciled to the English supremacy by the action of Deputy Governor Nicolls, who declared the estates of the Dutch West India Company confiscated, and had them sold at public vendue.

The Company's dominion was destined, however, to be temporarily renewed a few years later, when in 1672 England declared war against Holland. Upon August 6, 1673, nine years after the capitulation, a Dutch fleet entered the harbor, and lying off Staten Island, the redoubtable Evertsen† and Benckes demanded the capitulation of Fort James, formerly Fort Amsterdam, which had been given the name of the new grantee.‡ The English commandant, taken unawares, and being unprovided with adequate means of defence, hauled down his flag and surrendered, and once again the tri-color of the Netherlands waved above their early province. The name of New York gave place for a time to that of *New Orange*, and that of Albany to *Willemstadt*, while Anthony Colve assumed the duties of governor, in behalf of the Dutch West India Company. It was a fleeting triumph only, and the renewed supremacy of Holland was limited to a short period, for with the signature of the Peace of Westminster, in the following year, the settlement was formally restored to English control, and the authority of the Dutch over the colony they had founded faded away.

\* The site of Fort Amsterdam was the space enclosed by the streets now called State, Bridge, Whitehall and Bowling Green, in New York city.

† Admiral Evertsen was the eldest son of the famous Admiral Cornelis Evertsen, and one of the most efficient officers who sailed under the colors of the Dutch Republic.

‡ The following is the text of the summons served upon Manning, the English commandant of Fort James, defending the town of New York, in 1673, which we quote from *Valentine*: "Sir: The force of war now lying in your sight, is sent by the High and Mighty States, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, for the purpose of destroying their enemies. We have sent you therefore this letter, together with our trumpeter, to the end that upon sight thereof you surrender to us the Fort called James, promising good quarter; or by your refusal we shall be obliged to proceed both by land and water in such manner as we shall find to be most advantageous for the High and Mighty States. Dated in the Ship *Swaanenburg*, anchored between Staaten and Long Island ye 9<sup>th</sup> Augt (July 30, O. S.), 1673. Cornelis Evertse. Jacob Benckes."



## THE DIRECT ANCESTRY OF THE LATE JACOB WENDELL, OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

By JAMES RINDGE STANWOOD, of Boston.\*

**E**VERT JANSEN<sup>1</sup> WENDEL,† the first ancestor of that name who came to these shores, was born in the year 1615.‡ in the city of Embden.§ East Friesland (now Hanover), upon the confines of the United Provinces of Holland, emigrating thence in 1640 to New Netherland, in America, under the Dutch West India Company. He was resident at New

*Evert Janse Wendel*

Amsterdam, on the island of Manhattan (the present site of the city of New York), for nearly five years subsequent to his arrival.¶ at the end of that time removing to the growing settlement upon the *Mauritius* (as the Dutch called the Hudson), which had risen around the early trading post of Fort Orange.‡ The exceptional facilities for traffic with

\* For important assistance in many details relative to this sketch, the author expresses his great indebtedness to Professor Jonathan Pearson, of Union College, who personally, as well as through his invaluable published works of exhaustive genealogical research among the early records of the first settlers of Albany and vicinity, has aided materially its accomplishment.

† "The Earldom of *Embdane*," says *Jodocus Hondius*, in an old London work of eminence, of the print of 1635, "is so called from the chieffe Cittie thereof, and now it is called *East Friesland*, because it confineth on *Friesland*. For the *Frieslanders* did not heretofore possess it, but the *Chaucians*, of which *Plinny* and *Ptolemie* make two sorts, the greater and the lesser, so called in regard of their strength. The greater are those that do inhabit the Bishopricke of *Bremes*, the lesser are the *Embdanians* and *Oldenburgians*. The Emperour *Fredericke* the third, Anno 1465, when this province was governed by divers Præfects, did make it a *Countie* (Earldom), and gave it to one *Udalrich*. Afterward it had Earles continually, even until our Time. There are two *Walled Citties* in that *Countie*, *Embda* and *Arichum*. *Embda*, or *Embdena*, commonly called *Embden*, is the chieffe Cittie of this *Countie*, and a famous *Mart Toicne*, seated by the mouth of the River *Amisis*, having a *Convenient Haven*, the *Channell* whereof is so deepe that great ships may come in under sayle, so that for wealth, for the publicke and private buildings, and for the Multitude of Cittizens, it is known, not onely in Germanie, but also in All Parts of Europe. One of the chieffest Ornaments is the Earle's sumptuous Pallace, the great Church, and the Prætor's house. Heere is wonderfull Plenty of All Things, both for Necessity and Pleasure, which the Haven and the Convenience of importation of Goods, and also the natural fertility of *Friesland* doth yeeld. The Cittie is so called from the River *Ens*, which *Tacitus* calleth *Amisia*, which divides East from West *Friesland*."

‡ The use of patronymics was common among the Dutch, the father's name being annexed to that of the son or daughter, with the terminations *se* or *sen*, used indiscriminately. Thus, for instance, the name of *Evert Janse Wendel*, Anglicised, means *Evert Wendel*, son of *Jan* (equivalent to *Johannes*, or *John*).

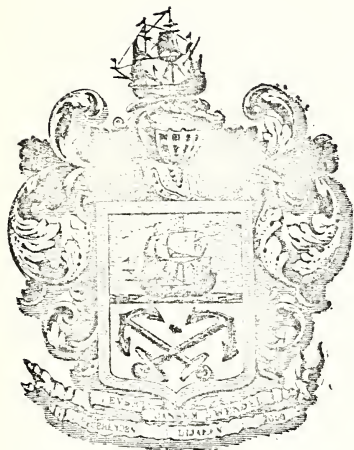
§ It is to be understood by the reader that all dates mentioned in this sketch previous to 1751, are *Old Style*.

¶ In 1642 Evert Janse Wendel lived on Beaver Lane, in New Amsterdam, between the *Breedweg* (Broadway) and *Brugh Straat* (Broad Street).

‡ The site of the trading-post, or block-house, of Fort Orange, was on the river side between Denniston and Lydius Streets, in the present city of Albany. The settlement of Beaverwyck (or Beaver-town), which at first clustered closely around it, was afterward, in Governor Stuyvesant's time, changed further to the North.—*Brodhead*.



## TABULAR CHART OF THE A



Susanna

Thomas,  
d. unm.Abraham,  
m.  
MAYKEN VAN NES.Elsje,  
bapt. 1647.

MARITIE JILLYS

Elsie,  
m. July 3, 1696,  
ABRAHAM STAETS, Jr.,  
of Claverack.Mari  
m. June  
JAN JOHANN  
of AltKATARINA DE KEY=Abraham.  
bapt.  
Dec. 27, 1678.  
d.  
Sept. 28, 1734.Susanna,  
m.  
JACOBUS DAVIDTSE SCHIELIZABETH QUINCY=John=MERCY SKINNER.  
bapt.  
May 2,  
1703;  
d. Dec. 15, 1762.Elizabeth,  
bapt. Aug. 20, 1704;  
m. April 15, 1723.  
EDMUND QUINCY.Abraham,  
bapt. March 3, 1706;  
m.  
JANE PHILLIPS.Helena De J  
bapt. Sept. 21  
m.  
JOHN ROGEJacob,  
b. Nov. 23, 1725.Abraham,  
b. Sept. 23, 1727;  
d. unm.Elizabeth,  
b. Oct. 16, 1729;  
m.  
SOLOMON DAVIS.SARAH WENTWORTH=John=DOROTHY SHERBURNE.  
b.  
Sept.  
10.  
1731.  
d.  
April  
29,  
1808.Sarah Wentworth,  
b. Oct. 5, 1754;  
m.  
EDWARD SARGENT.Elizabeth,  
b. Oct. 11, 1755;  
d. July 16, 1756.John,  
b. Oct. 25, 1757;  
d. Aug. 15, 1799.Daniel Wentworth,  
b. Feb. 15, 1760;  
d. Jan. 27, 1780.Edmund.  
b. July 15, 1762;  
d. May 14, 1763.Elizabeth,  
b. April 9Dorothy Sherburne,  
b. Feb. 11, 1780;  
m. Aug. 7, 1802;  
REUBEN SHAPLEY RANDALL.Mark Rogers,  
b. June 18, 1817;  
m.  
CATHARINE (GATES) THAXTER.Mehetabel Rindge,  
b. June 30, 1818;  
d. Oct. 3, 1847.  
m.  
ISAAC HENRY STANWOOD.Caroline Quincy  
b. Dec. 24, 1820;  
inherited the  
homestead in  
Portsmouth.





the Indians inhabiting the great tract of forest country extending thence far into the interior, made this place, the commercial centre of the great Patroon estate of *Rensselaerswyck*, a most attractive location for such settlers in the new province as came thither for the purposes of trade, rather than with agricultural intent, although great encouragement was also offered to this interest through the efforts of the patroon.\* Here Wendel settled, and obtained the requisite license to deal with the Indians† in beavers and peltries, his first habitation being evidently one of the few houses gathered closely under the guns of Fort Orange.‡ These first dwellings, constituting the earlier portion of the settlement, were removed by order of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant in 1652, when he claimed all land within "two hundred and fifty Rhymland rods"§ of the fort, as the property of the Dutch West India Company.

Due compensation, however, to the owners of the confiscated property was not omitted, as new patents of land were thereupon granted them upon the site of the later settlement, where now stands the city of Albany. From the records of that city, we ascertain that the grant to Wendel at that time by the worthy governor consisted of "a certain lotte of gronde situate lying and being on y<sup>e</sup> South side of y<sup>e</sup> Citty, on y<sup>e</sup> East side of y<sup>e</sup> Hill, abutting to y<sup>e</sup> North of y<sup>e</sup> Land and Orchard belonging to Isaac Casperse." It is stated by Professor Pearson that his residence was at a later period in a house situated at the corner of James and State (then Yonker) Streets, in Albany, at or about 1700.|| He lived in the town during a long period of years, closed by his death in 1709, at an advanced age, and was, we believe, buried under the old church then standing at the junction of *Yonker* and *Hundelaer Strauts* (the present State Street and Broadway) in Albany. It was his fortune to fill various offices of trust and station in the settlement, among which were the positions of *Regerenden Dijaken* of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in 1656, and Magistrate of Fort Orange in 1660-61.

Evert Janse<sup>1</sup> Wendel was married (July 31, 1644) by the Dominie Everhardus Bogardus, in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at New Amsterdam, to Susanna, the third daughter of Philip Du Trieux,¶ "*Marshall of New Netherland*," and his wife Susanna, of *Smit's Valley*, in New

\* Killiaen Van Rensselaer, the first patroon, judiciously applied his large resources in this direction. He caused a number of farms to be set off on both sides of the river, on which he caused dwelling-houses, barns and stables to be erected, which were stocked with cows, horses, oxen and sheep. Some of these farmers were then valued, and the places assigned them at an annual rent, payable semi-annually in grain, beavers and wampum.—*Munsell's Annals*.

† Under the rights confirmed to the Patroons by the "Charter of Privileges and Exemptions," all settlers were bound by oath not to trade with the Indians in furs within the domain of any patroon, unless duly licensed to carry on such trade from that potentate. They were obliged to bring all the furs they purchased to the patroon's magazine, to be sent to Holland by him, he retaining, as his share, one half the profits.

‡ In 1646 the settlement of Beverwyck did not contain over twelve houses.

§ The Rhymland rod was twelve feet, each foot containing 12.33 English in.

|| Evert Janse<sup>1</sup> Wendel lived in a house situate on the north corner of James and State Streets, which was occupied by his son Thomas in 1714.—*Pearson's "First Settlers of Albany."*

¶ "Philip Du Trieux (or Du Truy)," says Professor Pearson, in his *First Settlers of Schenectady*, "a Walloon, born in 1585, came to New Amsterdam under Minuit's administration, and was granted in 1649 a patent for land in *Smit's Valley*. His wife was Susanna De Scheene, who was living as late as 1651. Issue: *Rebecca*, who married Symon Symmonse Groot; *Surah*, who married Isaac De Forest; *Susanna*, who married Evert Janse Wendel; *Rachel*, who married first Hendrik Van Bommel, second Dirk Janse De Groot; *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and lastly *Jacob*, who married Lysbeth Post, of New York. This ancient name has now become transformed into our modern Truex."





Amsterdam,\* and by her he had issue six children, from whom, together with the offspring of his second subsequent marriage, through matrimonial alliances formed in successive generations, may be traced the lineage of the present representatives of the name, and others affiliated therewith, throughout New England and the Middle States. Issue :

- i. THOMAS,<sup>2</sup> bapt —, eldest son, who inherited his father's house on the Yonker Straat (now State Street) in Albany, and who died there unmarried.
- ii. ABRAHAM,<sup>2</sup> bapt. —, who m. (April 12, 1698) Mayken Van Nes, of Albany.
- iii. ELSJE,<sup>2</sup>† bapt. —, 1617.
2. iv. JOHANNES,<sup>2</sup> bapt. —, 1619, who m. first, Maritie Jillysse Meyer, of Albany, and second, Elizabeth Staets, of Albany.
- v. DIEWER,<sup>2</sup> bapt. —, 1653.
- vi. HIERONYMUS,<sup>2</sup> bapt. 1655, who m. Ariaantje Harmense Visscher,‡ of Albany.
- vii. PHILIP,<sup>2</sup>§ bapt. —, 1657, who m. (June 17, 1688) Maria Harmense Visscher, of Albany.
- viii. EVERT,<sup>2</sup> bapt. —, 1660, who m. Elizabeth Sanders, of Albany, and died June 16, 1702.

His first wife dying, Evert Janse<sup>1</sup> Wendell was again married (1663) to Maritje Abrahamse Vosburgh,|| of Beverwyck, widow of Tomas Jansen Mingael, by whom he had further issue, to wit :

- ix. ISAAC,<sup>2</sup>
- x. SUSANNA,<sup>2</sup> bapt. —, who m. (Aug. 18, 1686) Johannes Teller, of Schenectady.
- xi. DIEWERTJE,<sup>2</sup> bapt. —, who m. first, Myndert Wemp,\*\* of Schenectady, and second (June 21, 1671), Johannes Sanderse Glen, of Schenectady.

Upon the death of his second wife, Evert Janse Wendel, according to the records, married Ariaantje —, but left no issue by her.

2. JOHANNES WENDEL<sup>2</sup> (Evert Janse<sup>1</sup>), the fourth child of his father by his first wife (Susanna Du Trieux), was the direct ancestor of that branch

\* The boundary of the city was principally defined by the stockades erected in 1653, on the present line of the way then known as *lung de Wall*, now Wall Street. Along the west side of the road, on the shore of the East river, several citizens had established their residence at a very early period. This road, between the city gate and the ferry, at the present site of Peck Slip, was known as *de Smit's Valey*, or the Smith's Valley. The origin of this name is ascribed to the fact that Cornelius Clopper, a blacksmith, established himself on the present corner of Maiden Lane and Pearl Street. The *Smit's Valley* was for a long time the name of that part of the town lying between Wall Street and the present Franklin Square, and was designated by the Dutch as the *Valey* or *Vly*. It was one of the original *straats* established on the first survey of the city, made in 1656.—*Valentine*.

† It was the custom of the Dutch to carry their children to the church for baptism, and this rite was often performed on the very day of birth, while, except in rare instances, it was generally observed within seven days from that time. The entry, therefore, on the *Doop Boek*, was commonly accepted as the date of birth.

‡ The name of Visscher, according to Professor Pearson, was originally *de Vyselaer*, which has been still further corrupted into the modern *Fischer*.

§ Excellent portraits of descendants of this Philip<sup>2</sup> Wendel, in the next two generations, are now in possession of Mrs. Harriet Park, of Albany.

|| Abraham Pieterse Vosburgh, of the Wynant's Kil, fur trader. He was the son of Pleter Jacobse Vosburgh, the First Settler of the name who came out from Holland. He married Geertruyd Pieterse Coeymans, and died about 1660, leaving issue of four sons and several daughters. The ancient township of *Coeymans*, in the County of Albany, indicates the place of residence of the first representatives of the latter family.—*O'Callaghan*.

¶ The baptismal diminutive, *ie* or *je*, was frequently annexed by the Dutch to the name of a child, as a term of endearment, for instance, as in this case: *Diewertje*, signifying in English, *little Deborah*.

\*\* Myndert Wemp, of Schenectady, was appointed Justice of the Peace by Leisler in 1689, and was killed at the massacre there Feb. 9, 1690.—*Pearson's First Settlers of Schenectady*.



of the family which it is our purpose to trace. Born in New Amsterdam



in 1649, he was baptized in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chh. there, upon February 2 of that year. He received such edu-

cational advantages as were attainable at that time, and at an early period became a general trader in Albany. He was successful and prosperous in his affairs, becoming a wealthy merchant, and achieving a very considerable degree of prominence in the colony. He lived upon the *Yonker Straat* (or present State Street), in that city, and was called repeatedly to positions of responsibility and station. He was Magistrate in 1684, captain in the colonial service in 1685, alderman of Albany in 1686, and in 1690 was empowered, in company with others, with discretionary authority to treat with the Five Nations, and to superintend affairs relating to the defence of Albany.\* By the matrimonial alliances which he formed, he added materially to what was already a handsome estate of his own, controlling extensive tracts of country along the Mohawk valley, also in the vicinity of the present Saratoga, and in other parts of the province. He died in 1691, leaving a will† which was proved February 9 of that year, of which we have appended a copy to this sketch. He was married first to Maritie Jillysse, the daughter of Gillis Pieterse and his wife Elsie Hendrikse Meyer, of Beverwyck, by whom he had issue two children, to wit :

3. i. ELŒIE,<sup>3</sup> bapt. —, who m. (July 3, 1696) Abraham Staets, Jr., of Claverack.‡
- ii. MARITIE,<sup>3</sup> bapt. —, who m. (June 23, 1729) Jan Johannese Oothout, of Albany.

Upon the decease of his first wife, Johannes<sup>2</sup> Wendel married Elizabeth,§ only daughter of Major Abraham and his wife Katrina (Jochemse) Staets|| (Staets), of Rensselaerswyck, by whom he had further issue, to wit :

- iii. ABRAHAM,<sup>3</sup> bapt. Dec. 27, 1678, heir-at-law, who m. (May 15, 1702) Katarina, daughter of Theunis and Helena (Van Brugh) De Key, of New York.

\* In 1688 Albany was supposed by the French to have had three hundred inhabitants capable of bearing arms. The population in 1693 was three hundred and seventy-nine men, two hundred and twenty-nine women, and eight hundred and three children.

† "February 8, 1794. Ye Will of Capt. Joh:<sup>2</sup> Wendel proved by Oaths of Barent Lewis and Gerrit Linsingh, and ye goetdvrouw Elizabeth nominated sole executrix."—*Extract from Albany Records.*

‡ Claverack, settled by the Dutch at a very early period, received its name, according to Judge Miller, from its situation between four cliffs or hills upon the Hudson, and four others upon its eastern boundary, in the Dutch vernacular. *Klauffer-acht*, or "the place of eight cliffs," while according to another authority the bluffs fronting the river were called the *Klauvers*, or *Clovers*, and as the limits of the town extended thence, it was called *Klauver-rack*, or *Clover-reach*.

§ After the death of Capt. Johannes<sup>2</sup> Wendel (1691), his widow, Elizabeth (Staets) Wendel, married (April 23, 1695) Capt. Johannes Schuyler, of Albany.—*Pearson's First Settlers of Albany.*

|| Major Abraham Staets (Staets), surgeon, came to Rensselaerswyck from Holland in 1642, with Dominie Megapolensis, in the galleon *Houttuyn*. He became one of the Council in 1643, and President of the board in 1644, at a salary of 100 florins (about \$40). He obtained license to trade in furs, and had also a considerable *bouwerie* (farm), at the same time pursuing the practice of his profession. He was the ancestor of the *Staets* of the present day. He married Katrina Jochemse, by whom he had issue five children, to wit: Jacob, who m. Ryckie —; Abraham, b. 1665, who m. Elsie Wendel; Samuel, who m. first, —, second (May 7, 1709), Catharina Hawarden; Jochem, who m. Antje Barentse, and Elizabeth, who m. Johannes<sup>2</sup> Wendel.—*Ibid.*



- iv. SESANNA,<sup>3</sup> bapt. —, who m. Jacobus Davidtse Schuyler, of Albany.
- v. CATALYNTJE,<sup>3</sup> bapt. —, who m. Jacobus Davidtse Schuyler, of Albany.
- vi. ELIZABETH,<sup>3</sup> bapt. —, who m. Johannes Ten Broeck, of Albany.
- vii. JOHANNES,<sup>3\*</sup> bapt. Mar. 2, 1684, who m. Elizabeth Walters, of Albany.
- viii. EPHRAIM,<sup>3</sup> bapt. June 3, 1685, who m. Anna —.
- ix. ISAAC,<sup>3†</sup> bapt. Jan. 28, 1687, who m. Nov. 28, 1717, Catalyna Van Dyck, of Albany.
- x. SARAH,<sup>3</sup> bapt. Nov. 11, 1688, and who was living at the time of her father's decease in 1691.
- xi. JACOB,<sup>3‡</sup> bapt. Aug. 5, 1691, who removed to Boston, Mass., and who m. (Aug. 12, 1714) Sarah Oliver, of Cambridge.

3. ABRAHAM<sup>3</sup> WENDELL§ (*Johannes,<sup>4</sup> Evert Janse<sup>1</sup>*), eldest son and heir-at-law of his father Johannes<sup>2</sup> by his second wife (Elizabeth Staes), was

*Abra: Wendell*

born in Albany in 1678, and when of age removed to New York, where he became an importer of considerable degree, engaged in trade with the leading

cities of Holland, and also with those of New England. Inheriting a large share of the handsome estate of his father, he increased his possessions very materially by marriage, and was an extensive land owner in the province. He was a merchant of liberality and generous character, and a worthy citizen. Retiring from business later in life, he removed to Boston, Mass., with his family, dying there (September 28, 1734), and was buried in the family tomb of his son, John<sup>4</sup> Wendell, numbered 55 in the Granary Burial Ground on Tremont Street in that city. He married|| (May 15,

\* This Johannes<sup>3</sup> Wendell, to whom, by the will of his father Johannes,<sup>2</sup> descended *Steen Rabie* (or Stone Arabia) the present site of Lansingburgh, N. Y., had a son Johannes (born February 8, 1708) who removed to Boston, Mass., where he married (Nov. 11, 1731) Mary, first child of James and Rebecca (Lloyd) Oliver. He died at Boston, February, 1772, leaving a will, of which his widow was appointed sole executrix.

† Hendrik Van Dyck, first of the name in this country, came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1645. He lived, according to *Valentine*, in 1683, upon the *Heere Straat* (the present Broadway). He was in the service of the Dutch West India Company, and at a later period officiated as attorney-general under Stuyvesant. He died in 1688, leaving a wife (Diewertje Cornelise Van Dyck) and issue.

‡ Jacob<sup>3</sup> Wendell (bapt. Aug. 5, 1691), the youngest son of Johannes<sup>2</sup> and Elizabeth (Staes) Wendel, was the first of the name to remove to New England, and came to Boston when a youth, receiving his business education in the counting-house of Mr. John Mico, a well known Boston merchant of the period. At the close of this connection he entered into business upon his own account, accumulated a handsome estate, and became one of the most prominent citizens of his day. He was uncle to John<sup>4</sup> Wendell, the son of his eldest brother Abraham, who came to Boston at a later period, and became associated with him in business. He was of his Majesty's Council from 1737 to 1760, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery 1735 and 1745, and in 1733 director of the first banking institution in the province. In evidence of the fact that he was not forgetful of the early Dutch settlement, where dwelt so many of his kindred, may be mentioned the possession, by the old church in Albany, of an antique christening basin of coin silver, bearing the following inscription: *De Gift Van Jacob Wendell tot Baston, voor de Duytse Kerck tot Albany, Anno 1719*. The Hon. Col. Wendell lived at the corner of School and Common (the present Tremont) Sts., and married (Aug. 12, 1714) Sarah, daughter of Dr. James and Mercy (Bradstreet) Oliver, of Cambridge, by whom he had issue twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. His son Oliver (born March 5, 1733) married (1762) Mary, daughter of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson. Sarah Wendell, his daughter, married the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes, of Cambridge, and their fourth child (born Aug. 29, 1809) is Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Margaret, the twelfth child of Hon. Jacob<sup>3</sup> Wendell, married (June 12, 1769) William Phillips, of Boston, and their third child, John Phillips (born Nov. 26, 1779), married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hurd) Walley, whose eighth child (born Nov. 29, 1811) is our present fellow citizen, Wendell Phillips, in whose possession is an admirable portrait, by Smibert, of the Hon. Jacob<sup>3</sup> Wendell, his ancestor.

§ In this generation the family changed the orthography of their name to *Wendell*.

|| This branch of the Wendells may trace descent on the maternal side from *Anneke Janse*, through this marriage of Abraham<sup>3</sup> Wendell with the great-granddaughter of that celebrated character.





1702) Katarina, eldest daughter of Theunis and his wife Helena (Van Brugh)\* De Key,† of New York, by whom he had issue of twelve children, to wit:

4. i. JOHN,<sup>4</sup> bapt. May 2, 1703, who m. (Nov. 10, 1724) Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Edmund and his wife Dorothy (Flynt) Quiney, of Braintree, Mass.
- ii. ELIZABETH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Aug. 20, 1704, who m. (April 15, 1725) Edmund Quiney, of Boston, and died there Nov. 7, 1769.
- iii. ABRAHAM,<sup>4</sup> bapt. March 3, 1706, who m. Jane Phillips, and died April 17, 1741.
- iv. HELENA DE KEY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Sept. 21, 1707, who m. John Rogers, and died at Jamaica, West Indies.
- v. CATHARINA,<sup>4</sup> bapt. March 27, 1709, who m. William Bulfinch, of Boston.
- vi. JACOBUS,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Aug. 31, 1712.
- vii. LUCRETIA,<sup>4</sup> bapt. July 18, 1714, who m. Samuel Sturgis, of Barnstable, Mass., and died there March, 1752.
- viii. THEUNIS DE KEY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. June 24, 1716, who died young.
- ix. THEUNIS DE KEY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Oct. 30, 1717.
- x. HENDRIKUS,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Aug. 3, 1719.
- xi. SARAH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Jan. 20, 1721, who m. John Dennie, of Boston, Mass.
- xii. MARY,<sup>4</sup> who m. Peter Oliver.

4. JOHN<sup>4</sup> WENDELL (*Abraham,<sup>3</sup> Johannes,<sup>2</sup> Evert Janse<sup>1</sup>*), eldest son of Abraham<sup>3</sup> and his wife Katarina (De Key) Wendell, was born in New York in 1703, and baptized in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church there, May 2 of that year. He was educated in that province, remaining there for some years, but subsequently removed to Boston, Mass., where he entered upon business. He was a merchant and importer, doing an exten-

\* The Hon. Johannes Van Brugh, prominently connected with the Dutch West India Company, lived in New Amsterdam, of which he was Burgomaster in 1656, and again in 1673, when the Dutch retook the city from the English, and named it *New Orange*. According to historians of the period he resided upon *The water zyde*, the location of his house being upon the west side of the present Pearl Street in New York, between Wall and William Streets. He married (March 29, 1658) *Katrina Roeloffse*, daughter of the celebrated Anneke (or Annetje) Janse, by whom he had issue as follows: *Helena* (bapt. April 4, 1659); *Helena* (bapt. July 23, 1660), who married (May 26, 1680) Theunis De Key; *Anna* (bapt. Sept. 10, 1662), who married (July 2, 1684) Andrie Gievenraat; *Catharina* (bapt. April 19, 1665), who married (March 19, 1688) Hendrik Van Rensselaer; *Petrus* (bapt. July 15, 1666), who married (Nov. 2, 1688) Sara Cuyler; *Johannes* (bapt. Nov. 22, 1671), who married (July 9, 1696) Margrita Provoost; and lastly, *Maria* (bapt. Sept. 20, 1673), who married Stephen Richards.

† The family of *De Key* was represented at an early period among the settlers of New Amsterdam. The first mention of the name in connection with the colony is found in the archives of the Dutch West India Company at the Hague, from which it appears that Jacob De Key, of Haerlem, Holland, was one of the Lords Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber, previous to 1634. Willem De Key was Receiver General of New Amsterdam in 1644, and was, we believe, the first of the name upon Manhattan. Jacob Theunissen De Key is found in New Amsterdam prior to 1660. He was, probably, a brother of Willem, and lived in 1664 upon *Beurs Straat*, in that city, occupying a house upon the present east side of what is now Whitehall Street, between Pearl and Beaver. "He was esteemed," says *Valentine*, "as a citizen of probity and honor, and was prominent in the councils of the church. He died in the possession of a large property, leaving, among other issue, two sons, Theunis and Jacobus, from whom descend the representatives of the name." Theunis lived upon the *Heeren Gracht* (the present Broad Street), and married (May 23, 1639) *Helena Van Brugh*, by whom he had issue twelve children, to wit: *Katarina* (bapt. March 15, 1681), who married Abraham Wendell; *Helgonida* (bapt. Nov. 1, 1682), who married Jacobus Bayard; *Jacobus* (bapt. Aug. 31, 1684), who died Nov. 29, 1719; *Lucretia* (bapt. Aug. 8, 1686), who died June 11, 1711; *Johannes* (bapt. March 4, 1688), died July 10, 1689; *Johannes* (bapt. Nov. 13, 1689), died 1755; *Helena* (bapt. Dec. 6, 1691), died same year; *Rachel* (bapt. April 9, 1693), died 1694; *Hendrikus* (bapt. Sept. 22, 1695), died 1719; *Petrus* (bapt. 1697), died 1717; *Helena* (bapt. April 22, 1699), died 1700; and lastly *Helena* (bapt. Feb. 1, 1702), who married (Sept. 1, 1727) Samuel Sheffield, and at his death again married (Aug. 11, 1744) G<sup>d</sup>. Haeghoort. A quaint silver-mounted cane, with the inscription, *Theunis De Key, 1697*, is in the possession of Miss Caroline Quiney Wendell, of Portsmouth, N. H.





sive traffic with foreign parts, being associated in copartnership with his uncle, the Hon. Jacob<sup>3</sup> Wendell, the firm having a large wholesale warehouse located in 1754 upon Merchants Row.\* then the commercial centre of the West India trade, situated at that time

*John Wendell*

upon the edge of tide-water. The firm of Jacob<sup>3</sup> Wendell & Co was, however, a great sufferer by the destructive fire which visited Boston on March 20, 1760, sustaining, in common with numerous others, heavy losses from which it never fully recovered. John<sup>4</sup> Wendell was a citizen of high standing and respectability, and the contemporary in mercantile circles of William Phillips, Benjamin Greene, Josiah Quincy, John Erving, Thomas Hancock and others, and while he does not appear to have been called to public station, took, notwithstanding, great interest in the advancement of colonial affairs. He was repeatedly commissioned in the military establishment of the province, and ranked as a field officer at the time of his death. He was identified with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company from 1733, was Ensign of that corps in 1735, and its commander in 1740. His mansion stood in 1760, upon the corner of Queen (the present Court) and Trear-mount (now Tremont) Streets, facing in that day upon the latter. The building now standing upon that site, at present occupied by lawyers' offices, and the store of Messrs. S. S. Pierce & Co., is the identical structure, although it has since undergone very material alterations. A tablet inserted in the Court Street end commemorates the fact of its occupation by Washington upon the occasion of his visit to Boston in 1789. John<sup>4</sup> Wendell married (November 10, 1724) Elizabeth, second daughter of Hon. Edmund and his wife Dorothy (Flynt) Quincy,† of Braintree, by whom he had issue of fifteen children, to wit:

- i. JACOB,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 23, 1725.
- ii. ABRAHAM,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 23, 1727, who died unmarried at Boston, April 13, 1752.
- iii. ELIZABETH,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 16, 1729, who m. Solomon Davis, of Boston.
5. iv. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 10, 1731, who m. (June 20, 1753) Sarah Wentworth,

\* The commercial street upon which the warehouse of the firm of Jacob<sup>3</sup> Wendell & Co. was located in 1754, dates the formal adoption of its name to a meeting of the selectmen of the town of Boston, held May 3, 1708, at which the following vote was passed: *Ordered*, that the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of this Town, as they are now bounded and named, be recorded in the Town Book." In a transcript of this record we find it declared that "the Way leading from Madam Butler's corner, at ye Lower End of King (the present State) street, to the Swinging Bridge, and from thence to ye Lower End of Woodmansie's Wharfe, shall be called *Merchants Row*." The bridge referred to crossed the cove running inland at that day above the present Fanueil Hall, known as the Town Dock, in the vicinity of the present Fanueil Hall Square.

† The Hon. Edmund Quincy, a citizen of great prominence and influence in the province, who married (1701) Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Josiah and Esther (Willet) Flynt, of Braintree. He was the grandson of Edmund Quincy (born in England, 1602), who arrived in Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1633. He graduated at Harvard College in 1699, and subsequently was in the public service nearly all his life. He was of His Majesty's Council, Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment of footmen, a magistrate of the province, and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1737 he was appointed Agent for the province at the Court of Great Britain, to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but died in London, England, February 23, 1738. His death was deeply lamented by his countrymen, and the General Court of Massachusetts, as an acknowledgment of his public services, granted to his heirs a thousand acres of land in the town of Lenox, and caused a monument to be erected over his grave in Bunhill-fields, London, at the expense of the province, with an inscription which thus terminates: "He departed the delight of his own people, but of none more than the Senate, who as a testimony of their love and gratitude, have ordered this epitaph to be inscribed on his monument."



- of Portsmouth, N. H., and at her death again m. (Aug. 20, 1778) Dorothy Sherburne, of Portsmouth, N. H.
- v. DOROTHY,<sup>5</sup> b. March 19, 1733, who m. Richard Skinner, of Marblehead, Mass.
  - vi. EDMUND,<sup>5</sup> b. May 13, 1735, who m. ——— Knight, at Antigua, West Indies, and died there (March 2, 1793), leaving no issue.
  - vii. JACOB,<sup>5</sup> 2d, b. Oct. 19, 1736, who died in Boston.
  - viii. HENRY FLYNT,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 23, 1737, who died on the voyage from Jamaica, West Indies.
  - ix. JOSIAH,<sup>5</sup> b. ———, who was lost at sea on the voyage from Monte Cristo, Jan. 21, 1762.
  - x. CATHARINE,<sup>5</sup> b. ———, who m. Solomon Davis, of Boston, and died there April 7, 1805.
  - xi. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. ———.
  - xii. THOMAS,<sup>5</sup> b. April —, 1744, who m. Elizabeth Trivett, of Marblehead, Mass.
  - xiii. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. May 1, 1745, who m. John Gerry, of Marblehead, Mass., and at his death again m. June 18, 1786, Gen. John Fiske, of Salem, Mass.
  - xiv. ISAAC,<sup>5</sup> b. ———.
  - xv. A child,<sup>5</sup> unnamed, stillborn.

John<sup>4</sup> Wendell, upon the death of his first wife Elizabeth, was again married (1751) to Mercy Skinner, of Marblehead, but we find no record of his having had issue by her. He died Dec. 15, 1762.

5. JOHN<sup>5</sup> WENDELL (*John<sup>4</sup> Abraham,<sup>3</sup> Johannes,<sup>2</sup> Evert Janse<sup>1</sup>*), fourth son of John<sup>4</sup> and his wife Elizabeth (Quincy) Wendell, was born in Boston September 10, 1731. He received the requisite preparation for Harvard College, entered that institution at the age of fifteen, and was graduated thence in 1750. Shortly afterwards he removed to Portsmouth, in the Province of New Hampshire, where he established himself as a real estate

lawyer and conveyancer, and became subsequently possessed of large landed interests.

*John Wendell*

He held professional and social relations with many of the leading citizens of the time, who were prominent during the Revolutionary period, among whom we note the names of Hancock, Quincy, Otis, Langdon, Livingston, Morris, Hamilton, Jay, and Ethan Allen, while he was the warm personal friend of Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Gen. John Sullivan and Thomas Dudley. He was a man of vigorous mind and energetic disposition, and it may be justly said of him that he contributed freely from his moderate fortune, as well as by his pen, towards sustaining the stand early taken in the province against the arbitrary exactions of the Crown. Although repeatedly solicited to occupy official station, he persistently declined so doing, preferring to remain apart from public life, and unbiassed in his political opinions. He was a ready speaker and writer, and a man of considerable scholastic taste, in recognition of which he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1768, and from Dartmouth in 1773. He died in Portsmouth, April 29, 1808, in his seventy-seventh year. John<sup>5</sup> Wendell married (June 20, 1753) Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel† and Elizabeth (Frost) Wentworth, of Portsmouth, by whom he had issue of eleven children, to wit:

\* Solomon Davis married two sisters successively.

† Daniel Wentworth (born Jan. 5, 1715), a merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., who died there June 19, 1747. He was a descendant through Lieut. Governor John of Portsmouth (born Jan. 16, 1671), and Samuel of Dover (born 1611), of Elder William Wentworth



- i. SARAH WENTWORTH,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 5, 1734, who m. (Dec. 31, 1784) Edward Sargent, of Portsmouth.
- ii. ELIZABETH,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 11, 1755; died July 16, 1756.
- iii. JOHN,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 25, 1757; died Aug. 15, 1799, unmarried.
- iv. DANIEL WENTWORTH,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 15, 1760; died Jan. 27, 1780.
- v. EDMUND,<sup>6</sup> b. July 15, 1762; died May 14, 1763.
- vi. ELIZABETH,<sup>6</sup> b. April 9, 1764.
- vii. HELENA DE KEY,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 28, 1766, who m. Benjamin Sherburne, of Portsmouth.
- viii. EDMUND,<sup>6</sup> b. March 4, 1769, who m. Elizabeth Cotton.
- ix. HANNAH,<sup>6</sup> b. March 3, 1770; died April 17, 1771.
- x. GEORGE WENTWORTH,<sup>6</sup> b. March 22, 1771, who m. (Aug. 15, 1795) Rebecca Sherburne.
- xi. A child,<sup>6</sup> unnamed, stillborn.

Upon the decease of his first wife (Nov. 17, 1772) John<sup>5</sup> Wendell again married (Aug. 20, 1778) Dorothy, second daughter of Judge Henry and his wife Sarah (Warner) Sherburne,<sup>\*</sup> of Portsmouth (b. Aug. 20, 1752), by whom he had further issue, to wit:

- xii. DOROTHY SHERBURNE,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 11, 1780, and who m. (Aug. 7, 1802) Reuben Shapley Randall.
- xiii. MARY,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 30, 1781, and died March 20, 1787.
- xiv. DANIEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 25, 1783, and died unmarried March 24, 1807.
- xv. ABRAHAM,<sup>6</sup> b. March 18, 1785, who m. Susan Gardner, of Portsmouth, and died there March —, 1865.
- xvi. ISAAC,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 1, 1786, who m. (1809) Ann Austin Whittier, of Dover, N. H.; removed (1830) to Bustleton, Pa., and died there.
6. xvii. JACOB,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 10, 1788, who m. (Aug. 15, 1816) Mehetabel Rindge Rogers, of Portsmouth, and died there on Aug. 27, 1865.
- xviii. MARY SHERBURNE,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 7, 1790, who died Aug. 19, 1790.
- xix. HENRY FLYNT,<sup>6</sup> b. July 10, 1791, who died Aug. 25, 1796.

6. JACOB WENDELL<sup>6</sup> (*John.<sup>5</sup> John.<sup>4</sup> Abraham.<sup>3</sup> Johannes.<sup>2</sup> Evert Janse<sup>1</sup>*), the sixth child of John by his second wife, Dorothy (Sherburne) Wendell, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., December 10, 1788. Educated in his native town, he entered business life on leaving school, and acquired, within a comparatively short period, such thorough mercantile training and familiarity with commercial matters, as enabled him, a few years later, to become a merchant and importer on his own account, in the Russian and West India trade. In this pursuit he was remunerated by abundant

returns, and, with judicious and conservative management, he rapidly accumulated what was for those days a handsome property, becoming a prominent and respected citizen.

(born 1616), of Alford, co. Lincoln, the first English emigrant of the name to America, who settled at Exeter, N. H., in 1639.—*Wentworth Genealogy*.

\* The Hon. Henry Sherburne (born April 4, 1709), a citizen of abundant wealth, prominent station and influence in the Province of New Hampshire, who married (Oct. 2, 1740) Miss Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hill) Warner, of Portsmouth. He graduated at Harvard College in 1728, was Clerk of the Courts of the Province from 1729 to 1739, and from 1745 for twenty-one years representative from Portsmouth to the Provincial Assembly, of which he was Speaker the last ten years. He was delegate to the Colonial Congress at Albany in 1754, in 1765 was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and in 1766 was appointed Counsellor. He was great-grandson through Henry (born 1674), Samuel (born 1638), of the first American ancestor, Henry Sherburne (born 1611), who emigrated from Hampshire, England, to the Piscataqua in 1632, who was the second son of Joseph Sherburne, of Odiham, Hampshire (died 1621), who was the lineal descendant in a younger branch, through Henry (born 1555), of Oxford; Hugh (born 1534), of Haughton; Richard (born 1510), of Bayley and Haughton; Richard (born 1488), of Wiswall, the second son of Sir Richard Sherburne, Knight, of Stonyhurst, in the town of Aighton, Lancashire (born 1465), the ninth in regular descent, to whom had fallen that princely inheritance.—*MS. of Edward Raymond Sherburne*.





The responsibilities of affairs unquestionably tend, in a greater or less degree, towards absorption of the social and domestic tastes. Too often is the man of business, engrossed in watchful scrutiny of his interests, and, wrapped in contemplation of fresh plans for added influence and profit, inclined to subordinate to an indifferent place those cheering and brightening associations of home and its surroundings, which do so much to render life desirable and happy. This could not be said of Mr. Wendell. He possessed strong points of character. He was energetic, clear-headed and prudent, of sterling integrity and honor; devoted to his business, and unceasingly faithful to its demands upon him; but he did not allow it to mar or lessen the force of social ties. He was a loving and affectionate husband and father, a generous brother and an indulgent friend, and it was in the congenial domestic circle that he sought and found his respite from the care and bustle of business life.

It was in 1815 that he embarked with his brother Isaac<sup>6</sup> Wendell and others in the enterprise of establishing and operating some of the earlier mills founded in New Hampshire for the manufacture of cotton cloth.\* The industry of weaving textile fabrics was then in its infancy upon this side the Atlantic, very little being known here at that period of the improved machinery patented in Great Britain, which was prohibited by the government from exportation abroad. The embryo manufacturers purchased, through Daniel Webster, then resident in Portsmouth, several fine water privileges, the first acquisition being the estate in Dover, known as the Waldron farm, upon which they erected successively several structures. In the fall of 1821, the first mill was ready to commence operations, and its machinery was started in control of a skillful superintendent, under such favorable auspices, and with such satisfactory results, that two years later another mill was built upon the Salmon Falls river, upon a site purchased of Mr. Gershom Horn, which was the pioneer factory of the Great Falls corporation.

For some time everything went prosperously. The mills earned a handsome profit upon the capital invested, the stock advanced to a premium, and all seemed to augur well for the future, when the notable commercial panic of 1827-28 swept the country, and one mercantile crash succeeded another. The destruction of all confidence in business credit and financial strength was rapid and wide-spread, involving on all sides extended commercial ruin, among which was the failure of the Great Falls Manufactur-

\* This undertaking was first initiated by some gentlemen of Dover, at what was known as the *Upper Factory*, where they were at that time spinning yarn and also making nails. Isaac Wendell, my father, entered warmly into the enterprise, and enlisted in its interests, and in those of the new mills established at Dover, and subsequently at Great Falls, his brother Jacob Wendell and others, with his partner, John Williams, of Dover. The location and rise of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company dates from 1823, the legislative act granting its incorporation bearing date June 11 of that year. The inspection of mechanical details in the factory at Dover was intrusted to William Blackburn, an experienced weaver from the city of Manchester, in England, while Isaac Wendell occupied the position of agent, and exercised a general supervision over the interests of the mills. Of the working capacity of these factories some idea may be gained when we state that the first year (1821) three thousand spindles were put in operation in the wooden mill at Dover, since removed, while the total number operated at both places exceeded thirty thousand. The bricks necessary for these buildings were made on the ground, while much of the iron work needed was furnished by a small furnace erected on the Bellamy river. The mills made shirtings, print cloths and sheetings, and the annual production was very large. Twelve to fifteen hundred operatives were employed on the corporation, while the amount of money disbursed monthly, exclusive of the cost of cotton, amounted to a large sum. In 1825 the Company attempted the manufacture of woolen cloth and carpets, erecting a mill for that purpose, but it soon relinquished this project, and put the new factory also upon cotton.—*MS. of Ann Elizabeth Wendell.*





ing Company, and the consequent precipitation of heavy losses upon Jacob<sup>6</sup> Wendell, with others, which were terribly severe. The shock of this calamity, though it very seriously and almost hopelessly crippled him financially, did not, however, cause him utter discouragement. While overwhelmed by the sudden and terrible revulsion of fortune, his spirit was not crushed, and accepting the unwelcome circumstances in which he was placed, he devoted his energies, for the long years which were to come, towards the amelioration of the catastrophe.

He held firm and pronounced religious convictions, being from early years connected with the well known South Parish Society\* of Portsmouth. He united with its church membership during the memorable pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker, between whom and himself existed the most cordial friendship, while the active interest he evinced in all relating to the welfare and prosperity of the ancient parish in which he was brought up, continued to the time of his decease. He had marked taste for historical and antiquarian matters, and was a corresponding member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society from 1847. He was married (Aug. 15, 1816) to Mehetabel Rindge,† only daughter of Mark and Susanna Rogers,‡ of Portsmouth, with whom he lived most happily for a long period of years, only terminated by her death, which occurred April 30, 1859. They were

\* The records of the religious organization known as *The South Parish*, of Portsmouth, N. H., run back into the early annals of the province, being contemporary with that period when Churchman and Puritan strove zealously for ecclesiastical control of the settlements along the Piscataqua. "Its first pastor, the Rev. John Emerson," says Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, in a discourse descriptive of its history, in 1859, "was installed in March, 1715. Its first house of worship was the building which had been erected in 1658, upon the hill below the South Mill Bridge, at the present junction of Water and South Streets. This was a substantial structure, sixty feet by thirty, with galleries, a low belfry and a bell, the windows with diamond panes, set in lead. It originally had no pews; the men and women being seated on opposite sides of the main floor, according to their respective claims to precedence, and the boys and girls occupying places in opposite galleries. Pews were subsequently built in various parts of the house by individual worshippers. In 1731, the edifice known as the Old South Meeting-house was built, on a site bequeathed to the parish by the John Pickering who had been so largely instrumental in its separate organization." Here, successive to the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Emerson, who died in office in 1732, were conducted the ministrations of Rev. William Shurtleff, Rev. Job Strong, and Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven. In the pastorate of the next incumbent, Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker, came that religious change which stirred New England so profoundly, which may be defined as "the Channing movement," initiated at Baltimore in 1819, and to which the parish, in common with many others, thenceforth transferred its allegiance. *The Old South* was vacated in 1826, when the society completed and occupied the present Stone Church, but it stood until 1863, being used during a portion of the time for religious purposes, and was then taken down.

† The family of *Rindge* is of English origin, the first representative of the name of whom we have record in Massachusetts being found in the person of *Daniel Rindge*, first of Roxbury (1639), who removed to Ipswich in 1648. He married Mary Kinsman, and died in February, 1661, leaving among other issue, three sons, *Daniel*, *Roger* and *Isaac*, of whom the present bearers of the name are the descendants. Isaac married Elizabeth Dutch, and their eldest son *John Rindge* (born June 1, 1695), of Portsmouth, N. H. (1710), married Ann, daughter of Hon. Jotham Odiorne, of Newcastle. The Hon. *John Rindge* was a merchant of high standing and handsome estate. He served repeated terms in the provincial assembly, was Commissioner to the Court of Great Britain in behalf of the province, to settle the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in 1731-32, while he was of his Majesty's Council in 1738-40. By his wife Ann Odiorne he had issue of thirteen children, to wit: *Elizabeth*, born July 29, 1717, who m. Mark Hunking Wentworth; *Isaac*, born 1719; *George*, born 1721; *Ann*, born Aug. 20, 1723, who m. Daniel Peirce; *Mehetabel*, born Sept. 22, 1725, who m. Mark Rogers; *John*, born July 23, 1727; *Daniel*, born Sept. 18, 1729; *Daniel*, born Oct. 5, 1731, who m. Olive Huske; *William*, born April 21, 1734; *Isaac*, born Oct. 20, 1735, who m. Sarah Parr; *Jotham*, born Feb. 28, 1737, who m. Sarah Vaughan; *Benjamin*, born May 31, 1739; and lastly, *George*, born 1740.

‡ Mark Rogers, of Portsmouth, tenth child of Hon. Daniel and Mehetabel (Rindge) Rogers. He was a descendant through *Daniel* of Portsmouth, Rev. *Nathaniel* of Portsmouth, and Rev. *John* of Ipswich, of the Rev. *Nathaniel Rogers*, the first New England ancestor of the family, who emigrated to Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, who was the son of the Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, co. Essex, England, a celebrated Puritan preacher of the time of James I.



blest with a family of eight children, six of whom they lived to see grow to years of maturity, and occupy reputable and useful relations in society. Jacob<sup>6</sup> Wendell survived his wife six years, dying at the homestead on Pleasant Street, Portsmouth, Aug. 27, 1865. Issue :

- i. MARK ROGERS,<sup>7</sup> b. June 18, 1817, who removed to Boston, who m. (June 13, 1849) Catharine (Gates) Thaxter, of that city, and now resident there.
- ii. MEHETABEL RINDGE,<sup>7</sup> b. June 30, 1818, who m. (Oct. 28, 1844) Isaac Henry Stanwood, of Woodville, Mississippi, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio (Oct. 2, 1847), leaving issue, and was buried at Portsmouth, N. H.
- iii. CAROLINE QUINCY,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 24, 1820, unmarried, who inherited the homestead in Portsmouth, and resident there in 1852.
- iv. JACOB,<sup>7</sup> b. Sept. 23, 1822; died March 20, 1826, and was buried at Portsmouth.
- v. MARY EVERT,<sup>7</sup> b. Dec. 25, 1824; died April 29, 1826, and was buried at Portsmouth.
- vi. JACOB,<sup>7</sup> b. July 24, 1826, who removed to Boston, who m. (Oct. 24, 1854) Mary Bertodi Barrett, of that city, resident (1882) in N. York.
- vii. MARY EVERT,<sup>7</sup> b. Aug. 23, 1828, who m. (June 29, 1852) William Hobbs Goodwin, of North Berwick, Me., who removed to Jamaica Plain, Mass., same year, and now resident there.
- viii. GEORGE BLUNT,<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 31, 1831, who m. (Feb. 7, 1861) Mary Elizabeth Thompson, of Portsmouth, removed to Quincy, Mass., and who died there, Sept. 25, 1881, leaving issue, and was buried at Portsmouth.

## WILL OF JOHANNES<sup>2</sup> WENDEL, OF ALBANY.

**In the Name of God, Amen,** the Twenty-third day of November, 1691, in the Third Year of our most Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King and Queen, I, Johannes<sup>2</sup> Wendel, of the City of Albany, Merchant, although weak and sickly in body, yet of good, perfect and sound Memory, praised be Almighty God therefor, do Make and Ordain this my present Will and Testament, in manner and form following; that is to say :

**First, I Commend** myself and all my Whole Estate to the Mercy and Protection of Almighty God, being fully Persuaded by His Holy Spirit, through the Death and Passion of Jesus Christ, to obtain full Pardon and Remission of all my sins, and to inherit everlasting life, to which, the Holy Trinity, one coequal Deity, be all Honor and Glory forever, Amen. And Touching such Temporal Estate of Lands, Houses, Goods, Chattels and Debts, as the Lord hath been pleased, (far beyond my Deserts), to Bestow upon me, I do Order, Give, Bequeath and Dispose the same in manner and form following :

**Imprimis** my Will is that my well-beloved wife, Elizabeth Wendel, shall Have and Keep, Hold and Possess my Whole Estate, both Lands, Houses, Lots, Goods and Chattels, and all my moveables during her Natural Life, out of which she is to Bring up, Educate and Maintain my Eleven Children, vizt: Elsie and Mary Wendel, begotten by my first wife Marytje Jillysse (Meyer), to which two daughters my Wife is to pay as soon as they come to Age, or to be Married, Three Hundred and-forty Beavers, and the other moveables due to them for their Mother's Portion, or Inheritance, according to the Instrument made thereof, which I Will shall take its Effect to all Intents and Purposes, and moreover have an Equal Share of my Estate with my Other Children, and also to Bring up, Educate and Maintain my



Nine Children begotten by Elizabeth, my Present Wife, called Abraham, Susanna, Catalyntje, Elizabeth, Johannes, Ephraim, Isaac, Sarah and Jacob Wendel, and such other Children as it shall Please God to send me by her, until they shall severally come of Age, or to be Married, but if my Wife shall happen to re-marry, then my Will is that she give and Exhibit a Perfect Inventory upon Oath of all the Whole Estate, Real and Personal, which is to be appraised by Indifferent and Judicious Men, and Equally Divided, one Moiety thereof for the Behoof of my said Eleven Children, which half I Will to be Equally Divided among them, or so many of them as shall then be alive; and the other Moiety for my said well-beloved Wife, which Portions of my said Children she is to keep until they come to Age or be Married, she giving sufficient Security for the same. **Provided**, Lands and Houses be also Appraised and Allotted to my Sons, as hereafter is Specified, they being accountable to the Children what the said Lands shall be Valued above their Proportion in the Estate, viz': I do Give and Bequeath to my Eldest Son Abraham, and to His Heirs forever, all my Seventh Part of the Land commonly Called *Sraghtogo*, my share being that Farm that lies to the Southward of the Fish Creek, so called, which separates the land of Robert Livingston and mine, being Bounded on the South by Dirk Westel's, with my Proportion of Wood-Land belonging thereunto, alway Provided the same Be Appraised by Indifferent Persons, when he shall come to Age or be Married, he paying the surplusage what it be more valued than His Portion with the other Children. I do Give and Bequeath unto my son Johannes and to his Heirs forever, all my Land commonly Called *Steen Rabie*, on the East side of Hudson's River, with all the Houses, Barns, Yards and other appurtenances, the Island called *Walvisch Island* and that Belongs to said tract of Land, which is to be Appraised when he comes to Age, and if the apprisement amounts to more than his Equal Share in my Estate, he is to pay it to my other Children to make them equal. I do Give and Bequeath to my Son Ephraim and to His Heirs forever, all my Part, Share and Portion of the land Called *Blenkenburgh*, both at the Strand and upon the Flatts or Plains, which is Also to be Appraised, as the other Lands above mentioned, and if the apprisement amounts to more than the Equal Proportion in said Estate, he is to pay it to my other Children, to make them Equal with him. My Will is further, that if any of the said Tracts of Land Bequeathed to my Sons aforesaid should happen to be appraised less than their Portion in the Estate, that so much of the Estate be paid to them as to make it up with the rest of the Children. I do Give unto my well-beloved Wife, my House which I now live in, situate and being between the widow of Jacob Glen and Peter Davidtse Schuyler, which is to be appraised and deducted out of the Moiety of the Estate which she is to have; and if she remains a Widow, she is to Keep, Hold, Enjoy and Possess the Whole Estate during her Natural Life, and to Give to my said Children such Portions and Outfits as she shall see meet when they come to Age, or to be Married, and after my Wife's decease the Whole Estate, Real and Personal, to be Equally Divided among my Sons and Daughters, Excepting that I do give to my Eldest Son, Abraham, the Sum of Three Pounds current money of this Province, besides his Portion with the Rest of my Children, wherewith he is to Rest Satisfied of any Pretence that he might make as my Eldest Son, and share then as the others do, and whereas I have Ordered my Sons Abraham, Johannes and Ephraim, Lands for their Portion as above is Expressed, if any of the said Sons should happen to Dye before they come to Age, then my Sons Isaac and Jacob are to have the same successively on the said condition.





**Lastly**, I do Make, Constitute, Ordain and Appoint my dear and well-beloved Wife Sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament, who is to have the Administration of my Goods and Chattels as Administratrix, as by the Laws of this Government are Admitted to do. I do Nominate and Appoint my beloved brother-in-law M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Staets, and M<sup>r</sup> Joh: Lausingh, to be Tutors and Trustees over my said wife and Children, and to Aid and Assist my Wife in the Administration of said Estate.

**In Witness whereof**, I have Hereunto sett my Hand and Seal, in Albany, at my Dwelling House, the Day and Year first above written.

JOHANNES WENDEL.

SEAL.

Signed and Delivered in the Presence of

Barent Lewis, }  
Gerrit Lausingh. }

### CONSTABLES.

By HERBERT B. ADAMS.

[Continued from page 187.]

**T**HE first landing at Plymouth on "Forefather's Day," was by one of these exploring parties. They found there a good harbor for shipping, and they "marched also into the land," and found divers Indian cornfields, a deserted Village Mark, with running brooks, altogether "a place very good for situation." So the explorers, who had been ranging up and down Cape Cod for more than a month, returned to the Mayflower which had been anchored all this time in the harbor of Cape Cod, but which sailed into Plymouth harbor on the 26th of December. On the 28th another exploring party "went a land" and "marched along the coast for some seven or eight miles." Two days afterward, on the 30th of December, which should be forever memorable as the founders' day of Plymouth Town and Colony, the Pilgrims, "after landing and viewing the places—came to a conclusion by most voices, to set—on a high ground, where there is a great deal of land cleared." There above the open Mark rose the "great hill" upon which the Pilgrims proposed to plant their "ordinance," so as to command the surrounding country. Fort Hill, now called Burial Hill, was a natural acropolis, chosen for the defence of the "town," which was to be built beneath its shelter. The whole locality they thought could be easily "impaled." This was the very idea of a Saxon Town, from Tun or Zun, a place hedged in. Plymouth Rock well symbolizes, in the popular mind, the landing of the Pilgrims in the place of their settlement, although the final disembarkation did not





occur, perhaps, until March 31, 1621;\* but on Dec. 30th, 1620, the real corner-stone of Plymouth and of New England was laid in the "conclusion by most voices to set—on a high ground," on the seaward slope of Fort Hill, which symbolizes the Town-idea of our Forefathers, a self-guarded village community, keeping watch and ward, and maintaining peace within its borders. There upon that acropolis was afterward "builte a fort with good timber, both strong and comly, which was of good defence, made with a flate rofe & batlments, on which their ordnance were mounted, and wher they kepte constante watch, espetially in time of danger. It served them allso for a meeting house, and was fitted accordingly for that use."†

It is a noteworthy fact that after the assertion of the democratic principle of "most voices," or a majority vote in the choice of a site for settlement and for the building of a Town, the first institution actually planted was of a military character. Before any Church Meeting or regular Town Meeting on shore, before the Common House which first sheltered both was built, the Pilgrims instituted what they called "the court of guard."‡ This was a night watch set by those on shore, Monday, January 4, 1621, from fear of the Indians, and for the protection of the products of the Pilgrims' first day's labor in felling timber and providing stuff for building. On the following day all able-bodied men came ashore and resumed their labor, but they returned to the ship that night leaving "some twenty to keep *the court of guard*." Thus, ever on the alert, the Pilgrims proceeded to build their town "in two rows of houses for more

\* 1621, March 21 (?), "a fine warm day.—This day with much ado, we got our carpenter, that had been long sick of the scurvy, to fit our shallop to fetch all from aboard." Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, 190.

† It may be that this passage refers solely to movable goods, and not at all to passengers yet on board; but the *Journal* of Jan. 29 (Feb. 8) says on that day, "Both the long-boat and the shallop brought our common goods on shore" (see Young, 170). And yet after this date we find Pilgrims still on board, for the *Journal* of Feb. 4 (14) says, "though we rid in a very good harbor, yet we were in danger, because our ship was light, the goods taken out and she unballasted." It is probable that some of the pilgrim band did not land as early as is commonly supposed, for Bradford (92) speaks of "schuch of ye passengers as were yet aboard," who showed great kindness to the sailors when they in their turn began to fall ill. When the thatch of the Common House was destroyed by fire on the 24th of January, Bradford (100) says "some were faine to retire aboard for shelter." There was a constant going to and fro between ship and shore throughout the winter, the men remaining on board for days during stormy weather. Probably there never was any general disembarkation upon Plymouth Rock at any one time, whether on the 21st of December, when the Mayflower was far away at Cape Cod, or on the 4th of January, according to the view advanced by S. H. Gay, in his article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1881, "When did the Pilgrim Fathers land at Plymouth?"

‡ Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, 126. It is very interesting that the Plymouth Church was first sheltered in the Common House and afterward in a Fort surmounted by six cannon. So fully were the Pilgrims imbued with the martial spirit that they actually marched to church, assembling "by beat of drum, each with his musket or firelock, in front of the captain's door." They marched up Fort Hill three abreast. "Behind comes the Governor, in a long robe; be-side him, on the right hand, comes the preacher with his cloak on, and on the left the captain with his side-arms and cloak on, and with a small cane in his hand, and so they march in good order, and each sets his arms-down near him. Thus they are constantly on their guard night and day." Letter of De Rasieres, a Dutch officer from New Netherlands, who visited New Plymouth in 1627. See *Collections of New York Hist. Society*, New Series, I. 362, or Russell's *Pilgrim Memorials*, 143.

§ Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, 169.



safety." But their first building was a Common House for a "generall randevoze." Here the first Church Meeting on land was held January 31, 1621. Here was held the first regular Town Meeting in New England, February 27, "for the establishing of military orders." Miles Standish was chosen Captain, and was given "authority of command in affairs."\* This was the first strictly local election in New England. It occurred more than a month before the election of Carver as Governor of *Plymouth*. To be sure Carver had been "confirmed" Governor on board the Mayflower in the harbor at Cape Cod, November 21, 1620, immediately after the signing of the Compact, but Governors and Assistants had been chosen for each ship "to order ye people by ye way,"† before the Colony set sail from Southampton. It is true John Carver was actually Governor when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth; but it is also true that Miles Standish was at that time *Captain*, and had long been recognized as such in the conduct of explorations. The point is, that, in the actual foundation of the Colony at Plymouth, the choice of a military officer to command in *affairs* antedated the choice of civil officers, just as the "court of guard" antedated the General Court or Town Meeting, in the strictest meaning of those terms, although of course the "common sense of most" was the actual basis even of these martial institutions for defence. The *salus publica* was the foundation principle of Plymouth as of all civil society.

Immediately after the election of Standish, the popular assembly was broken up by the appearance of two savages on Strawberry Hill or Watson's Hill. The Townsmen armed at once and sent their headman, Captain Standish, accompanied by Stephen Hopkins, across the intervening Town Brook to parley with the Indians. From this time on, for many years, Captain Standish served as Chief Messenger for the Town Meeting, General Court or Folkmoot of Plymouth. He was chief spokesman in parleys with the Indians. He demanded of the fishermen at Cape Ann the restoration of Plymouth property. He arrested Morton at Merry Mount, and levied the expense of sending the rogue back to England upon Cape Ann and other local plantations then existing in New England. He arrested Indians and kept them in custody. He protected the life of one Indian simply because he was "a messenger," it being against "the law of arms—in Europe to lay violent hands on any such." He exercised the right of life and death over Indians beyond Plymouth borders, for in Massachusetts, at Mr. Weston's feeble plantation, where certain treacherous savages were plotting the destruction of all the settlements, Standish and his men shut up the leaders in a cabin and there killed them, "striving to the last." Other Indians were killed or hanged by his orders. He returned home to Plymouth, says the Pilgrim record, "in safety, blessed be God! and

\* Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims, 180.

† Bradford, Hist. of Plymouth Plantation, 68.



brought the head of Wituwamat with him," which was "brought to the fort and there set up." There is something old English about this method of procedure. It looks like primitive martial law. During the absence of Standish an Indian had come into Town who was suspected of being a spy. By order of the Governor he was arrested, taken to the Fort, "locked in a chain to a staple in the court of guard, and there kept," being told that he must remain content "till the return of Captain Standish from Massachusetts."\*

What shall we call this Captain of Plymouth's Guard, this Keeper of the Town's Fort or Castle, this leader of expeditions, this organizer of militia by "squadrons or companies," appointing his own officers, holding "a general muster or training,"† this Captain-General who became in 1645 the head of a military commission appointed by the four United Colonies of New England, but who still "condescended"‡ to review the local militia of Plymouth, this Marshal exercising the right of life and death in the conduct of Indian campaigns, this Martinet of a little village, where the first offence was John Billington's "contempt of the Captain's lawful command with opprobrious speeches," the offender being therefor "convented before the whole company—and adjudged to have his neck and heels tied together"?§ What shall we call the man under whose direction all such penalties must have been executed in early Plymouth? Surely not a mere Petty Constable, not simply a Captain of the local Militia, for he had also authority of command in public affairs. He was a colonial officer of the martial type, sometimes carrying the law in his own person like an ancient Roman prætor, an Earl Marshal or a Lord High Constable of England. Let us call Miles Standish the first martial representative in New England, as Miles of Gloucester was the first representative in Old England, of the iron hand of *sovereign* constabulary power, whence the "lower constablenesship was drawn and fetched,—as it were, a very finger of that hand."

In the year 1632 it was ordered by the General Court "in regard of our dispersion so far asunder, and the inconveniency that may befall," that every inhabitant provide himself a sufficient musket or other serviceable piece for war, also with ammunition.|| Such

\* Standish's Expedition against the Indians of Wessagusset, in Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, 336-45. The above details have been gathered from Mourt's Relation and from Bradford's History of the Plymouth Plantation.

† Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, 284.

‡ Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Second Series, vol. x. 60, "Notes on Duxbury."

§ Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, 199. This being "the first offence" committed in Plymouth, it was pardoned upon the culprit humbling himself; but soon after two servants, who had fought a duel, were adjudged to the above Old English penalty, which was duly inflicted. John Billington was afterward, in 1630, hung for murder, being tried and executed by due forms of law. See Hutchinson, *Hist. of Massachusetts*, vol. ii. 413. The execution must have been under the supervision of Captain Miles Standish, for there was, at that time, no other High Sheriff or Constable in Plymouth Colony. The first differentiation of these offices did not occur until 1634.

|| Plymouth Col. Records, i. 6; Laws, 14, 31. For "Public Armes," see Laws, 51, 105; "Townes Armes," 181. *Town Armor!*





requirements, involving constabulary inspections and the evolution of a system of penalties for default in armor, carry us back to the ancient Statute of Winchester, whereby every man in the kingdom was obliged to have in his house defensive armor for keeping the peace; or, to the still earlier Assize of Arms (1181) whereby the freemen of every community were to have each a doublet of mail, a head-piece of iron, and a spear.\* New England is linked to Old England by an iron chain of martial habits and martial institutions. Captain Miles Standish and the Town Constables of Plymouth Colony are as much links in this chain connecting the beginnings of our Towns with the Parishes of the mother country as if these men had come over to New England with the Town Armor and Parish Records of their native hamlets. In fact, the Pilgrims entered New England in coats of mail, armed also with the Town idea and the Common Law. "There already—ay in the Mayflower's cabin," said Rufus Choate, "was representative government. There already was the legalized and organized town, that seminary and central point and exemplification of elementary democracy."†

By the law of England, the criterion of the existence of a Parish or Township is the presence of a local Constable. It is worth while to apply this criterion to a study of the genesis of Towns and Parishes in New England. We do not suppose that this has always been a conscious standard for legislative action in the recognition of towns or for the actual determination of Town or Parish units, but we claim that without a Constable, or some power representing the corporate responsibility of the community for the preservation of the local peace, a Town would be an impossibility. There have been Towns in New England without Selectmen, without Ministers, without a Church or a Common School, but there never was a Town without a Constable. He is the *sine qua non* of an organized Parish or Township, and that by the authority of the Common Law, than which there is no greater authority in the history of English institutions. Miles Standish was practically the first Constable of Plymouth. He was the first officer chosen with "command in affairs." There is no evidence of the existence of any other Constable at Plymouth until Jan. 1, 1634, when Joshua Pratt was "chosen to the office of messenger and constable for Plymouth, and sworne to faithfulness in the same."‡ The Constable of Plymouth in his capacity of Messenger, appears to have been a kind of High Sheriff. In 1637 we find a Plymouth man sworn Messenger for the whole Government and Constable for the Town of Plymouth. The duties of Messenger, according to the earliest law upon the subject, were to be ready at the Governor's command or any of the Assistants' warning, "to doe such service as shall be appointed for the good of the seve-

\* Stubbs's Select Charters, 154.

† Life and Writings of Rufus Choate, i. 335.

‡ Plymouth Col. Records, i. 21.





ral Colonies,\* within this Government," and to be esteemed a public officer for the execution of warrants in any part thereof. The use of the plural form "Colonies" as synonymous with Towns or Plantations within the Government of Plymouth, is curious and suggestive. As Constable for the special "ward" of Plymouth, this officer was to have charge of the region from Jones's River southward, as far as any inhabit. He was to serve as "Jaylor to keep such as shall be committed." He was to execute punishment and penalties, and to give warning of marriages approved by civil authority. He was furthermore to act as Sealer of Weights and Measures, and as Surveyor of land, according to government orders. In his oath the Messenger swore loyalty to the King, and promised to promote "the welfare of the severall Colonies w<sup>th</sup>in this Government of New Plymouth," and as "Constable in the ward of New Plymouth," to see that his Majesty's peace be not broken.† Here, therefore, in the hands of one local officer, we see a bundle of powers derived from the Petty Constable of the English Parish, the High Constable of the Hundred, and the High Sheriff of the County.

On the very day Joshua Pratt was chosen Constable and Messenger for Plymouth, Christopher Wadsworth was "chosen constable for the ward of bownded between Jones River & Green's Harbour, and to serue the King in that office for the space of one whole yeare & to enter upon the place with the Gov<sup>r</sup> elect."‡ In like manner and at the same time, Anthony Annable was chosen Constable for the Ward of Scituate. The *omission* of the name Duxbury in the first instance is interesting, for the omission implies that the locality bounded by Jones's River and Green's Harbor was literally a Ward of Plymouth, although there can be no doubt as to the identity of the place with Duxbury, which name, according to Justin Winsor, was bestowed in compliment to Standish, who settled in the above region, and whose ancestral acres in England were known as Dukesberry. "As early as 1630," says Winsor, "for facilities of pasturage and better planting, lands had been occupied in Duxbury, the people returning to Plymouth in the winter for better housing and ease of attending worship."§ In the Plymouth Colony Records, under the date 1632, we find a formal agreement on the part of Captain Standish, John Alden, Jonathan Brewster and Thomas Prince, to move back into Plymouth for the winter time, in order that they may the better repair to the worship of God.|| In 1634 "a palisade was ordered to be made beyond the creek at Eagle's Nest, where Standish, Brewster and Paybody lived,"¶ and that same year a Constable's Ward was instituted in the above district.

\* Plymouth Laws, 18.

† Ibid, 19.

‡ Plymouth Col. Records, i. 21.

§ Winsor, Historical Account of Plymouth Colony and County, 5, in Plymouth County Atlas, G. H. Walker & Co., Boston, 1878.

|| Plymouth Col. Records, Book of Deeds, 6.

¶ Collections of Mass. Hist. Soc., Second Series, x. 68.



The term "Ward," first used in designating Duxbury as a civic unit, is a very important connecting link between the Parish institutions of Old and New England. Wards are familiar enough in modern city politics, but historically City Wards were derived from Hundreds, each Ward being under a *Hundredes Ealdor* of *Aldermannus Hundreti*, and each Ward having subdivisions called Tithings or Precincts.\* But Old English Parishes had also their Wards and Precincts, which were often synonymous with Villis or Townships. The Parish Ward was simply a Constable's Beat or District. The term Ward is derived from the Saxon *Weard* or Guard, and is closely connected with the ancient system of Watch and Ward, from which our modern police system has evolved. Both Watch and Ward were under the direction of a local Tithingman or Constable. The Ward was kept by day and the Watch by night. By the Assize of Arms (1252), for enforcing Watch and Ward, there were to be appointed in every Vill or Parish four or six men, according to the size of the place, who should watch throughout the night from sunset to sunrise, and if any stranger attempted to pass them, they were to arrest and detain him until the morning, when, if he could give a good account of himself, he was set free, but if he proved a suspicious character, he was handed over to the *Tun Gerefa* or Town Constable. If strangers would not allow themselves to be arrested, the aforesaid watchman levied the Hue and Cry upon them, that is, they raised the Town and pursued the fugitives with shouts and cries from Parish to Parish, until they were finally captured, *cum clamore et hutesio* (Hue and Cry) *de villa in villam, donec capiantur*.†

The ancient Plymouth records contain frequent allusion to "those on Duxborough Side." In old English usage, a "Syde" was something more than the name would seem to imply: it was a district, an outlying quarter of the Town or Parish, but frequently an organic part of the same, like Fulham Syde of Fulham Parish. The Syde had its Sydeman,‡ whose duties were much the same as those of a Tithingman or Petty Constable. A Syde without a local officer was only a geographical idea. A Sydeman made the place a civic community. The term Side is not uncommon in the Towns of New England; for example, East Side in the Town of Woburn. The name frequently occurs as the designation of a particular neighborhood as lying on this or that side of the Town, just as we say "North End" or "North Part." Villis, like Sides in New England, are frequently

\* Palgrave, English Commonwealth, i. 200; Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, ii., Glossary, "Hundredes Ealdor." According to Stubbs, in the North of England "the shires are divided into Wards, and to the south into Hundreds." Const. Hist. i. 96.

† Stubbs's Select Charters, 371. See also Statute of Winchester, 1285, for similar regulations concerning Watch and Ward, Stubbs's Select Charters, 473-4.

‡ In the 4 Jac. I., cap. v., we find penalties prescribed for the repression of drunkenness, and the presentment of offenders is made one of the duties of "Constables, Churchwardens, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, Alecunners and Sydemens."



mere localities without any organic life, although the Vill is usually more personal, for example, *Kelloggville*, whereas the Side is more geographical, taking its name usually from some point of compass. But a Side or a Vill without a Constable has no civic existence in the Common Law.

We must regard Duxbury Side as a Vill or Parish of Plymouth until June 7, 1637, when it was recognized as an independent, self-governing "township"\* by the General Court. A church, or chapel of easement, was established on Duxbury Side as early as 1632, but the existence of a Church does not constitute a Parish according to the Common Law. The Parish is a civil institution both in origin and history. The only fact which gave Duxbury, in 1634, a legal existence as a Vill or Parish within the Town or larger Parish of Plymouth was the election in a Plymouth Town Meeting of a Constable for that Ward. As a Church-society Duxbury enjoyed neither unity nor pastoral headship for several years after her first settlement. Many of her leading citizens continued to attend church at Plymouth, and there was no regular minister in Duxbury until 1636.† But the presence or settlement of a minister does not make a Parish. In point of law and in point of fact, however, Duxbury was a Parish unit from the moment Christopher Wadsworth was chosen Constable for a Ward‡ of Plymouth bounded by Jones River and Green's Harbor.

For several years after 1634 Constables for the Wards of Duxbury and Scituate continued to be chosen in Plymouth Town Meeting. For instance, it was agreed January 1, 1635, that Christopher Wadsworth and Anthony Annable, Constables of Duxbury and Scituate, should continue in their places another year.§ The practice of electing Constables in the presence of all the freemen of the colony appears to have gone on for several years after the recognition of Duxbury and Scituate as independent self-governing Towns, but we are inclined to suspect that, from the very beginning of constabulary elections, the candidate was nominated by the neighborhood or precinct which he was appointed to govern. In 1645 we find "constables chosen by the severall townships and presented to this court and sworn."|| Plymouth and Scituate then had two Constables each; Duxbury, Sandwich, Marshfield, Barnstable, Yarmouth,

\* Plymouth Col. Records, i. 62. Cf. ii. 31, for an interesting case where "eich *side* of the towne, viz. the Elec Riuer and Joames Riuer shall for eich *side* bring six musketts with short, powder, and the towne of Plymouth other six every Lord's day to the meeting with their swords and furniture to every piece, ready for service if need require."

† Clark, Historical Sketch of the Congregational Churches in Massachusetts, 15. Winsor, History of Duxbury, 171.

‡ The use of the term "Ward" for a germinant town was very general throughout Plymouth Colony. Constables were always sworn to serve in such and such a Ward (Laws, 10), always corresponding to a local settlement or Plantation; for example, "the ward of Barnstable (Plym. Col. Rec., i. 137). One of the most interesting cases is the "Ward of the River Kennebecke" (iii. 59), the Pilgrim trading-post. This ward was something like the Constables' Beats along the rivers of Alabama.

§ Plymouth Col. Records, i. 32.

|| Ibid, ii. 53.





Taunton, Rehoboth, each one Constable. In 1652 the Constables of Sandwich, Yarmouth and Eastham were allowed "to be sworne at home."\* Thus gradually the Towns of Plymouth Colony settled back into old English Parish usages of electing and qualifying their own Petty Constables, just as these same towns gradually became known under good old English names, although for the most part planted in old Indian localities, and at first designated as such.

The process of reproducing the Parish institutions of the mother country could not have been entirely an unconscious one with the settlers of Plymouth Colony. Constabulary oaths expressing loyalty to the King prove that the colonists still felt themselves English subjects and under the sovereignty of English law. The correspondences between the local institutions of Plymouth and those of old England, are too striking to admit of other interpretation than conscious imitation. In the prefaces to their Law books, the Plymouth legislators confess that they did not reject such of the laws of their native country "as would conduce vnto the good and growth of soe weak a begining—as any Impartiall eye Not forstaied with prejudice may ezely deserue."† The Plymouth lawgivers even re-instituted Tithings for the government of the Indians by a system of Frank Pledge. As the conquered Saxons, living under Norman lords, were held to right in their own villages by a system of Tenmentale under their own elected Tithingmen, so the Indian villagers were bound to keep the peace in groups of ten, each group under the charge of an Indian Tithingman, whose duty it was to "take the inspection, care, and oversight of his nine men and present theire faults [and] Misdemenors to the overseer,"‡ who was appointed by the Governor. The white overseer and the Indian Tithingmen appointed Indian Constables, holding office for a year, whose duty it was to attend the courts kept among the Indians for the purpose of "ciuilliseing"§ them, and to execute the warrants of the Overseer. If an Indian servant of a white man ran away into an Indian neighborhood, the Indians with whom he took refuge were bound by law to give immediate "notice of the said Runaway to the Indian Constable who shall imediatly apprehend such Indian servant; and carry him or her before the Overseer or next Majestrate, whoe shall cause such servants to be whipt; and sent home by the Constable to his or her master whoe shall pay said Constable for his service."||

It was required by law that "in every Constablerick there be a paire of stocks and a whipping post erected. Also a cage w<sup>ch</sup> shall be of competent strength to detain a prisoner, & these to be erected in such places as shall be thought meet by the severall neighborhoods where they concerne, vpon the penalty of X s. for any towne-

\* Plymouth Col. Records, iii. 8.

† Ibid, Laws, 72.

‡ Ibid, 253.

§ Ibid, 239. Courts were held also among the Indians of Massachusetts. Mass. Col. Rec., ii. 188.

|| Ibid, 255.





ship w<sup>ch</sup> shalbe defectiue herein."\* Such local institutions as the Town Cage,† the Parish Stocks, the Whipping Post, and a Constable to superintend whippings, cannot be explained as indigenous to New England, for they are the common inheritance of all English colonies in America. One Parish custom in particular clearly allies the Towns of Plymouth Colony with Old English Parishes, and that is the method of dealing with Tramps. By a law of 1661, reënacted in 1663, it was ordered by the General Court of Plymouth, that "if any person or persons shall come into this Gouernment, that *according to the law of England* may justly be accounted vagabonds; the *Marshall* or the Constable of the Towne wherevnto they come, shall apprehend him or them; and vpon examination soe appeering; hee shall whip them or cause them to be whipt with rodds; soe as it exceed not fifteen stripes; and to give him or them a passe to depart the Gouernment, and if any such person or persons shalbee found without theire passe; or not acteing according therevnto they shalbee punished again as formerly."‡

The above regulation was first revived at Plymouth, not by Statute but as a part of English law, for as early as 1641 we find that Jonathan Hatch was taken as a vagrant, and for his misdemeanors was censured to be whipt, & sent from constable to constable to Leiftennant Davenport at Salem."§ How minutely this procedure corresponded with old English Parish usage may be seen by examination of Lambard's Duties of Constables, where it is said to be incumbent upon the Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman of the Hundred, Parish or Tithing, to arrest every Rogue and publicly whip him upon the bare back until it be bloody, and then send him from Parish to Parish, by the officers of the same, until the Rogue come to the place where he was born; but if that place is not known, then to the Parish where the Rogue last dwelt for a whole year; and if that also is unknown, then to the Parish through which the Rogue last passed without receiving a flogging.|| Such a vigorous policy would probably exterminate the modern Tramp.

The law against vagabonds was applied with considerable severity to strolling Indians. It was enacted by the General Court that no Indian should remove from one place or "plantation" to another without a permit in writing from his "overseer," declaring whither he was going, for what reason, and how long he was going to stay. If any Indian was found without his pass, he was arrested by the Constable of the place into which he came, taken before "the next overseer," who made the Indian pay a fine of five shillings "or be

\* Plymouth Col. Records, Laws, p. 11, 95 circa 1636.

† Cages were set up in the market places of the larger towns in Massachusetts. Mass. Rec., v. 133.

‡ Plymouth Col. Records, Laws, 206.

§ Plymouth Col. Records, ii. 36.

|| Lambard, Duties of Constables, 45-6. Compare with Lambard's Eirenarcha, 204. The English Statutes are full of legislation regarding Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars, e. g. 7 James I. cap. 4.



whipt and sent home to his owne place." If there was no local "overseer" of Indians in the place whither the vagabond came, then "the English Constable in that Towne" discharged the above office.\* If Indians were found drunk in any "Township," they were taken by "the Constable of the Towne and sett in the stockes."† By another law, the penalty for the first offence was five shillings "or be whipt;" for the second, ten shillings "or be whipt; and soe for euery time any of them shalbe convicted of drunkenes before any Court, Majestrate, ouerseer, tithingman or English Constable."‡ The judicial functions of old English Parish officers are here revived. It is noteworthy that the first Selectmen of Plymouth Colony had judicial duties.

The close connection between Petty Constables and Tithingmen in Plymouth Colony is evident from the coëxistence of these institutions in the regulation of Indian Tithings and Indian villages, and from the fact that, in early Plymouth Towns, Constables discharged the Sunday duties, which, in later times, were usually associated with the office of Tithingman, although, as we have elsewhere shown,§ the Tithingman in early New England was by no means a mere Sunday Constable or ecclesiastical whipper-in, but *the head-man of a neighborhood of at least ten families*, as in Saxon England. From the laws of Plymouth Colony we learn that great abuses had arisen in sundry Towns by reason of certain persons behaving themselves profanely on the Lord's day, staying out of Meeting, playing, jesting, and sleeping in the vicinity of the Meeting House. The Constables were instructed to take notice of such persons and to "sett them in the stockes." The Constables were also to prevent "vnnesesary violent ryding on the Lord's day."|| All these peculiar customs originated, not with the Pilgrims or Puritans, but in the Parishes of Old England.

The reproduction of constabulary institutions in the Massachusetts Colony we cannot notice in detail, but the process was immediate, and even more perfect than in Plymouth Colony. At the third Court of Assistants held at Charlestown September 28, 1630, John Woodbury was chosen Constable of Salem, and Thomas Stoughton Constable of Dorchester. At a Court held three weeks later, Constables were appointed for Charlestown, Roxbury and Watertown.¶ It is not likely that these colonial appointments were anything more than the confirmation of existing officers and of candidates presented

\* Plymouth Col. Records, Laws, 254.

† Ibid, 140. ‡ Ibid, 253.

§ "Tithingmen," Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society, New Ser., vol. i. Part 3.

|| Plymouth Col. Records, Laws, 214, 224. Compare the Sunday duties of Plymouth Constables with those of the Salem Constables, see extract from MS. Town Records, 1676, in Osgood and Barchelder, Sketch of Salem, 17: "three constables are to be at the three great doors of the meeting-house and allow none to go out till all the exercises are finished. All the boys are to sit on the three pair of stairs in the meeting-house, including those of the pulpit. One constable is to keep the dogs out of the meeting-house." This office reminds us of the Dog-Whipper in English Parishes.

¶ Mass. Col. Rec., i. 76, 79.



by a local constituency. John Woodbury, who "did now [in 1630] take the oath of a constable," was the old planter who had been sent as *messenger* to England in 1626 by Roger Conant and his companions. In 1628, before Captain Endicott came over, old Naumkeag had levied a local tax\* of £1 10 shillings, in payment of an assessment made by Plymouth colony for the expenses incurred by Captain Miles Standish in arresting Morton at Merry Mount and in sending the rogue back to England. Who more likely to have collected and paid over this tax than faithful John Woodbury? In 1629 Gov. Endicott received orders from the Massachusetts Company to "appoint a carefull and dilligent overseer to each family."† With the adoption of this system, which is the first approach in New England to the old English system of Tithingmen, it is highly probable that some *one* family overseer should have had superior authority over all the rest, just as did the "overseer" appointed by the Governor of Plymouth colony, over the Indian Tithingmen throughout Plymouth towns. Governor Endicott was distinctly instructed‡ by the Massachusetts Company to look into the workings of his government by families, and, if need be, to make an example of offenders; "otherwise," said the Company, "your government wilbe esteemed as a scarcrow." Correction, they added, was ordained for the fool's back. As a wholesome warning to offenders, "a house of correction" was to be instituted. Endicott had authority to inflict punishment according to the nature of the offence and the laws of England. Public whippings and commitment to a lock-up or house of correction imply the existence of a Constable. When, therefore, we find Captain Endicott at the Court of Assistants, September 28, 1630, nominating John Woodbury as Constable for Salem, we are inclined to think it was merely for the sake of confirmation under the new government, and that John Woodbury was already quite familiar with constabulary duty.

Let us now sum up in brief the more important functions of Petty Constables as reinstituted in New England. The following enumeration is drawn from the laws of the Massachusetts Colony, but what was true of the local institutions of that Colony is true to a great extent of other New England Colonies. Every one of the following duties has its Old English prototype: a Constable had power to "whipp & punish" or to provide for the same; to send or convey persons "from connstable to connstable;" to "speede away all hues & crys" against thieves, robbers, murderers, manslaughterers, peacebreakers, on penalty of forty shillings in capital cases; to apprehend without warrant all persons "overtaken with drinke," all profane swearers, Sabbath breakers, vagrants, night-walkers; to search for

\* Morton, *New England's Memorial* (ed. 1826), 142; Gov. Bradford's Letter Book, 1624-30, in *Collections of Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 1st series, vol. 3, p. 63.

† Mass. Col. Rec., i. 400.

‡ Massachusetts Col. Records, i. 393, 397, 400, 401, 405.





such persons in suspected or disorderly places and in houses licensed to sell beer or wine; not to apprehend by order of magistrate without a warrant; to warn any person to assist him, and none to refuse on penalty of ten shillings; to "carry his black staffe" in execution of his office that none may plead ignorance; to take notice of "common coasters, vnprofitable fowlers, & other idle persons, & tobacco takers—and of such as harbor any young people, children, servants, apprentices, students or schollers," without hastening them to their respective employments; to aid custom house officers in the search for wines, by breaking open cellars, &c.; to levy all fines and "gather all toune rates;" to clear accounts with the "countre Treasurer;" to register in a book all lost goods or strays and to cry the same at "three generall toune meetings or lectures;" to present the names of all persons refusing "to watch & ward;" to begin "the constables watch" annually on the first of May and not give over until the last of September; to see that the watch be of "sufficijent able men, & not youths;" to secure or commit "any inhabitant or stranger after tenne of the clocke at night, behaving themselves de-boist,"\* and not giving a good account of themselves to "ye constable or watchman," the Constable to carry them before a magistrate the next morning; to provide "at the tounes charge" all weights and measures required by law for "toun standards," and, upon warrant from the "toun sealer" to warn all inhabitants to bring in their weights and measures to be tried and sealed; to serve all attachments as may be directed in any civil case; to "warne the freemen of theire toune in the 2d week of March annually to mete together;" to make return under their hand of the names of deputies; to pay the Marshal General three pence out of every attachment that may be served; to execute warrants for the choice of jurymen, and to warn the persons chosen; in case of the untimely or unnatural death of any person, to "summon a jury of twelve discreete men" to inquire into the cause and manner of the death; to give warning unto the inhabitants of their town of husbands living apart from their wives; not to refuse the office of a Constable being orderly chosen thereto under penalty† of five pounds, and if in Boston, ten pounds; "in case of any servants running from theire master, or inhabitants going privily away, with suspition of the intention, in ye absence of a magistrate, the connstable and two of the cheife inhabitants is to presse men, boates and pinnaces, at the publike charge, to pursue such persons by sea or land, & bring them

\* Deboist, perhaps from the past participle of "debosh," an old English corruption of debauch, to be found in Beaumont and Fletcher.

† In Old England penalties were everywhere in vogue for refusing local offices. Lambard gives abundant examples. It was regarded as a duty for the best men in the Parish to serve in the office of Constable, and that by a system of rotation, not indeed for the sake of spoil, but in order that the burden of the office might be shared by all. We have as yet found no English precedent for the town policy of Ashby, Mass., which from 1811 to 1835, sold the office of Constable to the highest bidder. See Drake, S. A., *Hist. of Middlesex County*, i. 225. And yet military offices used to be sold in England.





backe by force of armes ;" to inform the Court of all new comers who settle themselves without license.\*

This remarkable list of duties, which we have given in the very language of the original laws, comprises, together with the control of Highways and Bridges, the chief substance of constabulary duty in early New England. By comparing this list with that given in the Humphrey manuscript-warrants of constabulary duty issued in Old England, it will be seen that the early English institution was reproduced in every essential detail.† The original object of Massachusetts in proclaiming its constabulary law was that "each connstable may vnderstand his duty." The object of the English warrants was to give the "Articles to be diligently enquired of—by the Petty Constable & Tithingmen in euery parish, town, & hamlet." This spirit is very different from the degenerate conception of Constables entertained by Blackstone, who says of constabulary power, "considering what manner of men are for the most part put into these offices, it is perhaps well that they are generally kept in ignorance." Our Forefathers in England and New England made their best men Constables and Captains of Militia, and clothed both offices with dignity and honor. Historically the one office is as honorable as the other, for Constables and Commanders of the Militia were in ancient times one and the same. Militia Captains represent more fully perhaps the survival of the original constabulary spirit, the idea of armed force, which is the foundation and defence of all civil institutions.

• But Constables, in their civil capacity, are also cases of historic survival. Every one of the powers enumerated above, however ignorant the modern Petty Constable may be of their full significance, links the communal life of to-day to its Old English beginnings. Every item of constabulary duty is an assertion of a fundamental principle in civil society, the sovereignty of the community, of the *salus publica*, over the individual. The Constable represents the organized force of the State or Commonwealth. The

\* Mass. Col. Records, iv. Part I. 324-27. Cf. ii. 150-1. See also Laws of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay (1814), 82-84, and the recent edition of the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, under "Constables." Public Statutes of Massachusetts (1882), "Con-table." We have examined the Colonial Records of Connecticut, the New Haven Colonial Records, and the Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, as well as those of Plymouth Colony, but have no where found so complete an exhibition of constabulary duty as that given in the first citation of the Col. Records of Massachusetts. In the last edition of the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (1882) may be found certain cases of survival, such as the power of requiring aid in cases of escape (217, 239), and the duty of enforcing the law against Sabbath-breaking and profane swearing.

† For other means of comparison between constabulary duty in New England and Old England, see Lambard's "Duties of Constables," and Wilcox's "Office of Constable, comprising the laws relating to High, Petty and Special Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, Borsholders and Watchmen, with an account of their institutions and appointment." This is an English book, based upon Lambard and published about 1827, republished in Philadelphia, in 1840, by John S. Littell, in the so-called "Law Library." There are some interesting remarks upon Constables in *The Nineteenth Century*, Feb. 1881, by Henry A. Blake, on "The Irish Police." He says, "Everything in Ireland, from the muzzling of a dog to the suppression of a rebellion, is done by the Irish constabulary."



entire strength of the People, the whole weight of the Common Law, the accumulated force of civic experience and institutional history, may be brought to bear in the restraint of violence and in the keeping of the public peace by constabulary power. Consider what was represented by the "black staffe" which the Constables of early New England carried in the execution of their office, that none might plead ignorance. It was a black staff, "about five foote, or five & a halfe foote long, tipped at ye upper end, about five or six inches, with brasse."\* This Tipstaffe was something like the Black Rod still borne by the Gentleman Usher of the English Parliament, when he taps at the door of the House of Commons and summons them to the bar of the House of Lords. The black staff of the New England Constable was "provided by ye towne" as a symbol or badge of office. We find mention of the Black Staff in the Town Records of Salem and Groton.† What did this emblem signify historically? It meant the approach of royal authority or of the sovereignty of the Commonwealth. Among the East Saxons it was customary, once a year, to carry the Wardstaff of the King, which represented his person, from Hundred to Hundred, from Manor to Manor, and from Parish to Parish, as a token of the entrance of the King's peace. Wherever the Staff came, borne by the Bailiff of Ongar Hundred, tenants and land-owners kept watch with the sacred emblem over night "until the sunne arising," so that "the King be harmless and the countree scatheless." In the morning the Lord of the Town or Manor repaired to the Wardstaff, and, in the presence of all the Watch, scored thereon a notch as a token of loyal service done that year. Then the Staff was delivered again to the Bailiff and sent on to the Lord of the next Town or Manor, with a message in verse called the "Tale of the Wardstaffe," ending with these words:

"Sir, by leave, take this Staffe.

This is the Tale of the Wardstaffe."

And thus through all the Towns and Hundreds of Essex, the willow staff was borne until it came to Atte Wode, where it was thrown into the sea.‡ With some such ceremony perhaps the Constable's Tipstaffe was early associated as symbolizing the presence of the King. Possibly the local keepers of the King's peace simply touched the Wardstaff with their own staves, thus deriving a certain measure of royal authority. It was certainly the custom in the Hundreds or Wapentakes of the North of England for the chief men of the district to recognize the authority of the Hundredman by touching

\* Mass. Records, ii. 151; iv. Part I. 325. Constables "acting from their owne authority" were required by law to take with them their black staves in the execution of their office; but when armed with a warrant, they might carry their Tipstaffe or not, as they pleased, see v. 29. Items concerning the use of this ancient emblem may also be found in the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, e. g. i. 155.

† Salem Town Records (Historical Collections of Essex Institute, Second Series, vol. i. 147: "two blackstaues of sixe foot long or thereabout be provided for ye Constables, & Ed: Batten to speak to ffran: Perry to haue them made." S. A. Green, Early Records of Groton, 19: Item "toe black staffe ——— 0 3 6."

‡ Palgrave, English Commonwealth, ii. clviii.-clxii., "Tale of the Wardstaff."



his lance with their own weapons in a public assembly.\* If we may believe Herbert Spencer, the idea of royal sceptres developed from the chieftain's spear, and "the spears borne by subordinates, symbolizing their deputed authority, gradually changed into staves of office, batons of command, and wands."† The Old English Tipstaffe was the legal badge of office for both Constables and Tithingmen in the Massachusetts Colony. In the Plymouth Towns every Constable was required by law to have "a constables staffe" to distinguish him in the discharge of his office, and to be delivered to his successor as a symbol of the transfer of power.‡ These Tipstaves have continued in use in many New England Towns down to a very recent date. We remember to have seen within a few years at Amherst College Commencements, held in the old Parish Meeting House, a force of special Constables employed to seat the "congregation," and bearing black staves as an emblem of their official authority. An æsthetic transformation of ancient custom may be seen at Smith College Commencements, Northampton, where young ladies acting as ushers carry tasteful wands, tipped, not with brass, but with ribbon, and where the only vestige of constabulary duty is a male professor, who stands on guard.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of ancient constabulary power as perpetuated in New England down to the present day, is the power to "speede away all hues & crys"§ against thieves, robbers, murderers, and breakers of the public peace." This power connects New England Towns most intimately, not only with Old English Parishes but with Saxon Village Communities. In the early middle ages the Hue and Cry was a terrible means of executing justice. It let loose an entire village, like a pack of wolves, in pursuit of an out-

\* Laws of Edward the Confessor, xxx. (Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, i. 455). Everwichecire, Nicholescire, Notingehamscire, Leicestrescire, Norhamtunescire, et usque ad Watlingestrete, et viii. milliaria ultra Watlingestrete, sub lege Anglorum. Et quod alii vocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus vocant wapentagium, et hoc non sine causa: cum enim aliquis accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii, die constituto, conveniebant omnes majores contra eum in loco ubi soliti erant congregari, et, descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant contra eum, et ipse erigebat lanceam suam in altum, et omnes de lanceis suis tangebant hastam ejus, et sic confirmabant se sibi. Et de armis, quia arma vocant wappa, et taccare, quod est confirmare.

† Herbert Spencer, *Ceremonial Institutions*, 177. In Hazlitt's edition of Blount's *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors*, p. 80, is a very curious allusion to the Tithingman's wand. "The Tithingman of Combe Keynes is obliged to do suit at Winfrith-court; and after repeating the following incoherent lines, pays threepence, and goes out without saying another word:

With my white rod,  
And I am a fourth post,  
That threepence makes three,  
God bless the King and the lord of the franchise;  
Our weights and our measures are lawful and true,  
Good-morrow, Mr. Steward; I have no more to say to you.

On default of any of these particulars the court lect of Combe is forfeited."

‡ Plymouth Colony Records, Laws, 122; Brigham's edition of *Plymouth Laws* (1836), 266. "Every Constable shall have a Black Staffe tipped with Brasse, as a Badge of his office, which as he hath opportunity, he shall take with him when he goeth to discharge any part of his office, yet notwithstanding, the want of his staffe shall not hinder him from executing his office in any kinde, if occasionally he be without it, nor exempt any from assisting him therein that may know him to be the Constable."

§ Mass. Col. Records, iv. Part I. 324.





law or fugitive. Every man called upon by the Reeve or Tithing-man was obliged to leave work or repose and join the human hunt. When the Hue and Cry reached the next village, the head man of that place was obliged by the law of the Saxons to summon his villagers and *speed away*. The whole Hundred and the whole Shire were thus quickly aroused, and woe then to the wretched outlaw. The country was filled with human hounds thirsting for his blood. It is fearfully significant of the immense power invested in the early New England Constable that he too could raise the old Saxon Hue and Cry, "by foote, & if need be, by horse,"\* in hot pursuit of all capital offenders. In the King's name the Constable could raise the Town and compel all men to join him in the pursuit of a criminal. Not even the Selectmen could refuse his call for aid, under penalty of the law.† And to this day the Petty Constables of New England have the same old power. Should it become necessary, the lowly officer of any obscure hamlet could assert, like the High Sheriff‡ of a County, the authority of the Commonwealth and command all the men in his neighborhood to join him in the preservation of the peace. Petty Constables have the power of the State behind them, and rely upon it. We have seen a crowd of men called upon by a Parish Constable to aid him in arrest. The familiar cry of "Stop Thief!" if raised by a Petty Constable, converts all persons who hear it into a constabulary band, or regular Hue and Cry to chase the offender. With a warrant issued in due form, a Petty Constable may pursue a criminal by foot or by horse, by railroad or telegraph, from Town to Town, from County to County, and may "apprehend him in any place in the Commonwealth."§

In these modern times of civic order and well-regulated peace, the iron hand of Law is seldom laid with its full force upon a transgressor. Constables occasionally serve a writ, or arrest a vagabond "overtaken with drinke," but the chief duty of their office now appears to be that of attending to their own private concerns and ignoring the pranks of small boys. The Constable may be a quiet, unobtrusive man, but he still represents the majesty of Law. There is latent power in the constabulary office, as in all our homely local institutions. The authority of the Townsmen sometimes sleeps, but it is a lion sleeping before the gate of a citadel. The young lions of liberty play fearlessly within the reach of Law, and still the lion sleeps. But let an enemy approach from without, or a traitor come forth from within. Behold, a lion stands in the way. There is a lion in the street.

\* Mass. Col. Records, ii. 182.

† Ibid, ii. 150.

‡ Public Statutes of Mass. (1882), 217, 239.

§ Herrick, Town Officer (1870), 144. Public Statutes of Mass. (1882), 239.





## ADDENDUM.

*Hog-Reeves or Hog-Constables.*

In many old Towns in New England, for example in the ancient Town of Plymouth, there is a surviving type of a local officer, which is more primitive than the office of Tithingman or Petty Constable. Before there were keepers of the village-peace in the Saxon sense, there were keepers of swine which roamed tribal domains. Before nomad chieftains had stables and hostlers, they had their flocks and herds and droves of swine, all with appointed herdsmen. Although doubtless every chief had his servants trained for tribal defence, as did Abraham his three hundred and eighteen men,\* yet pastoral institutions, like the herdsmen of Gerar who strove with Isaac's herdsmen,† carry us back to a more rudimentary stage of society than a numerically organized martial Host, like the Hundreds and Tithings of the Saxons when they occupied Britain. In fact the invading Saxons brought with them, in all probability, ideas of older institutions than Hundredmen and Tithingmen, in short primitive, more or less servile institutions, inherited by their ancestors from the high pasture-lands of Asia, and connecting our Aryan race with all pastoral peoples, if not with primitive savagery. Among those institutions was that one of which Scott has given us a graphic description in the person of Gurth,‡ the Saxon Swine-Herd, who in the upland pastures of the West Riding of Yorkshire represented not merely the survival of primitive Saxon speech, but the survival of a primitive pastoral office. In fact Scott calls him a second Eumæus, who was the Swine-Herd of Odysseus. In Saxon England Swine-Herds were a very necessary institution. Swine were so numerous in the days of King Edgar that he was obliged to proclaim a law to the effect that no animal of this species should be allowed to enter Church if it could possibly be hindered.§ Hog-Reeves and Dog-Whippers were stationed at cathedral doors in time of service to prevent profane intrusion. The function of dog-whipping was handed on to New England Tithingmen and Constables, who sat at the doors of the Meeting-House to keep out dogs and keep in boys. Hogreeves were almost everywhere instituted in our early Towns.

In New England the very first liberties specifically granted to Towns were concerning the herding of cattle and swine, and the regulation of fences and common fields. In the colonial records of

\* Genesis, xiv. 14.

† Ibid, xxvi. 20; cf. xiii. 7.

‡ Scott. Ivanhoe, chap. i. "One part of his dress . . . was a brass ring resembling a dog's collar—soldered fast around his neck, so loose as to form no impediment to his breathing, yet so tight as to be incapable of being removed, excepting by the use of the file. On this singular gorget was engraved in Saxon characters, an inscription of the following purport: 'Gurth, the son of Beowulph, is the born thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood.'" Rotherwood is an old name designating a place for Rother-beasts (from the Saxon *brodher*, mod. Ger. *Rind*). The term was usually applied to cows and oxen. Rother-beasts are mentioned in the 3 and 4 Edward VI. Rother-beasts were brought over to New England, see White's Planter's Plea, in Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts.

§ Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, ii. 251.



Massachusetts we find resolutions like the following: "Euery towne shall haue liberty to make such orders aboute swine as they shall judge best for themselues."\* Towns were ordered to choose yearly "some one discreet person, who shalbee called the hogreeve,"† who had power to seize all "wild swine," going without a keeper, without yoke or tethering line, or some means of restraint. Swine were often allowed to run at large if properly yoked or ringed.‡ It is rather surprising to one familiar with the open lawns and beautiful streets of Stockbridge, the model town of Berkshire, to find in its original Town Records repeated entries like the following: "Voted, that the hoggs be yoked and run at large by the 15th of April next."§ In Stockbridge the Hogreeves, as indeed all Town Officers, with the exception of Moderator and Town Clerk, were originally Indians. The Town Records are full of strange, uncouth Indian names, which appear all the stranger from their combination with Old Testament or Christian names; for example, Jehoiakim Nau-naum-pe-tonk, Constable; David Nau-nau-nee-ke-nuk, Tithingman; Jacob Nau-naughtaunk, Hogreeve; Solomon Waunaupaugus, Peter Poptungaupet, and John Konkapot, Selectmen. We find "hog constibls and fens uewers" in the Early Records of Groton, recently edited by Dr. Samuel A. Green with careful reference to historical orthography. The variety of ways in which Groton Town-Clerks contrived to spell|| the same office is marvellous to behold. Evidently, like General Jackson, they despised a man who could spell a word in only one way.

The election of Hogreeves is still kept up in many old New England Towns. The conferment of that office at the annual Town-Meeting is now regarded as a kind of municipal joke. Almost invariably the honor is given to persons who are least likely to appreciate it, for example to newly married men. In the town of Plymouth a rising young lawyer and a Harvard graduate, soon after his marriage, was dignified by his fellow townsmen with the venerable office of Hogreeve. In a Western Massachusetts Town we have heard of a popular minister who was elected Hogreeve by the unanimous vote of his parishioners. He retaliated in a little speech, saying that he had always supposed that he had been invited to that town as a shepherd of the sheep, but he was now surprised to learn that it was really as keeper of quite a different sort of animals.

\* Mass. Records, i. 119; cf. i. 110, 86, 87; Plymouth Col. Records, Laws, 15, 25, 27, 32.

† Mass. Records, i. 182. In Groton, Mass., there were Swine-Herds and Overseers of the Swine. See Green, Early Records, 114, 115, "Swinerd."

‡ Green, Early Records of Groton, 48, 108; Town Records of Salem, 64, 68, 85, 130, 143, 152.

§ MS. Town Records of Stockbridge, March 15, 1748.

|| Green, Early Records of Groton, 83; cf. 90, "Constibll;" 98, "Constabelle;" 99, "cunstabell;" 108, "fenc fuer;" 115, "fence uers," 116, "fenc uewer."



## DOCUMENTS DEFINING THE DUTIES OF CONSTABLES.

18 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.,  
Sept. 15, 1881.

H. B. ADAMS, Esq.,

Dear Sir : Jonas Humfrey,\* of Dorchester, the ancestor of the family (Humphrey or Humphreys) in that town, arrived in "1637," on "the 9<sup>th</sup> of September."† The next day, as appears by the Dorchester Town Records, he bought the house, home lot, and other lands of William Han-num.‡ This home lot has been in possession of the family to the present time, and is now owned and occupied by Deacon Henry Humphreys, of the seventh generation in descent from Jonas.§ who was, according to tradition, a constable in Wendover, co. Bucks, England, before coming to this country. Tradition further states that he brought with him two original papers in which the duties of a constable are set forth very explicitly, in twelve articles. The first document sent you with this, I carefully copied from one of those papers. The second was transcribed from a manuscript copy. The original of the latter I saw and made a fac-simile of more than thirty years ago. I am sorry to say that both the original and the fac-simile are now missing.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

To the Constables of Wendouer Burrough cum fflorence|| and to eu'y of them

These are in his Ma<sup>ty</sup>: name to will & require yo<sup>w</sup> to giue notice of these Articles hereunto annexed to the Church wardens & ou'seers of y<sup>e</sup> poore of yo<sup>r</sup> pish and that both you and the said Church wardens & ou'seers doe bringe vnto his Ma<sup>ty</sup>: Justices at the Red Lyon in Wendouer on Wednesday the 27<sup>th</sup>. of this Instant Moneth of June by Eight of the Clock in the forenoone their Presentm<sup>ts</sup>: according to each Articles as they shall belonge to their seu'all offices And farther that Yo<sup>w</sup>: doe certifye to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Justices exactly w<sup>th</sup>: Alehouses are licensed and W<sup>th</sup>: vnlicensed w<sup>th</sup>in yo<sup>r</sup> lib'ties Strictly enioyning all the said Alehouse keepers licensed and vnlicensed not to fayle to be before his Ma<sup>ty</sup>: Justices at the same tyme and that w<sup>th</sup> the aduice of the minister & some three o<sup>r</sup> fower of the most Substantiall Inhabitants yo<sup>w</sup> doe certifye vnto them what number of Alehouses are fit to be licensed in yo<sup>r</sup> pish and what psons are fittest to keepe them and alsoe that you certifye to them what psons there are that doe vsually vent & sell Tobacco by retayle in yo<sup>r</sup> towne & of their fitnessse soe to doe, together w<sup>th</sup> the names of such othe<sup>r</sup> psons as you shall thinke fitt to be admitted to vse that trade together with the trade w<sup>ch</sup> they now vse And farther that you keepe a diligent and strict Warde by daye & Wacht by night and that you doe vpon Tewsdaye the 26<sup>th</sup> of this Instant June take

\* See History of Dorchester, 101, 124.

† Manuscript of the late Deacon James Humphreys, who died in Dorchester, July 13, 1845, aged 92 years.

‡ See Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston, 1880, page 24.

§ Clapp Memorial, xvii., 274, 275.

|| "The parish of Wendover includes the Borough and the Forrens, the latter being that portion, within the limits of the township, which was not entitled to burgage privileges." *Ibid*, xvii.



w<sup>th</sup> you sufficient ayde and make a priuate & dilygent search w<sup>th</sup>in yo<sup>r</sup> libertyes fo<sup>r</sup> Rogues vagabonds and idle persons & that yo<sup>w</sup> bringe before his Ma<sup>ty</sup>: Justices to the place aforesaid on the sayd 27<sup>th</sup> day of June all such of them as shall seeme sturdye dangerous and incorrigible and that yo<sup>r</sup>: doe punish & send away accordinge to law all such as are not dangerous & incorrigible and that yo<sup>w</sup>: be then & there p<sup>r</sup>sent to giue a strict accompt of the due execution hereof fayle not dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of June 1632 :  
 from S<sup>t</sup> Leonards p me W<sup>m</sup> GRAUNGE

You and the Church wardens remember to pay the q<sup>u</sup>teridge fo<sup>r</sup> the kings bench Marshalseys and mayned souldyers to me on the Day abouesayd at yo<sup>r</sup> towne.

#### Warrant—Bucks.—

Articles to be diligently enquired of and distinctly & particulary answered unto in writing by the high Constables within every hundred, and by the petty Constables & Tithing men in euery parish, town & hamlet, at the assises to be holden for the Countye of Bucks.

1. You shall enquire of and truely report the name of all Popish recusants in your parish who do forbear to repaire to the Church according to the law. The names of men & women or dame of the familye, The names of the servants by their surnames & names of baptisms, the names of all Schollmasters } Who do not  
 And you shall certifie the names of all such persons, as } ordinarily  
 make or resort unto any pryvate Conventicles, or meetings, under colour of } resort  
 exercise of religion. } to the Church

2. You shall present the names of all such, as doe not resort to devine service every sunday according to the law, & Certifye, whether the 12<sup>d</sup> forfeited be required & received and duely employed for the poore ; of whom it hath been levied & of whom neglected.

3. You shall certifie, what felonies have been comited within your towne & parish, which have come to your knowledge ; against whome, of what kind & nature, & who hath prosecuted the same ; & if any robberyes since the assises last past have been committed, you certifie whether hue and cry have been made, and the same have been duely pursued by horsemen & footmen, or in whose default, or by whose negligence the same hath fayled to be duely pursued, & also whether watches have been duely kept for the apprehension of fellions or vagrants, or by whose default the same have been neglected.

4. You shall Certifye, what vagrant persons have been apprehended within your parish since the tyme aforesaid, and what lett pass not apprehended, or not punished ; who have been sent to the house of correction, when & how they have been delivered from thence ; & by whose negligence same hath happened, & who have relieved such vagrants with meat, drinck, or lodging.

5. You shall enquire & certifie what cottages erected, by whom, & by whose meanes contrary to the statute of 3<sup>d</sup> Eliz. & what inmates intertayned, & by whom.

6. You shall certifie how many tavernes, innes, alehouses, & typling houses their are in the parish, who keep the same, how long they have kept them, & which of these alehouses are licensed, and which not, & in what







places their houses stand, & whether they sell ale or beere according to the assise or not; which of these innes intertayne neighbours as alehouses; who hath been drunk within the parish since the last assise, & in what inne or alehouse, the same hath hapned, & who have mayntayned any unlawful games their.

7. You shall enquire who are or have been since the tyme aforesaid ingrossers, forestallers, regrators. of corn within said county, or any other county, who dwell or reside within your precinct, what kind of corne or grain & of what quantitie they have been ingrossers, & forestallers, or regrators; & who are maltsters within your parish to sell there mault againe, & who use brew houses for ale or beere within your parish, & who of them sell to any unlicensed alehouse.

8. You shall certifie the names of all the petty Constables in your towne & parish, & their abilyties, & by whom they have been made, nominated, or chosn to the end that men of abilytie & good discretion maybe chosen to these places.

9. You shall enquire, & certifie, what servants have been put out of service, or have put themselves out of service, & their termes not expired, where this hath hapned. & what is become of such servants; & what unmarried persons of able bodey live out of service, whether they have meanes to live without labor; if they doe labor, who sett them on worke.

10. You shall enquire what bridges, or highwayes are in decay in your parish, & through whose default the same hath hapned.

11. You shall enquire and certifie what causes are provided in your parish for setting the poore on worke, or how or by what meanes the poore are sett on worke in your parish; & what apprentices have been placed, or bound forth in your parish, & who refused to receive & keep any apprentice soe offered to be put forth by the Justices of peace; what bastard hath been born within your parish, who the mother, who the reputed father, how they have been punished, & how the bastard provided for.

12. You shall enquire & certifie what ryotts have beene committed in your parish, within the time aforesayd, by whome, when & how the same hath beene punished.

High Constable of the hundred shall call the petty constables before him, a weeke before the Assises, & receive their answers in writing, to every one of these 12 articles.

And, the High Constable & every of the petty Constables shall affirme the truth of their Certificates upon their Oath, on or before the Assises, before one of the Justices of the peace, a week before the assises or at the monthly meetings of the Justices of that division.

You are to returne answer  
in writing to euery of  
these 12 articles to me  
at Wendouer the 27<sup>th</sup>  
of June alsoe.

JO. HEATH  
Fr<sup>e</sup> HAYNES



## THE GENEALOGY OF EZEKIEL WILLIAMS OF NEW HARTFORD, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.,

INCLUDING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE LINES OF DESCENT.

Compiled by THOMAS W. SEWARD, of Utica, N. Y.

THIS genealogical list is confined to the descendants of Ezekiel Williams, the third son of John Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., who was of the fourth generation from Robert through his third son Stephen. This list is a companion piece to the article relating to Thomas Williams, which appeared in this magazine under the date of January, 1880. Thomas and Ezekiel were brothers, born in Roxbury, the one in January, 1754, and the other in October, 1755, and were of the fifth generation from Robert of that town. Together they learned the tanner's trade of their father John in Roxbury, and jointly carried it on there until the year 1783. Two sisters, Susanna and Sarah, daughters of Thomas Dana, were married, the one to Thomas, the other to Ezekiel, Nov. 20, 1777. In the year 1783 the two brothers moved to Framingham, Mass. Here disaster fell upon them, through suretyship. By arrangement with lenient creditors they were enabled to emigrate in the year 1790 to the infant settlement of New Hartford in Whitestown, N. Y. Here they added farming to the business of tanning, and trained four of their five sons to both pursuits. Untiring industry and rigid self-denial enabled them, in a few years, to pay off their liabilities, repeated journeys to the east being made for that purpose, on foot, and in mid winter. Towards the close of the last century they built and jointly occupied the framed dwelling house, standing unchanged in 1882, on the north-west side of the principal village street. In the year 1810 this joint family and business life was broken by the removal of Thomas to Cazenovia, N. Y. Ezekiel remained in New Hartford until the year 1816, when the property was sold, and he moved to Vernon, N. Y. In the year 1829 he repurchased the New Hartford homestead, returned to it, and there died August 30, 1849.

1. ROBERT<sup>1</sup> WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, Mass., was probably born in Norwich, Norfolk Co., England, about 1593. He came to America in 1637, settled in Roxbury and was admitted a freeman May 2, 1638. He died at Roxbury, September, 1693. He married Elizabeth Stratton, who was born 1594, died July 23, 1674, a. 80 years. Children:

- i. MARY, b. in England; m. Nicholas Wood.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. in England, 1632; d. Sept. 28, 1698.
- iii. ISAAC, b. in Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1638.
2. iv. STEPHEN, b. in Roxbury, Nov. 8, 1640; d. Feb. 15, 1720.
- v. THOMAS, born in Roxbury; d. young.

Robert Williams afterwards married, Nov. 3, 1675, Margaret, widow of John Fearing, of Hingham. He also married Martha Strong, who died Dec. 22, 1704, a. 91 years.

2. STEPHEN<sup>2</sup> WILLIAMS (*Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Roxbury, Nov. 8, 1640; married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Wise, of Roxbury. He died Feb. 15, 1720. Children:



- i. SARAH, b. Aug. 13, 1667; m. Mr. Hastings.
- ii. MARY, b. Dec. 20, 1669; m. Mr. Choate.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 1, 1672; m. Mr. Tucker.
- iv. BETHIAH, b. April 26, 1676; m. Mr. Rice.
- v. STEPHEN, b. Aug. 27, 1678; m. Sarah Payson.
- vi. ROBERT, b. 1680; d. 1680.
- vii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 24, 1681.
- 3. viii. JOHN, b. Jan. 16, 1683; m. Dorothy Brewer.
- ix. HENRY, b. April 9, 1686; d. Aug. 1686.
- x. GRACE, b. April 2, 1688; m. John Metcalf, Oct. 1718.
- xi. CATHERINE, b. Nov. 9, 1690; d. June, 1707.
- xii. THOMAS, b. July 27, 1694; d. Sept. 1694.

3. JOHN<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born January 16, 1683-4; married Dorothy Brewer. Children:

- i. NATHANIEL, b. 1717.
- 4. ii. JOHN, b. Dec. 25, 1719.
- iii. DOROTHY, b. Jan. 14, 1721; m. Jan. 9, 1739, Ralph Holbrook, of Brookline, Mass.
- iv. MARGARET, b. Feb. 19, 1723; m. Sept. 11, 1743, Thomas Greggs.

4. JOHN<sup>4</sup> WILLIAMS (*John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Dec. 25, 1719; married May 25, 1749, Ann, daughter of Thomas Bird, of Dorchester; died Feb. 8, 1794. His wife, born Aug. 10, 1724, died April 9, 1769. Mr. Williams was a tanner at Roxbury, and an ardent revolutionary whig. Children:

- i. JOHN, b. Aug. 20, 1750; m. first, Polly Champney; m. second, Sarah Wheeler, Aug. 7, 1778.
- ii. ANNA, b. 1752; m. Joseph Houghton Dec. 27, 1772.
- iii. THOMAS, b. Jan. 14, 1754; m. Susanna Dana, Nov. 20, 1777.
- 5. iv. EZEKIEL, b. Oct. 2, 1755; m. first, Sarah Dana, Nov. 20, 1777; m. second, Mrs. Lydia Codner, Dec. 3, 1814.
- v. STEPHEN, b. June, 1757; m. Abigail Smith, Dec. 23, 1779.
- vi. MARY, b. Aug. 6, 1759; m. John Smith, Dec. 9, 1779.

Mr. Williams afterwards married, January 3, 1770, Rebecca Winslow. Children:

- vii. LUCY, b. Feb. 17, 1772; m. George Standart.
- viii. SALLY, b. May 10, 1775; m. first, Elisha Esty; m. second, Noah Olmstead.
- ix. REBECCA, b. March 29, 1781; m. Stephen Childs.
- x. SAMUEL, d. young.

5. EZEKIEL<sup>5</sup> WILLIAMS (*John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Roxbury Oct. 2, 1755; married Nov. 20, 1777, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Williams) Dana, of Boston; died Aug. 30, 1849. She was born May 2, 1757, died April 9, 1813. Children:

- 6. i. JOHN, b. Sept. 10, 1778; d. April 1, 1843.
- 7. ii. SALLY, b. Jan. 7, 1780; d. Feb. 10, 1851.
- 8. iii. EZEKIEL, b. Jan. 8, 1782; d. Dec. 23, 1856.
- 9. iv. NANCY, b. Nov. 29, 1784; d. July 18, 1822.
- 10. v. POLLY, b. Oct. 9, 1787; died Jan. 6, 1877.
- vi. JESSE, b. Nov. 2, 1791; d. Dec. 27, 1791.
- 11. vii. DICEY, b. June 24, 1796; d. Sept. 18, 1851.

Mr. Williams married Dec. 3, 1814, Lydia, relict of Abraham Codner, of Vernon, N. Y., and daughter of John and Lydia Shaw, of New Marlboro', Mass. She was born Dec. 21, 1763, died Aug. 31, 1856.

6. JOHN<sup>6</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Roxbury Sept. 10, 1778; married June 5, 1803, Nancy, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Hawley, of Farmington, Conn.; died April 1, 1843. She was born Aug. 15, 1782, died March 28, 1852. Children:



12. i. SUSAN, b. June 3, 1804; d. May 15, 1831.
- ii. CHARLOTTE, b. March 9, 1806; m. Sept. 1, 1826, Horace Bigelow (18); died Aug. 6, 1828.
13. iii. MARY ANN, b. Jan. 29, 1808.
14. iv. CORNELIA, b. July 8, 1810; d. Oct. 14, 1831.
15. v. HARRIET NEWELL, b. Nov. 5, 1817; d. Oct. 15, 1843.

Mr. Williams settled at Waterville in the town of Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1802, where he built a tannery. In process of time he carried on two tanneries, an oil mill, a farm and a country store. He retired from business in 1839.

7. SALLY<sup>6</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Roxbury January 7, 1780; married Feb. 7, 1798, Noah, son of John and Deborah Porter, of Abington, Mass.; died Feb. 10, 1851. He was born Jan. 11, 1775, died Sept. 22, 1860. Children:

16. i. FRANCIS DANA PORTER, b. March 12, 1801; d. March 3, 1850.
17. ii. WILLIAM NELSON PORTER, b. Oct. 1, 1804.
- iii. JOHN PORTER, b. June 24, 1807; d. April 10, 1809.
18. iv. JULIA ANN PORTER, b. Feb. 2, 1809.
19. v. EDWARD PORTER, b. Sept. 20, 1814.

Mr. Porter was a carpenter and joiner in New Hartford, N. Y. From 1825 to 1850 he kept the village hotel. In 1850 he moved to the town of Lisbon, Ill., where he died.

8. EZEKIEL<sup>6</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Roxbury Jan. 8, 1782; married April 10, 1806, Sally, daughter of Amos and Olive (Hickok) Curtiss, of Southboro', Conn.; died Dec. 23, 1856. She was born Aug. 20, 1781, died June 22, 1834. Children:

20. i. GEORGE CURTISS, b. Feb. 27, 1807; d. Aug. 1, 1863.
- ii. PEBBE TROWBRIDGE, b. March 23, 1810; m. July 14, 1831, Matthew L., son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Leitch) Watson, of Auburn, N. Y. He was b. March 8, 1805; d. Feb. 1, 1845. Mr. Watson was born in Paisley, Scotland, came to Auburn, N. Y., in boyhood with his father's family, was engaged mostly in the business of brewing and distilling with his father and brother Robert, first in the firm of Hugh Watson & Sons, afterwards in that of R. & M. Watson.
- iii. CORDELIA, b. Oct. 14, 1812; d. Sept. 5, 1813.
21. iv. SARAH DANA, b. May 30, 1817; d. March 15, 1875.

Mr. Williams married, Aug. 23, 1836, Helen Lincklaen, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Leonard, formerly of Cazenovia, N. Y. She was born Jan. 2, 1803.

He settled first at Middle Settlement, near New Hartford, N. Y., in 1804, where he built and carried on a tannery ten years. In 1814 he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he bought an established tanning and leather business, which he greatly enlarged. For many years he was one of the board of managers of Auburn State Prison. He retired from business in 1853, and removed to Chicago, where he died.

9. NANCY<sup>6</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Framingham, Mass., Nov. 29, 1784; married Oct. 20, 1808, Lewis, son of Jacob and Clemens Sherrill, of East Hampton, L. I.; died July 18, 1822. He was born June 30, 1781, died March 9, 1871. Children:

- i. CORNELIA SHERRILL, b. Oct. 2, 1809; d. May 4, 1827.
- ii. JOHN SHERRILL, b. April 15, 1811; d. June 25, 1830.
22. iii. JOSEPH ALLEN SHERRILL, b. Dec. 19, 1812.
23. iv. LEWIS SHERRILL, b. Dec. 19, 1814.







- v. DANA SHERRILL, b. May 21, 1817; m. Sept. 19, 1843, Elizabeth H., daughter of Joseph and Rachael Wilcox, of New Hartford, N. Y.; d. Sept. 7, 1849. She was born Aug. 11, 1821.
- vi. SARAH WILLIAMS SHERRILL, b. April 11, 1822; d. June 20, 1822.

Mr. Sherrill, in company with his brother Jacob, began the making of carding machines and the fulling and dressing of woollen fabrics at New Hartford in 1806, and carried on the business until the establishment was destroyed by fire in 1826. He was also a farmer, and so continued to be until his death.

10. POLLY<sup>6</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Framingham, Mass., Oct. 9, 1787; married Jan. 13, 1813, Calvin, son of Reuben and Martha Bushnell, of Saybrook, parish of Westbrook, Conn.; died Jan. 6, 1877. He was born April 29, 1781, died May 15, 1864. Children:

- i. SARAH DANA BUSHNELL, b. Oct. 6, 1813.
- ii. CALVIN WILLIAMS BUSHNELL, b. March 24, 1815.
- 24. iii. ANN TOWNSEND BUSHNELL, b. Sept. 4, 1817; d. April 20, 1879.
- 25. iv. ELIZABETH BUSHNELL, b. Nov. 18, 1819.
- 26. v. CHARLOTTE BUSHNELL, b. Aug. 31, 1821.
- 27. vi. HARRIET BUSHNELL, b. July 29, 1823.
- 28. vii. JOHN WILLIAMS BUSHNELL, b. March 18, 1825.
- 29. viii. SHERRILL PIERCE BUSHNELL, b. March 24, 1827.
- 30. ix. JOSEPH BUSHNELL, b. March 14, 1829.
- x. MARY BUSHNELL, b. Feb. 22, 1832; m. Oct. 17, 1880, Henry S. Langdon, of Lisbon, Ill. He was born Sept. 12, 1828, d. Feb. 2, 1882.

Mr. Bushnell graduated at Williams College in 1808, was tutor 1809-10, studied theology with Rev. Daniel Porter, D.D., of Catskill, N. Y., ordained by Oneida presbytery pastor of the church in Vernon, N. Y., in 1812, resigned in 1829, because of impaired health, and moved to a farm in New Hartford, N. Y. In 1836 he emigrated with several families of his neighborhood to Lisbon, Ill., where he engaged in farming and the clerical duties of the infant settlement.

11. DICEA<sup>6</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford, N. Y., June 24, 1796; married Feb. 26, 1817, Hunting Sherrill, son of Levi and Mary Pierce of Lebanon, N. Y.; died Sept. 18, 1851. He was born in 1792, died March 12, 1826. Children:

- 31. i. LEVI PIERCE, b. Nov. 8, 1822.
- ii. SARAH WILLIAMS PIERCE, b. July 31, 1826; m. June 10, 1855, Elisha, son of Ebenezer and Beulah Wright, of Rome, N. Y.; d. June 13, 1870. He was born June 8, 1802.

Mr. Pierce was a clothier, or fuller, in which occupation he was engaged with his relatives Jacob and Lewis Sherrill, at New Hartford.

12. SUSAN<sup>7</sup> WILLIAMS (*John,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Waterville, N. Y., June 3, 1804; married May 20, 1826, Philo, son of Asahel and Chloe Gridley, of Vernon, N. Y.; died May 15, 1881. He was born Sept. 16, 1796, died Aug. 16, 1864. Children:

- i. CATHARINE SUSAN GRIDLEY, b. May 20, 1827; d. April 2, 1844.
- 32. ii. CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS GRIDLEY, b. June 17, 1829.
- 33. iii. CORNELIA GRIDLEY, b. Feb. 26, 1832.
- iv. CAROLINE GRIDLEY, b. Nov. 23, 1833.
- 34. v. MARY GRIDLEY, b. May 21, 1836.

Philo Gridley was born at Vernon, N. Y., graduated at Hamilton College in 1816, admitted to the bar in 1820, began practice of the law in



Hamilton, N. Y., where he resided until 1838, when he removed to Utica; was district attorney for Madison County from 1829 to 1838, when, under the state constitution of 1821, he was appointed by Gov. Marcy Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the fifth circuit. Under the state constitution of 1846, he was elected, in 1847, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the fifth district, which place he filled until 1854. In 1841 Alexander McLeod, a British subject, was tried before him on the charge of murder in having participated with an armed force from Canada, in the seizure and burning, in the year 1838, of the American Steamer *Caroline*, then lying on the American side of the Niagara River. The acquittal of McLeod averted the imminent danger of war between the United States and England.

13. MARY ANN<sup>7</sup> WILLIAMS (*John*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Waterville, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1808; married May 18, 1826, Edwin Stuart, son of Samuel and Amelia (Stuart) Mott, of Sangerfield. He was born July 21, 1807, died Jan. 29, 1832. Was a merchant in Waterville, town of Sangerfield. Children:

35. i. JOHN WILLIAMS MOTT, b. March 4, 1827; d. July 16, 1871.

Mrs. Mott married June 6, 1833, Horatio Nelson, son of Harvey and Caroline (Wattles) Loomis, of Lebanon, Conn. He was born in Franklin, Conn., March 25, 1807, died March 21, 1831. Children:

ii. CHARLOTTE BIGELOW LOOMIS, b. March 21, 1831.

iii. WILLIAM NELSON LOOMIS, b. June 28, 1836; d. Nov. 4, 1862. In the war of the rebellion he was commissary's clerk under his half brother Capt. John W. Mott, and served as an artillery volunteer in the field at Corinth.

36. iv. CHARLES BACON LOOMIS, b. Aug. 28, 1841.

v. MARIAN N. WILLIAMS LOOMIS, b. Aug. 22, 1851; m. Oct. 9, 1873, William Caryl, son of Francis E. and Catharine (Howe) Cornwell, of Albany. He was born Aug. 19, 1851, and is a banker at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Loomis graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., Medical College in 1828, practised in Palmyra, N. Y., from 1828 to 1836, when he moved to Buffalo, where he practised until his death.

14. CORNELIA<sup>7</sup> WILLIAMS (*John*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Waterville, N. Y., July 8, 1810; married Oct. 11, 1830, Dr. Horatio N. Loomis (13), of Palmyra, N. Y.; died Oct. 14, 1831. Child:

37. i. CORNELIA WILLIAMS LOOMIS, b. June 18, 1831.

15. HARRIET NEWELL<sup>7</sup> WILLIAMS (*John*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Waterville, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1817; married Sept. 11, 1839, Charles Candee, son of Reuben and Esther (Candee) Bacon, of Sangerfield; died Oct. 15, 1843. He was born Jan. 16, 1812, died June 29, 1872. Children:

i. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS BACON, b. July 8, 1840; d. March 9, 1844.

38. ii. HARRIET WILLIAMS BACON, b. Jan. 20, 1843.

Mr. Bacon spent his life in Waterville, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

16. FRANCIS DANA<sup>7</sup> PORTER (*Sally*,<sup>6</sup> *Williams*, *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at New Hartford, March 12, 1801; married Feb. 2, 1825, Olive, daughter of Nehemiah and Olive Barker, of New Hartford, N. Y.; died March 3, 1850. She was born May 3, 1802, died Dec. 26, 1830. Children:



39. i. TRUMAN HANDY, b. Feb. 22, 1829; d. Jan. 31, 1878.

Mr. Porter married June 2, 1832, Eliza Ann, relict of Noble Morse and daughter of Samuel and Chloe Gridley, all of Clinton, N. Y. She was born Nov. 20, 1797, died March 10, 1851. Children:

40. ii. ADALINE SOPHIA, b. Nov. 10, 1832; d. Nov. 28, 1853.

41. iii. OLIVE, b. March 10, 1836.

Mr. Porter spent his life in New Hartford, where he was engaged, at different times, in inn-keeping, farming and other callings.

17. WILLIAM NELSON<sup>7</sup> PORTER (*Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford, Oct. 1, 1804; married April 23, 1828, Mary Ann, daughter of Elisha and Abigail Higby, of Canandaigua, N. Y. She was born Sept. 24, 1806, died Nov. 22, 1878. Children:

42. i. CHARLOTTE, b. April 3, 1829.

- ii. CORNELIA SHERRILL, b. Aug. 24, 1832; d. Sept. 10, 1832.

43. iii. WILLIAM FRANCIS, b. May 19, 1831; d. May 17, 1876.

- iv. CHARLES ELISHA, b. Feb. 27, 1841; d. Nov. 6, 1841.

Mr. Porter moved from New Hartford to Warren, Ohio, in 1832. He is a bookseller and stationer.

18. JULIA ANN<sup>7</sup> PORTER (*Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Feb. 2, 1809, at New Hartford; married Feb. 2, 1830, Horace, son of Otis and Harriet Bigelow, of Colchester, Conn. He was born Oct. 10, 1793, died July 29, 1871. Children:

- i. HORACE PORTER BIGELOW, b. April 13, 1838; graduated at Hamilton College, 1861, and resides at Waterville, N. Y.

44. ii. LAURA AMELIA BIGELOW, b. Aug. 31, 1840.

45. iii. DANA WILLIAMS BIGELOW, b. Nov. 27, 1843.

Mr Bigelow came to Waterville, town of Sangerfield, N. Y., in 1802; learned the hatter's trade of Mr. Reed, whom he succeeded in business. Lived from 1810 to 1871 in the same house in which he died. Retired from business in 1850.

19. EDWARD<sup>7</sup> PORTER (*Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Sept. 20, 1814, at New Hartford; married June 11, 1846, Cordelia Church, of Waterville, N. Y., who died Jan. 17, 1848. Children:

- i. JOHN C., b. Dec. 24, 1847; d. Aug. 20, 1848.

Mr. Porter married May 30, 1850, Harriet, daughter of Green and Harriet Spencer, of Sangerfield, N. Y. She was born Jan. 4, 1832. Children:

- ii. MARY C., b. Aug. 1, 1853; d. Jan. 12, 1866.

46. iii. CARRIE, b. April 8, 1860; d. Sept. 17, 1881.

Mr. Porter assisted his father in hotel-keeping at New Hartford, and moved with him in 1850 to Lisbon, Ill., where he engaged in farming.

20. GEORGE CURTISS<sup>7</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1807; married Jan. 10, 1831, Abby, daughter of Matthias and Eve Huffinan of Auburn; died Aug. 1, 1863. She was born April 10, 1813, died Jan. 3, 1861. Children:

47. i. EMILIE CORDELIA, b. May 10, 1832; d. March 27, 1879.

48. ii. GEORGE EDWARD, b. March 3, 1834; d. July 28, 1866.

- iii. MATTHEW, b. Oct. 4, 1835; d. Aug. 22, 1836.

49. iv. MATTHIAS HUFFMAN, b. March 3, 1837.

- v. LAURA ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 8, 1838.





- 50. vi. SILAS GROVER, b. Sept. 22, 1840.
- vii. EZEKIEL, b. July 16, 1842; d. Oct. 20, 1842.
- 51. viii. EVE ANN, b. Dec. 6, 1843; d. Oct. 6, 1881.
- ix. RACHAEL SOPHIA, b. April 1, 1846; d. Aug. 24, 1846.
- 52. x. ABBY MARIA, b. June 22, 1847.
- 53. xi. CHARLES EUGENE, b. July 17, 1850.
- 54. xii. ADELLA, b. July 10, 1852.

Mr. Williams, from early manhood, was engaged with his father, at Auburn, in the business of tanning, alternately with farming, until 1851, when he moved to Addison, N. Y., and, not long afterward, to a farm in Minnesota, where he staid one year. The last years of his life were spent at Crystal Lake, Ill.

21. SARAH DANA<sup>7</sup> WILLIAMS (*Ezekiel*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Auburn, N. Y., May 30, 1817; married July 14, 1840, Thomas W., son of Asahel and Martha (Williams) Seward, of Utica, N. Y.; died March 15, 1875. He was born Oct. 11, 1813. Children:

- 55. i. HUGH WATSON SEWARD, b. June 5, 1841; d. April 20, 1871.
- ii. ROBERT ALEXANDER SEWARD, b. March 29, 1847; d. April 1, 1881.
- iii. ADALINE MCLEAN SEWARD, b. March 11, 1849.
- iv. KATHARINE HUNTINGTON SEWARD, b. Sept. 19, 1851.

Mr. Seward graduated at Hamilton College in 1833, was engaged in banking at Detroit and Cazenovia, N. Y., from 1836 to 1850, and in book-selling in Utica until 1876, when he relinquished that business to devote himself to the treasuryship of the State Lunatic Asylum, to which he was appointed in 1873.

22. JOSEPH ALLEN<sup>7</sup> SHERRILL (*Nancy*,<sup>6</sup> *Williams*, *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at New Hartford, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1812; married April 22, 1839, Cecilia, daughter of John A. and Content Reed, of New Hartford. She was born April 6, 1816, d. Dec. 3, 1860. Children:

- 56. i. LEWIS TIFFANY, b. Aug. 5, 1840.
- ii. DANA EDWARDS, b. June 13, 1850.

Mr. Sherrill married, March 16, 1870, Gertrude M., daughter of Abraham and Abby Gardiner, formerly of Gardiner's Island. She was born June 25, 1817, died Oct. 16, 1878.

Mr. Sherrill has spent most of his life in New Hartford, and is a farmer.

23. LEWIS<sup>7</sup> SHERRILL (*Nancy*,<sup>6</sup> *Williams*, *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born in New Hartford, Dec. 19, 1814; married Oct. 14, 1840, Emeline, daughter of Horace and Martha Moore, of Lisbon, Ill. She was born March 25, 1818, died Nov. 18, 1842. Children:

- i. DANA, b. June 5, 1842; m. Dec. 23, 1873, Louvoicea, daughter of William H. and Eliza Jane Ayres, of Saratoga, Ill. She was b. March 24, 1842.

Mr. Dana Sherrill graduated at Beloit College in 1870, and at Chicago Theological Seminary in 1873. Ordained minister June 24, 1873, and is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Savannah, Georgia.

In the war of the rebellion he enlisted, July, 1861, in the 36th Illinois, was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, besides some twenty minor engagements. During the three years and three months of his connection with it, his regiment was always in active duty, and, in that time, he marched with it more than ten thousand miles.





Lewis Sherrill married, April 23, 1849, Janette, daughter of James and Janette Gilfillan, of New Hartford, N. Y. She was born May 27, 1827. Children :

57. ii. CHARLES, b. Sept. 3, 1850.
58. iii. MARY, b. Nov. 22, 1852.
- iv. IDA JANETTE, b. Nov. 4, 1863.

Mr. Sherrill went from New Hartford to Lisbon, Ill., in 1836, and is a farmer.

24. ANN TOWNSEND<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1817; married Aug. 8, 1839, William W., son of Zenas and Mary McEwen, of Lisbon, Ill.; died April 30, 1879. He was born July 2, 1814, died Oct. 1, 1875. Children :

- i. ANN M. McEWEN, b. May 10, 1842; d. March 29, 1846.
- ii. HELEN M. McEWEN, b. Jan. 28, 1848.
- iii. DWIGHT W. McEWEN, b. Sept. 15, 1851.

Mr. McEwen was a merchant in Lisbon, and afterwards in Morris, Ill.

25. ELIZABETH<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1819; married June 14, 1841, Andrew J., son of Jonathan and Eunice (King) Foord, of Millport, N. Y. He was born April 1, 1815. Children :

59. i. ELIZABETH FOORD, b. Sept. 10, 1842.
- ii. SOPHIA FOORD, b. July 9, 1845; d. Jan. 5, 1862.
- iii. EUNICE FOORD, b. Aug. 14, 1856; d. July 5, 1857.
- iv. MARY OLIVIA FOORD, b. Oct. 2, 1859.
- v. THEODORE E. FOORD, b. Jan. 7, 1866.

Mr. Foord is a farmer at Raub, Ind.

26. CHARLOTTE<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1821; married April 23, 1847, Miles, son of Levi and Huldah (Loomis) Hills, of Goshen, Conn. He was born March 20, 1819. Children :

- i. HARRIET AMELIA HILLS, b. July 25, 1848.
- ii. WILLIAM HENRY HILLS, b. July 28, 1851; d. Aug. 11, 1851.
- iii. LOOMIS LYMAN HILLS, b. April 20, 1853; d. March 10, 1855.
- iv. LOOMIS HILLS, b. March 4, 1855; d. May 10, 1856.
60. v. EDWIN MILES HILLS, b. Jan. 27, 1859.
- vi. FREDERICK WILLIAMS HILLS, b. Feb. 21, 1862; d. Aug. 9, 1864.

Mr. Hills, since his marriage, has lived at Morris, Ill., Minneapolis, and, since 1868, at San Jose, Cal., engaged in general business.

27. HARRIET<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Vernon, N. Y., July 29, 1823; married July 11, 1851, Aaron, son of Samuel and Martha Sears, of Lisbon, Ill. He was born Sept. 18, 1812. Children :

- i. LOTTIE MARIA SEARS, b. Sept. 16, 1853; d. March 8, 1855.
- ii. BENJAMIN CALVIN SEARS, b. May 11, 1855.

Mr. Sears is a lumber dealer at Morris, Ill.

28. JOHN WILLIAMS<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Vernon, N. Y., March 18, 1825; married June 12, 1856, Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Emmeline Couvis, of Bridgewater, N. Y. She was born Aug. 18, 1833. Children :



- i. CHARLOTTE L., b. Aug. 21, 1857.
- ii. ELENORA A., b. June 16, 1865.

Mr. Bushnell is a farmer, and lives at Downer's Grove, Ill.

29. SHERRILL PIERCE<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly*<sup>6</sup> *Williams, Ezekiel*<sup>5</sup> *John*<sup>4</sup> *John*<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Vernon, N. Y., March 24, 1827; married April 24, 1850, Adeline, daughter of Zenas and Mary McEwen, of Lisbon, Ill. She was born Dec. 31, 1829. Children:

- i. EMILY JANETTE, b. March 4, 1853; m. June 19, 1879, Samuel Mack, son of Jonathan D. and Agnes Wylie, of Paxton, Ill. He was born July 15, 1854, and is a physician.
- 61. ii. ALLEN SHERRILL, b. Dec. 8, 1855.
- iii. JULIA MARIA, b. Dec. 8, 1855; d. Aug. 22, 1856.

Mr. Bushnell is a farmer, and lives at Paxton, Ill.

30. JOSEPH<sup>7</sup> BUSHNELL (*Polly*<sup>6</sup> *Williams, Ezekiel*<sup>5</sup> *John*<sup>4</sup> *John*<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Vernon, N. Y., March 14, 1829; married Dec. 31, 1857, Eleanor B., daughter of Nelson and Jane Colbigh, of Lisbon, Ill. He was born March 30, 1840. Children:

- i. SHERRILL N., b. Nov. 24, 1858.
- ii. EDITH A., b. Jan. 2, 1861.
- iii. JACKSON E., b. Nov. 8, 1865.

Mr. Bushnell is a farmer, and lives at Elliott, Ill. In the war of the rebellion he enlisted, October, 1861, in the 8th Illinois cavalry. Reënlisted as a veteran Jan. 1863, and served until July, 1865. Was in the battles of Williamsburgh, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Antietam, Beverly Ford, Aldie, Gettysburgh and Monochachy Junction, as well as in about thirty minor engagements. At the time of his discharge he was quartermaster's sergeant.

31. LEVI<sup>7</sup> PIERCE (*Dicea*<sup>6</sup> *Williams, Ezekiel*<sup>5</sup> *John*<sup>4</sup> *John*<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at New Hartford, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1822; married Nov. 18, 1851, Beulah, daughter of Elisha and Emmeline Wright, of Lisbon, Ill. She was born Jan. 23, 1832. Children:

- i. GRACE ARABELLA, b. Dec. 23, 1852.
- ii. MINNA DICEA, b. July 30, 1855.
- iii. SUSIE WILLIAMS, b. May 12, 1861; d. Nov. 27, 1870.
- iv. MARY REED, b. Jan. 7, 1865.

Mr. Pierce migrated, in early manhood, from his native place to the town of Lisbon, Ill. He is a bookseller and stationer in Morris.

32. CHARLOTTE<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS GRIDLEY (*Susan*<sup>7</sup> *Williams, John*<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*<sup>5</sup> *John*<sup>4</sup> *John*<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 17, 1829; married June 22, 1854, Montgomery Hunt, son of George B. and Frances (Hunt) Throop, formerly of Auburn, N. Y. He was born Jan. 26, 1827. Children:

- i. MONTGOMERY HUNT THROOP, b. March 22, 1856.
- ii. PHILO GRIDLEY THROOP, b. April 10, 1860; d. Oct. 11, 1873.

Mr. Throop was born at Auburn, N. Y., admitted to the bar in 1848, A.M. Hobart College. Appointed commissioner to revise the statutes of New York in 1870, afterwards was made chairman of the commission, and, as such, reported the code of civil procedure (3356 sections) now in operation; also the code of civil rights and the criminal code. Author of "the Future, a political Essay," "a Treatise on the validity of verbal agreements," "the New York Code of Civil Procedure, with notes" (2 vols.



1898 pp.), and the New York Justice's Manual (1 vol. pp. 625), and some minor works. Resides at Albany.

33. CORNELIA<sup>8</sup> GRIDLEY (*Susan<sup>7</sup> Williams, John.<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John.<sup>4</sup> John.<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1832; married Oct. 10, 1855, Enos T. Throop, brother of Montgomery H. (32). He was born Dec. 24, 1830. Children:

62. i. CATHARINE GRIDLEY THROOP, b. Sept. 30, 1857.
- ii. FRANCES ELIZA THROOP, b. Sept. 10, 1860.
- iii. GEORGE ENOS THROOP, b. Feb. 28, 1864.
- iv. CAROLINE GRIDLEY THROOP, b. Dec. 12, 1873.
- v. ENOS THOMPSON THROOP, b. May 12, 1876.

Mr. Throop was born at Auburn, N. Y., finished his education at Michigan University in 1855, was admitted to the bar and practised law at Detroit. For many years he has been engaged in business in New York.

35. JOHN WILLIAMS<sup>8</sup> MOTT (*Mary Ann<sup>7</sup> Williams, John.<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John.<sup>4</sup> John.<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Waterville, N. Y., March 4, 1827; married Dec. 15, 1852, Elizabeth F., daughter of George and Amelia Smith, of Lancaster, O.; died July 16, 1871. She was born June 3, 1830. Children:

63. i. EDWIN SMITH, b. Nov. 2, 1853.
- ii. DANA WILLIAMS, b. Aug. 20, 1857.

Mr. Mott was superintendent of railroad construction in Missouri and Kansas, before and after the war of the rebellion. Was quartermaster of the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers, and in 1863 was made chief commissary of the department of Mississippi, together with that of West Tennessee. Acted as an aid-de-camp in the battle of Corinth.

36. CHARLES BACON<sup>8</sup> LOOMIS (*Mary Ann<sup>7</sup> Williams, John.<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John.<sup>4</sup> John.<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1841; married Dec. 23, 1873, Josephine, daughter of Eliphalet and Sarah (Bell) Holman, of Cincinnati. She was born Nov. 12, 1842. Children:

- i. JOSEPHINE MARIAN, b. Oct. 13, 1874.

Mr. Loomis graduated at Union College in 1864. Resides in Buffalo, N. Y.

37. CORNELIA WILLIAMS<sup>8</sup> LOOMIS (*Mary Ann<sup>7</sup> Williams, John.<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John.<sup>4</sup> John.<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Palmyra, N. Y., June 18, 1831; married Nov. 1, 1860, Jeremiah N., son of John and Mary Ann (Peabody) Brown, of Lebanon, Conn. He was born July 18, 1834, died Sept. 18, 1874. Child:

- i. MARIAN ELIZABETH BROWN, b. May 6, 1865.

Dr. Brown was a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, and practised in that city.

38. HARRIET WILLIAMS<sup>8</sup> BACON (*Harriet N.<sup>7</sup> Williams, John.<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John.<sup>4</sup> John.<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Waterville, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1843; married Oct. 14, 1863, Aaron Putnam, son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth A. Cleaveland, of Madison, N. Y. He was born June 29, 1841. Children:

- i. JESSIE BACON CLEAVELAND, b. Nov. 15, 1869.
- ii. CORNELIA WILLIAMS CLEAVELAND, b. Aug. 14, 1871.

Mr. Cleaveland is a druggist at Oneida, N. Y.



39. TRUMAN HANDY<sup>8</sup> PORTER (*Francis D.<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1829; married June 18, 1857, Rachael Ludlow, daughter of Minot C. and Margaret S. Morgan, of Jersey City; d. Jan. 31, 1878. She was born Aug. 12, 1838, died May 16, 1858. Child:

i. MARGARET MORGAN, b. May 7, 1858.

Mr. Porter married June 1, 1870, Sarah Bennett, daughter of Clark B. and Caroline Sedgwick Hotchkiss, formerly of Auburn, N. Y. She was born May 16, 1829. Mr. Porter was a wholesale boot and shoe dealer in New York.

40. ADALINE SOPHIA<sup>8</sup> PORTER (*Francis D.<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford, Nov. 10, 1832; married Aug. 1852, Henry North, son of William K. and Naomi (North) Peck, of Harwinton, Conn.; died Nov. 28, 1853. He was born March 23, 1822, graduated at Amherst College in 1849, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1852. Was pastor at Kalamazoo, Mich., died March 8, 1854. Child:

i. HENRY PORTER PECK, b. Oct. 25, 1853.

41. OLIVE M.<sup>8</sup> PORTER (*Francis D.<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford March 10, 1836; married March 22, 1855, Daniel W., son of John and Clarissa Hammond, of Jamestown, N. Y. He was born Dec. 10, 1831. Children:

i. ADDIE P. HAMMOND, b. Oct. 30, 1857.

ii. FRANCIS M. HAMMOND, b. June 5, 1867.

iii. MABEL C. HAMMOND, b. May 23, 1875.

Mr. Hammond is in the railway P. O. distributing service between Chicago and Dubuque.

42. CHARLOTTE<sup>8</sup> PORTER (*William N.<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford April 3, 1829; married Sept. 2, 1848, David Watson, son of William and Lucinda Jameson, of Warren, O. He was born May 8, 1815, and is a physician at Warren. Children:

i. DANIEL JAGGAR JAMESON, b. Sept. 23, 1849; d. Aug. 6, 1865.

ii. WILLIAM PORTER JAMESON, b. May 29, 1861.

iii. ANNIE JAMESON, b. Sept. 2, 1865.

43. WILLIAM FRANCIS<sup>8</sup> PORTER (*William N.<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Warren, O., May 19, 1834; married Aug. 18, 1857, Nancy, daughter of John and Nancy Williams, of Warren; died May 17, 1876. She was born Dec. 20, 1837. Children:

i. EUGENE C., b. Aug. 6, 1858.

ii. LUCY, b. Aug. 28, 1864; d. Feb. 28, 1866.

iii. WILLIAM FRANCIS, b. April 2, 1867.

Mr. Porter lived at Warren, and was an artist.

44. LAURA AMELIA<sup>8</sup> BIGELOW (*Julia Ann<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Waterville, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1840; married Dec. 18, 1872, Charles Carroll, son of Leander B. and Mary Bigelow, of Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Bigelow was born at Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1862; practises law in New York city, and resides at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co. Children:







- i. JULIA AGNES BIGELOW, b. Oct. 25, 1873; d. Jan. 31, 1875.
- ii. MARY EASTMAN BIGELOW, b. Jan. 2, 1875.
- iii. AGNES BARTLETT BIGELOW, b. Sept. 20, 1876.

45. DANA WILLIAMS<sup>8</sup> BIGELOW (*Julia Ann<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Waterville, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1843; married June 24, 1868, Katherine, daughter of Ezra A. and Anna E. (Van Vechten) Huntington, of Auburn, N. Y. She was born Aug. 12, 1845. Children:

- i. ANNA VAN VECHTEN, b. March 31, 1869.
- ii. HARRIET WILLIAMS, b. June 7, 1870.
- iii. HORACE, b. Dec. 18, 1871.
- iv. LAURA GERTRUDE, b. March 23, 1874.
- v. FRANCES HELEN, b. Nov. 15, 1877; d. May 12, 1879.
- vi. KATHERINE HUNTINGTON, b. Nov. 9, 1880.

Mr. Bigelow graduated at Hamilton College in 1865, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1868. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, N. Y., and of Pitcher, N. Y., and of the West Utica Presbyterian, Utica, N. Y.

46. CARRIE<sup>8</sup> PORTER (*Edward<sup>7</sup> Porter, Sally<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born April 8, 1860; m. Feb. 6, 1879, Frank, son of Hiram and Martha Harris, of Circleville, O.; died Sept. 17, 1881. He was born May 21, 1857. Child:

- i. MARY NELLIE HARRIS, b. March 30, 1881.

47. EMILIE CORDELIA<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.,<sup>7</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Auburn, N. Y., May 10, 1832; married Feb. 21, 1850, John Dennison, son of Joshua and Rachael D. Ward, of Auburn; died at New Brighton, L. I., March 27, 1879. He was born June 14, 1825. Child:

- i. EMILIE WILLIAMS WARD, b. July 9, 1857.

Mr. Ward has spent his business life in the city of New York.

48. GEORGE EDWARD<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.,<sup>7</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1834; married June 30, 1863, Cornelia Lovinia, daughter of George L. and Eliza (Green) Watson, of Auburn; died July 28, 1866. She was born May 19, 1838. Child:

- i. EMILIE CORNELIA, b. July 21, 1863; d. April 23, 1866.

Mr. Williams was in the service of the American Express Company at Chicago.

49. MATTHIAS HUFFMAN<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.,<sup>7</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1837; married Aug. 11, 1864, Eliza Jane, daughter of Samuel J. and Joanna L. M. McComas, of Chicago. She was born March 28, 1843. Children:

- i. ANNA ELLEN, b. July 30, 1865.
- ii. EVE, b. April 25, 1867.

Mr. Williams is in the service of the American Express Company at Mattoon, Ill.

50. SILAS GROVER<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.,<sup>7</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1840; married September 20, 1869, Eliza, daughter of Philip and Ann (Bradley) Green, of Rochester, N. Y. She was born Jan. 9, 1851. Children:



i. CHARLES GREEN, b. May 15, 1871.

ii. SARAH ESTELLA, b. July 30, 1876; d. Dec. 7, 1878.

In the war of the rebellion Mr. Williams enlisted in Co. A, 1st Illinois light artillery; was in the battles of Fort Hindman, La., Chickasaw Bayou, Champion Hills, Siege of Vicksburgh, Siege of Jackson, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Reseca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, and all the battles before Atlanta; was in the march to Savannah and through South and North Carolina and Virginia to Washington. Discharged May 18, 1865.

51. EVE ANN<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.*,<sup>7</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1843; married Feb. 19, 1863, Charles C., son of Charles and Orinda Patterson, of Manhattan, O.; died Oct. 6, 1881. He was born Dec. 6, 1836. Children:

i. MATTHIAS FRANK PATTERSON, b. Dec. 26, 1863.

ii. CORNELIA ELIZA PATTERSON, b. April 11, 1868.

iii. NEVA ADELIA PATTERSON, b. Feb. 3, 1875.

Mr. Patterson is a farmer, and lives at Nunda, Ill.

52. ABBY MARIA<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George*<sup>7</sup> *C.*, *Ezekiel*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Auburn, N. Y., June 22, 1847; married Jan. 6, 1867, Luzerne E., son of Charles E. and Martha L. Warner, of Nunda, Ill. He was born March 7, 1846. Children:

i. CLARA MAY WARNER, b. June 14, 1871.

ii. EMORY WARNER, b. July 18, 1874; d. Aug. 30, 1874.

53. CHARLES EUGENE<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.*,<sup>7</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Auburn, N. Y., July 17, 1850; married Sept. 1, 1872, Clara M., daughter of Elias A. and Hester A. Thomas, of Des Plaines, Ill. She was born April 30, 1852, died June 8, 1875. Child:

\*i. JENNIE CLARA, b. March 29, 1874; d. Dec. 23, 1881.

He married, May 24, 1877, Hattie A., daughter of Ambrose D. and Lucia T. Keeler, of New Boston, Ill. She was born April 11, 1848. Child:

ii. MADGE HATTIE, b. Aug. 7, 1878.

Resides at New Boston, Ill.

54. ADELLA<sup>8</sup> WILLIAMS (*George C.*,<sup>7</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Auburn, N. Y., July 10, 1852; married Feb. 9, 1876, Charles E., son of Amos and Lucy Ann Rowley, of Nunda, Ill. He was born Sept. 25, 1839. Child:

i. EDWIN OLIVER ROWLEY, b. Sept. 11, 1877.

Resides at Nunda, Ill.

55. HUGH WATSON<sup>8</sup> SEWARD (*Sarah D.*<sup>7</sup> *Williams*, *Ezekiel*,<sup>6</sup> *Ezekiel*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Stephen*,<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born at Auburn, N. Y., June 5, 1841; married May 30, 1864, Emily Adelaide, daughter of Jonathan S. and Ann A. King, formerly of Charleston, S. C.; died April 20, 1871. Children:

i. HUGH WATSON, b. Jan. 14, 1866.

ii. AIMEE ADELE, b. Aug. 20, 1867; d. Sept. 23, 1870.

iii. THOMAS WILLIAMS, b. Aug. 15, 1869.

iv. EMILY ADELAIDE, b. Dec. 8, 1870.

In the war of the rebellion Mr. Seward enlisted, Sept. 1861, in the 2d regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, was invalidated and discharged May, 1862. At the time of his enlistment he was a farmer near Lake Minnetonka, Minn.; at the time of his death he was a photographer at Utica, N. Y.



56. LEWIS TIFFANY<sup>3</sup> SHERRILL (*Joseph Allen<sup>7</sup> Sherrill, Nancy<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel<sup>5</sup> John<sup>4</sup> John<sup>3</sup> Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at New Hartford, Aug. 5, 1840; married June 24, 1868, Adelaide E., daughter of Goodwin P. and Eunice E. Soper, of Oneida, N. Y. She was born March 12, 1843. Children:

- i. CECILIA ADELAIDE, b. May 16, 1869.
- ii. ARTHUR LEWIS, b. Nov. 10, 1870.
- iii. GRACE MUNGER, b. July 15, 1872.
- iv. ALLEN GOODWIN, b. April 22, 1877.

Mr. Sherrill is a farmer in New Hartford. At the time of the rebel invasion of the loyal states in June, 1863, he belonged to the 23d (Brooklyn) regiment, N. G. 2d division. This regiment went into Pennsylvania and Maryland on a three months enlistment, and joined the 6th corps, army of the Potomac. On returning to Brooklyn, the regiment was on guard several weeks during the riots in that city and in New York.

57. CHARLES<sup>8</sup> SHERRILL (*Lewis Sherrill<sup>7</sup> Nancy<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel<sup>5</sup> John<sup>4</sup> John<sup>3</sup> Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Lisbon, Ill., Sept. 3, 1850; married Oct. 3, 1877, Julia B., daughter of Bronson and Mary Smith, of Forrest, Ill. She was born June 1, 1852. Children:

- i. ELLA, b. June 3, 1879.
- ii. ALICE, b. Jan. 8, 1882.

Mr. Sherrill is a farmer, and lives at White Willow, Ill.

58. MARY<sup>8</sup> SHERRILL (*Lewis Sherrill<sup>7</sup> Nancy<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel<sup>5</sup> John<sup>4</sup> John<sup>3</sup> Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born at Lisbon, Ill., Nov. 22, 1852; married March 8, 1881, Norman Stever, son of William H. and Sarah Maria Shufelt, of Lisbon. He was born March 27, 1852. Child:

- i. WILLIAM HENRY SHUFELT, b. Feb. 18, 1882.

Mr. Shufelt is a farmer, and lives at White Willow, Ill.

59. ELIZABETH<sup>8</sup> FOORD (*Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> Bushnell, Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel<sup>5</sup> John<sup>4</sup> John<sup>3</sup> Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Sept. 10, 1842; married April 20, 1870, Adelmer W., son of Nathaniel O. and Louisa Adams, of Durhamville, N. Y. He was born April 23, 1841. Children:

- i. NELLIE S. ADAMS, b. Aug. 13, 1874.
- ii. FREDERICK ADAMS, b. Nov. 5, 1878.

Mr. Adams is a carpenter and farmer, and lives at Raub, Ind.

60. EDWIN MILES<sup>8</sup> HILLS (*Charlotte<sup>7</sup> Bushnell, Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel<sup>5</sup> John<sup>4</sup> John<sup>3</sup> Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Jan. 27, 1859; married Nov. 3, 1880, Martha F., daughter of David and Nancy Powell, of Connorsville, Ind. She was born Dec. 23, 1858. Child:

- i. MILA JANE, b. Aug. 13, 1881.

Mr. Hills is an orchardist, and lives near San Jose, Cal.

61. ALLEN SHERRILL<sup>8</sup> BUSHNELL (*Sherrill Pierce<sup>7</sup> Bushnell, Polly<sup>6</sup> Williams, Ezekiel<sup>5</sup> John<sup>4</sup> John<sup>3</sup> Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Dec. 8, 1855; married April 7, 1881, Carrie M., daughter of Hubert Sears and Susan (Cass) Hills, of Sandwich, Ill. She was born May 10, 1857. Child:

- i. BLANCHE WINIFRED, b. Jan. 15, 1882.

Mr. Bushnell resides at Denver, Col., and is employed in sheep raising.

62. CATHARINE GRIDLEY<sup>3</sup> THROOP (*Cornelia<sup>8</sup> Gridley, Susan<sup>7</sup> Wil-*



liams, John,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>), born Sept. 30, 1857; married April 9, 1880, William Montague, son of George Jarvis and Isabella Montague Geer, of New York. He was born at Ballston Spa, April 9, 1848. Child:

i. ISABELLA MONTAGUE<sup>10</sup> GEER, b. April 13, 1881.

Mr. Geer graduated at Columbia College, N. Y., in 1867, admitted to the bar in 1873, graduated at the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., in 1878, ordained to the Diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1878, and to the Priesthood in 1879. Is rector of Christ Church, Oyster Bay, L. I.

63. EDWIN SMITH<sup>9</sup> MOTT (*John Williams<sup>8</sup> Mott, Mary Ann<sup>7</sup> Williams, John,<sup>6</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*), born Nov. 2, 1853; married July 6, 1876, Eva, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Gosha, of Pottsville, Pa. She was born Oct. 31, 1857. Child:

i. DANA<sup>10</sup> WILLIAMS, b. Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. Mott is a manufacturer of hardware at Baltimore, O.

## LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN ELIOT, THE APOSTLE TO THE INDIANS.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.\*

THE following letters are copied from the same volume as was the Rev. Thomas Welde's "Innocency Cleared," printed in the January number of the REGISTER, pp. 62-70. In this volume are preserved, Mr. Scull writes, "all the collection lists which were sent up to London from all the country churches where money was collected." Besides these two letters of the Apostle Eliot, there is in the volume another letter by him, but it has already been printed in the Life of Eliot by Convers Francis, D.D., in volume v. of Sparks's American Biography. "Singular to say," Mr. Scull adds, "in the original which I saw, it had two of John Eliot's postscripts which were omitted" by Dr. Francis. These letters and the account rendered by Eliot throw new light on his missionary labors among the Indians, and the aid given to this work by the Society for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel in New England; as does also Mr. Scull's previous contribution to the present volume of the REGISTER, pages 157-161.—EDITOR.

*Letter addressed by John Eliot "to his much hono'ed and respected friend  
Mr. Winslow, London—these"*

Roxbury 20<sup>e</sup> of the 8<sup>o</sup>. 51.

S<sup>r</sup>

I humbly thank the Lord & your selfe also who under the Lord have bene an instrument of comfort & encouragm<sup>t</sup> unto me in this w<sup>k</sup> of the Lord. I thank you for y<sup>t</sup> intimation of writing the state of o<sup>r</sup> busynesse unto the Corporation, w<sup>ch</sup> also I had begun to doe before, but upon your





le<sup>t</sup> made bold to write the latter p<sup>t</sup> more peticular & full. I shall write unto your selfe now only p<sup>t</sup>iculars and private matters. Your sonne coming over to you, gave me ocasion of speech w<sup>th</sup> him. he is a prop<sup>r</sup> man of respectfull caryage. I was bold to exhort him to demeane himselfe in all things so as to be a comfort & joy unto you & to beware at his p<sup>t</sup>ing away, least by ocasion of many theire leave, he should bee too often at the wine & thereby staine y<sup>t</sup> honer & good name w<sup>ch</sup> his respectfull serviceableness unto his moth<sup>r</sup> & diligence in his place hath obtained him. the Lord bless him. You mention in one l<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Whitfields silence, in not saying what he saw among o<sup>r</sup> Indians.\* I ca<sup>n</sup>ot but observe it & have so much of man in me as to think, that his saying he was w<sup>th</sup> them & giving no reason of his silence, is to say less then nothing, and yet through the grace of Christ I have learned & gained by it. the testimony of man is but a small thing in comp<sup>is</sup>on of the testimony of the work itselfe & I had rather the work itselfe should speake then man for when the work speaks, it ca<sup>n</sup>ot want testimony from man, in due time. And so it is like to be w<sup>th</sup> this work: the truth is it is one discouragm<sup>t</sup> to me (though the Lord helps me above y<sup>t</sup> & oth<sup>r</sup>s also blessed be his name) that so few looke after what we doe, or so much as ask me about it. but of late the Governo<sup>r</sup> was pleased to come unto us & M<sup>r</sup> Wilson, M<sup>r</sup> Allen, & others & the Governo<sup>r</sup> will write to the Corporation his testimony & M<sup>r</sup> Wilson to D<sup>r</sup> Wilson and truly S<sup>r</sup> it is no small humbling to me y<sup>t</sup> the Lord hath made my poore labours to find such acceptance in the hearts of S<sup>ts</sup>: I wonder at it. but I p<sup>er</sup>ceive y<sup>t</sup> the Comissioners are not so well informed or p<sup>er</sup>s<sup>u</sup>aded about it. the seld<sup>o</sup>nesse & remotenesse of the Court doth much retard the improvem<sup>t</sup> of what is sent & may accidentally cause more diversion. I petitioned the Court for an honorable remembrance of your selfe, the Lord's instrument chiefly to contrive & accomplish it, but they thought not fit so to doe. The first goods namely the tooles came safe and we shall have some of them for o<sup>r</sup> present use. it may be I may say how much by the next ship, but yet we ca<sup>n</sup>ot. M<sup>r</sup> Wibbers ship was wrackt at Conehasset while the Court was at New Haven & they knew not of the goods, but gave ord<sup>r</sup> to o<sup>r</sup> Comissioners to doe some things namely. I having p<sup>er</sup>s<sup>u</sup>aded my youngest broth<sup>r</sup> to lay aside his occasions & goe with me to the work this yeare, they have allowed him 20£ of these goods at 4<sup>d</sup> in the shilling & the goods are excellent good & the best bought y<sup>t</sup> are in the country as many skillfull say, also they have allowed o<sup>r</sup> Indian Schoolmaster 5£ till next spring w<sup>ch</sup> was as much as I demaned desiring to begin low; 5£ more they allow my interp<sup>r</sup>ter and to myself they allow 20£ at a groat in the shilling but on this condition that I must be countable to the Court for it, unlesse they please to give it me of w<sup>ch</sup> there is no doubt. Some things they have sold and must sell more, least they p<sup>er</sup>ish by reason of the salt water and I request y<sup>t</sup> what they sell away may turned into Cows w<sup>ch</sup> may be lent to Indians for awhile till they be put into a stock & then lend the principle to anothe<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> motion o<sup>r</sup> comissioners app<sup>ro</sup>ve but what will be done I know not. An officer is app<sup>o</sup>ynted to Keepe & dispose of the goods as the Court order him. it is doubted the goods will take hurt by lying as they doe & pitty it is y<sup>t</sup> such good goods should, but nothing can be done till next yeare unlesse it be to save & sell off y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> is

\* Rev. Henry Whitfield, pastor of the church at Gilford in New Haven colony, returned to England in the autumn of 1650. He published two works on the Indians: 1. The Light appearing More and More towards the Perfect Day, London, 1651; 2. Strength out of Weaknesse, London, 1652. They are both reprinted in the Mass. His. Soc. Coll., xxiv. 99-196.—ED.



like to p̄ish. as for goods the next yeare, they have no or<sup>r</sup> (as I suppose) to send for any & it may be best to send for none, but let the monys be laid out to buy an̄n̄tys. but I have not to doe in it, to meddle. nor am I forward because the world is full of jealousys, that I have greater matters then I know of, though the Lord hath given me more then I deserve. I find recompence enough to my soule in the work it selfe, and the joy of the Lord is my strength in this p̄ticular, whatever else the Lord casteth in, is out of his meere bounty & is more then ever I expected when I sett upon this work and I humbly blesse the Lord who caryeth my soule above all discouragement.

S<sup>r</sup> I understand by Br<sup>o</sup> Bell y<sup>t</sup> pleaseth the Corporation to take care of my Lady Armys gift w<sup>ch</sup> also pleaseth me well. I think it is wisdom to so doe and therefore seeing that is yet myne to send for and having so good encouragm<sup>t</sup> fr<sup>m</sup> your selfe so to doe I shall make bold to intimate unto your selfe, in what p̄ticulars I desire to have it, w<sup>ch</sup> is in this pap<sup>r</sup> here inclosed, and if the things I desire, should a litle exceed my 20£ it may be it will be acceptable to the Comissioners at least no offence in me thus to write unto your selfe. S<sup>r</sup> I doe this yeare retorne some accounts of goods received last yeare for the Indians w<sup>rk</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Butcher a knowen man, hath & by w<sup>m</sup> some goods both M<sup>r</sup> Mahu\* & I received this yeare for the same use. of w<sup>ch</sup> things I shall god willing send strickt account to the donors, but these things have moved thoughts in some, y<sup>t</sup> I have more gifts then I have. how ever I desire to be faithfull for w<sup>t</sup> I have. I have also p̄p̄ed accounts, to the Court of Comissioners, but not delivered them, only shewn them to o<sup>r</sup> Comissioners, because I could not doe it before the Court, wherein I make mention of my Lady Armys gift & M<sup>r</sup> Andrews of w<sup>ch</sup> I p̄missed to give in accounts. Your 5£ w<sup>ch</sup> was the first gift w<sup>ch</sup> came from the Corporation is accounted for as you see in the p̄ticulars, for here inclosed I only informe you w<sup>t</sup> I doe in this kind y<sup>t</sup> so I may deale clearely. S<sup>r</sup> I am somewhat (but I know not how much) indebted to Br<sup>o</sup> Bel who used to send over my 20£ w<sup>ch</sup> if he think good, I shall desire him to call for, to your selfe, unlesse beholding to him, who hath well & carefully & freely sent it over to me hitherto. Since I had it Br<sup>o</sup> Bell wrot me word y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> William Armyne is dead† & his ladys house robbed the Same night of his funerals & wished me to write her as in y<sup>t</sup> affliction, so I have, but I wonder I heare not frō any body else y<sup>t</sup> newse: if it bee not soe, I know not how seasonable my l̄ers will be, but I leave y<sup>t</sup> to your wisdom. My bro: Weld now accepts his pay & I have his books.‡ M<sup>r</sup> Jenners case is this. M<sup>r</sup> Mahu seeth it is his best way to accept the books therefore hath taken them, all that

\* Rev. Thomas Mayhew, son of Thomas Mayhew, governor of Martha's Vineyard, began to preach to the Indians there in 1646. In 1650 he had one hundred converts. He sailed for England in November, 1657, to obtain aid from the corporation in London, but the vessel was lost at sea.—Ed.

† Sir William Armyne, of Osgodby, was the son and heir of Sir William Airmyn. He was created a baronet Nov. 28, 1619. He married first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Michael Hicks, Knt, of Beverstone Castle, in the county of Gloucester; and secondly, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the Hon. Henry Talbot, fourth son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. He died in 1651, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son by his first wife, William, b. July 14, 1622, who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Crane, bart., of Chilton in Suffolk.—See Burke's Extinct Baronetries, art. Airmyn; Tanner MSS. in Bodleian Library, folio 476; Appleton's Cranes of Chilton, p. 87.—Ed.

‡ See Mass<sup>achusetts</sup> Historical Collections, xxiv. 144; and Plymouth Colony Records, ix. 196; in addition to the libraries of the Rev. Thomas Jenner and the Rev. Thomas Welde, preserved by the Corporation. Catalogues of both libraries are preserved in the same volume as these letters. That of Mr. Welde has been copied for the REGISTER by Mr. Scull, and will be printed in a future number.—Ed.



were here, and given security to ans<sup>w</sup>r for them, & tooke w<sup>t</sup> books are wanting of that Catalog I bought for him, he will request bro. Jenner to make good & untill he make it good, request of the w<sup>r</sup>sh<sup>l</sup> corporation y<sup>t</sup> no more may be paide unto him. I humbly thank yourselfe & the w<sup>r</sup>sh<sup>l</sup> corporation for those books of mine. A Catalog whereoff I hope I shall not forgett to send, w<sup>n</sup> I have time. S<sup>r</sup> you intimate in your l<sup>rs</sup> not to give too much to the Indians but as it may told (*sic*) w<sup>ch</sup> is good wisdō, I do practise, and the hows with other tooles, I doe not give but lend & keep them in a coñon stock. 4 dozen of narrow hows I have all ready for them and this day granted y<sup>t</sup> I might take up for the Indians use to the value of 20£ they tell me y<sup>t</sup> I should try the p<sup>f</sup> of the tooles quickly, but M<sup>r</sup> Rawson (who keepeth them) being secretary cañot this Court time attend it. Shortly I hope to prove them, though I mentioned my accounts to the Coñmissioners, as here inclosed, yet on 2<sup>d</sup> thoughts I doe w<sup>th</sup> draw them least it should be lyable to misconstruction, only y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> concerneth your selfe, I have sent.

Our Schoole wants bibl<sup>i</sup>, paper, inkhorns, w<sup>ch</sup> you intimated in your last your ready to supply us in, w<sup>th</sup> materials for ink. I humbly thank you for it & patiently waite till y<sup>t</sup> supply doth come. We want glasse for a meetinge house &c.: but what doe I, the Coñmissioners say y<sup>t</sup> your selves intend all the tools as a gift to the Indians, but I think it is too much at once, or should be long dispencing. I give small gifts & these but seldō. w<sup>t</sup> shall come to my hand of these tooles I intend to Keepe in a coñon stock to lend to one as well as anoth<sup>r</sup>, that no man may sit idle, or loose a days w<sup>k</sup> for want of a toole. if you send bibles &c. I request y<sup>t</sup> a few for p<sup>re</sup>s<sup>en</sup>t use may bee sent to my hand directly, on account, because if M<sup>r</sup> Rawson have them I shall not have them till next Court of Coñmissioners w<sup>ch</sup> would loose time. I desire some may be bigger print and one for me on account, My eyes begin to faile, I cañot so well use a small print as I could have done. Good sir pray for me & so coñmending you & yours to the p<sup>ro</sup>tection & grace of Christ I rest

Yours in o<sup>r</sup> Saviour  
JOHN ELIOT.

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*John Eliot "to the worp'full M<sup>r</sup> Steele p<sup>re</sup>sident: w<sup>th</sup> the rest of the Corporation for the P<sup>ro</sup>pagation of the Gospel among the Indians in America—These"*

Worshipfull & much respected Gentleman.

You are called unto a service of Christ. w<sup>ch</sup> by his blessing upon it, may greatly further the advancement of his Kingdome and it is my great desire, if it be the will of God that the Gospel might be p<sup>re</sup>ched unto all p<sup>ar</sup>ts of this Country, wherein I have traveled many miles & among many Indians & never came yet unto that place where I found not some, ready & glad to heare the word of God p<sup>re</sup>ched unto them & if the Lord shall please to make your labours effectual to incourage labourers unto that worke, I doubt not but it will be matter of exceeding great joy unto you. There be two great Sachems in the Countrey that are open & p<sup>re</sup>sented enemies against praying to God, namely Unkas & Nenecrot & when ever the Lord removeth them, there will be a dore open for the p<sup>re</sup>ching of the Gospell in those p<sup>ar</sup>ts where they live, if it please the Lord to raise up any instruments to imp<sup>ro</sup>ve the op<sup>or</sup>tunity, w<sup>ch</sup> (as it seemeth to me) must be from Conecticut, for the





waiting of the Monahgassits where Unkas Tyranizeth & from the English at Pequot, to teach those where Neneerot rageth — but the disposal of all this is in the hands of him, whose harvest it is & when his time is come, he will bow mens minds to be willing to imbrace and further such motions. This summer I have bene so much taken up w<sup>th</sup> the attendance on o worke at Natick, as that I have gone but little abroad into the Country, saving into Panatukit, where old Pasakonnoway\* & sundry other Sachems & people did solemnly give up themselves unto praying to God, as Cap<sup>t</sup> Willard Knoweth who was there w<sup>th</sup> me: and they doe greatly want somebody to travaile those pts to teach them. I greatly wish y<sup>t</sup> such as travaile & set up houses of trading among them, might be such as had an heart also to teach them: and not to corrupt them by selling strong liquors in such plenty as to cause drunkennesse w<sup>th</sup> other examples of vanity & sinne Satan indeavours to underwork us hereby. had we a magazine of goods to supply the Indians needs & were fit places restrained & confirmed unto such as would chiefly regard the instruction of them in the word of life, much good might be done, and a great blessing upon such imp̃rvements of a stock might be expected, but when Gods time is come strongly to carry on this work, he will bow mens minds, who may doe it, to attend to such motions. One long journey I went this yeare to Quinnubbaog river† to teach some who did. & doe still desire to be taught in w<sup>ch</sup> jorny it pleas'd the Govno<sup>r</sup> to send his sonne, who w<sup>th</sup> 3 more, five of us in all, did travaile a soare jorny, by reason of great rains w<sup>ch</sup> fell, whereby we were disappointed from reaching to the place we intended, by reason that the abundance of raïne had so raised two rivers, that they were at that time impassable, and therefore we had but little successe then. Only this we observed in the way, that for 50 miles riding, all the Indians we met w<sup>th</sup> & came among had some savor of the gospel & had at sometimes come & heard the word, and our coming unto them was very gladly accepted. I mean by some among them, whether by every one or no, I cañot say, but after we had travailed to 60 miles & upward, then we found them very Indians still, and this jorny I the rather make mention of, because the most of the charges of that jorny the Coñmissioners were pleased to pay, out of the stock you have sent. Our work at Natick findeth difficulties & impediments on all hands, the impediments among the Indians are sundry, but the chiefest of them are such as I doe see, will, by Gods goodnesse tend to the enlargm<sup>t</sup> of the work, for a considerable p<sup>t</sup> of the Indians and they not the meanest in religion, did earnestly desire to have pitched o<sup>r</sup> first stake in another place, but the English havinge some interest & grant from the Court of y<sup>t</sup> place & opposing, I did not pitch there, but in this place, where in my first beginnings I found no opposition, but the Indians tooke it rather, from a greater favor I had to such Indians as had reference to that place & so some emulation is moved & such as adhere to that p<sup>t</sup> have

\* A memoir of Passaconnoway, by the Hon. Chandler E. Potter, is printed in *The Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, vol. xii., No. 2 (Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1852), pp. 33-40. John Albee, in his poem "St. Aspenquid of Mt. Agamenticus," noticed in the REGISTER, xxxiv. 118, supposes the hero of his poem to be identical with Passaconnoway.—ED.

† The Quinebaug river is in the south central part of Massachusetts and the eastern part of Connecticut. John Endicott was governor of Massachusetts at the time of this visit. In a letter, dated "the 27th of the Eight [October] 1651" (Winfield's Strength out of Weaknesse, *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, xxiv. 189-91), Gov. Endicott writes: "There came to us upon the 20th of this instant Month, at the Generall Court, one *Pummakunnim* Sachem of *Quinnubage*, dwelling amongst or near the *Narragansits*, who offered himselfe and his Men to wor-ship God, and desired that some *English* may be sent from the *Massachusetts* Government to plant his River, that thereby he may be a partaker of Government, and may be instructed to know God."—ED.





little or no mind to Natick, but the issue of the matter will be this & allready worketh y<sup>t</sup> so soone as we have planted a towne & a church in this place, we might sett upon another in a 2<sup>d</sup> & another in a 3<sup>d</sup> place, if we cann obtaine freedome & means. So y<sup>t</sup> by y<sup>t</sup> means which Satau hoped to have broken o<sup>r</sup> work the same is a meanes to multiply it. we had sicknesse of the bloody flux in the spring, w<sup>ch</sup> terrified some & delayed others, so y<sup>t</sup> o<sup>r</sup> work is not so forward, as otherwise (in p<sup>ro</sup>bability) it would have bene. we had but few y<sup>t</sup> could stick to labour in the Spring & therefore o<sup>r</sup> works were retarded yet by the blessing of God we accomplished last Spring above a thousand rod of fencing besides other labours, in w<sup>ch</sup> matters I not being able to direct them I have p<sup>ro</sup>sued a brother of mine,\* to lay by his owne (as much as he can) and attend this work, for whose recompense I requested to Comissioners to consider and they have pleased to doe as you see in my accompts w<sup>ch</sup> I sent by M<sup>r</sup> Rawson at the appoint<sup>mt</sup> of the Comissioners by the last ship. we have sundry buildings in hand besides the public meeting house & schoolhouse, but want of skill and exp<sup>er</sup>ience maketh them slower in dispatch then the English be, yet I do choose to put them on to finish theire workes themselves (as much as may be) that so they might lerne exp<sup>er</sup>ience by practise & my end being to civilize the wild people thereby to p<sup>re</sup>pare them for religion. I doe set all to work that are willing strangers as well as o<sup>r</sup> Knownen men, for when strangers come to us I aske them if they be willing to pray to God unto w<sup>ch</sup> if they be silent (for it is rare for any stranger that cometh to see o<sup>r</sup> doings, flatly to deny it) then I aske them if they be willing to labour & they shall have wages for theire paines, and few y<sup>t</sup> come but are willing so to doe and it is no small care to have so many wayes on foote, as to imploy every man prudently in y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> may be capable to doe. this hath bene o<sup>r</sup> course hitherto & is like to be so still & more & more if the Lord please to supply meanes, as hitherto (through his own bounty & mercy) in an unexpected manner he hath done. It is the Lords work, & he owneth it & supporteth it, blessed be his name. the Lord hath never failed me yet and to him I still looke for help & supply. The Comissioners were pleased to let us have 7 cowes & 18 goats, w<sup>ch</sup> (together w<sup>th</sup> other augmentations) have put us upon mowing, making of hay, building of houses for cowes, goats, and such preparations as labours of y<sup>t</sup> kind doe require, but the Lord was pleased to give us a difficult & discouraging entrance upon these works, for we have had such extreame raines this summer, that the English lost much hay thereby who had more skill then Indians, & barns to lay it in, if they could but have got it home. Some of o<sup>r</sup> Indians got hay twice over, & some thrice & well if at last we have enough that is good to carry about the winter. the floods this summer have been such y<sup>t</sup> o<sup>r</sup> neighbours Denham & others, are like to be greatly straightened for want of hay, but difficult beginnings doe not use to hinder such eterprizes as be of God, but rather more faith & prayer & tend more to his glory when he pleaseth to bring about the blessing in his owne way.

Our schoole hath bene much hindred this summer, the first part of it by the sicknesse of o<sup>r</sup> schoolmaster,† & death of his wife & one child & the other p<sup>ar</sup>t, by other incumbrances: but it is on foote & I trust hereafter a good accompt of the p<sup>ro</sup>gresse of it may be apparent for the f<sup>ul</sup>l p<sup>ar</sup>t of the work. in former l<sup>et</sup>ters this summer I intimated my purpose of calling them on

\* Francis Eliot. See REGISTER, x. 355, for his descendants.—Ed.

† Monequassum. Mass. Hist. Coll., viii. 21. See his Confessions in "Tears of Repentance" (London, 1653), pages 12-20; Mass. Hist. Coll., xxiv. 231-40.



to church estate, to w<sup>ch</sup> end I wrote downe thrice pparitory confessions w<sup>ch</sup> they made in the public assembly & haveing a competent number; I did request the Elders to heare them read & give advice whether they judged that there might be fit matter for a church among them; they did so & haveing heard them they saw no impedim't for o<sup>r</sup> pceeding therein, the story of w<sup>ch</sup> pgresses I have written & request my hono<sup>d</sup> friend M<sup>r</sup> Winslow to publish to the world, that all men may see w<sup>t</sup> confessions the Lord hath helped them to make & may accordinly judg of the grace the Lord hath in mercy bestowed on them.

I shall cease further to trouble you at p<sup>s</sup>ent, but earnestly desiring your prayers I comend you all & all your indeavors unto the Lord & to the word of his Grace & rest

Roxbury  
this 8<sup>t</sup> of the 10<sup>t</sup> . . 52

Your wr<sup>p</sup><sup>s</sup> to serve  
in any service of Christ Jesus  
JOHN ELIOT

Reverend M<sup>r</sup> Cotton is dangerously sick & we doe feare is neere to his departure. oh y<sup>t</sup> the Lord would have pittie on us & spare him! \*

*Endorsed "First Accompt sent over from New-England to y<sup>e</sup> Corporation,  
January: 1653.*

An account of such things as have employed in the worke of civilizing the Indians, by the Comissioners appbation w<sup>ch</sup> accompt I give in this 7<sup>t</sup> of the 7<sup>t</sup> month: 1652.

In the yeare 1649. I having taken up somethings, for my necessary use in this work, of Deaken Parks of Roxbury I gave him a bill to M<sup>r</sup> Winslow, w<sup>th</sup> request y<sup>t</sup> it might be paide & it was p. viz—

£10. 0s. 0d.

again in the year 1650 having againe taken more things for my necessity of the same man, I gave him another bill of £10 to M<sup>r</sup> Winslow, w<sup>th</sup> the same request as before, but not being paide I requested the Comissioners in the yeare 1651, to pay it here w<sup>ch</sup> they did accordingly, the sume of

£10. 0s. 0d.

sume total

£20—0—0

which sume I thus discount out of those things w<sup>ch</sup> I did take up of Bro. Parks for o<sup>r</sup> use.

In nailes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.	10.	8
in basket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.	0.	0
an hogshead of makrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.	0.	0
for hyre of an horse & pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	10.	0
in the yeare 1650—5 bushels of pease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	0.	0
a frying pan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	4.	0
fish hookes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	1.	4
In the year 1651—5 Bushels of pease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	0.	0
p <sup>d</sup> Georg Robinson for w <sup>k</sup> at Natick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	8.	0
p <sup>d</sup> Will: Scart for w <sup>k</sup> at Natick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	9.	6
p <sup>d</sup> the tanner for haire ropes to ty our horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	2.	4
given to some strangers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	0.	10
p <sup>d</sup> Robin Indian for 8 days w <sup>k</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.	13.	4
sume total										20.	0. 0

Though this account is not so strickt as were mete, because I was not at first, so exact as I see I must be, yet the Comissioners were pleased at my request to accept it.

\* Rev. John Cotton died Dec. 23, 1652, fifteen days after the date of this letter.—Ed.



In the year 1651 I requested y<sup>t</sup> o<sup>r</sup> Indian Schoole master & my Indian interp<sup>r</sup>ter might have each of them 5£ for their incuragm<sup>t</sup> both together. £10. This they did receive, as it is testified under their owne hands.

The yeare 1651 I requested y<sup>t</sup> my brother Francis Eliot w<sup>m</sup> I have p<sup>s</sup>waded & requested to attend the work w<sup>th</sup> me, might receive some recompense according to the time & labour he is at in this service unto whom they were pleased to allow 20£ . . . I say £20—this sume my broth<sup>r</sup> did accordingly receive.

In the yeare 1651—the Commissioners were pleased to wish me to take up, in such things as I wanted the sume of £20 to be accomptable for it, to the Court of Commissioners 1652. And this y<sup>e</sup>nt yeare they are pleased to allow it me for my incuragment w<sup>th</sup>out further account.

Also in the yeare 1651, the Commissioners were pleased to allow me to take up in tooles and other things sent over for the Indians about £20 w<sup>ch</sup> I did take up in these p<sup>t</sup>iculars following understanding them y<sup>t</sup> they were all of gift.

Item.—	4 dozen of narrow howes	-	-	-	-	4 dozen of Shoes
	4 dozen of stockings	-	-	-	-	4 Broad axes
	4 felling axes	-	-	-	-	1 whip saw
	5 small augers	-	-	-	-	3 hatchets
	2 shavers	-	-	-	-	4 small cross cut sawes
	2 p <sup>r</sup> of Taylors sheers	-	-	-	-	3 gross of pewter buttons
	2 whetstones & 3 ruggs	-	-	-	-	4 Boxes Combes

The tooles were disposed of as followeth—

when I heard y<sup>t</sup> Mr Leveridg began to teach the Indians I sent him advice, to put them upon labour also & to y<sup>t</sup> end I sent him by Mr Paddy one broad axe—2 narrow axes—2 bills—3 broad howes—3 narrow howes—4 hatchets, w<sup>ch</sup> are 9 edg tooles & 6 howes, this p<sup>r</sup>vided.

1. The howes were disp<sup>er</sup>sed—p<sup>r</sup>te to Mr Leveridg & the rest I comitted unto the hands of o<sup>r</sup> rulers of tennes, who were resident at Natick to be distributed to the people, in the name of the commissioners & in this way they were all distributed; some few remaine.

2. for the spades, when we were to make fence & dig clay w<sup>th</sup> small works, I sent the Indians for the spades w<sup>ch</sup> they have now in use about such like works, as there is occasion. few of them are broken & p<sup>r</sup>fected.

4 Shoemakers punches	-	-	-	-	1 dozen of shoe knives
5 dozen needles—afterwards I requested these following tooles	-	-	-	-	
1 dozen of Spades	-	-	-	-	1 dozen of broad howes
1 dozen of narrow axes	-	-	-	-	8 wedges and 2 beetle rings

broad axes—4	{	Mr Leveridg—one
		Monequassum—one
		John Sosoman—one
		Andrew—one
narrow axes—16	{	monequassum—one
		John Sosoman—one
		william Kobannet—one
		Pannessuasset—one
		andrew—two
		great James—two
		Tother Swamp—two
		at o <sup>r</sup> house two—now lent out
		Mr Leveridg two—& two bills & one hatchet in value two more.

I thought best rather to lend than give these tooles, that so the publicke interest may keepe them fro being imbez<sup>l</sup>d away, for they are (many of them) feeble y<sup>t</sup> way & will easily p<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>t</sup> they have not p<sup>s</sup>ent use of: they see but a little, if any, whit afore them. As for those goods w<sup>ch</sup> I tooke up together w<sup>th</sup> the tooles, when I understood they were not of gift, but upon account I doe so order them & shall (God willing) give in an account thereof according to their valew, w<sup>ch</sup> amounteth to about the sume of

ad to it 4 d per shilling	-	-	-	-	-	-	£9. 0. 0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. 0. 0
sume	-	-	-	-	-	-	£12. 0. 0



So y<sup>t</sup> I am indebted to the commissioners the sume of about £12. 0. 0

of wch I p'mised are 2 Shares: { andrew—one  
Jethro—one

account & they did accept . . .

hatchets 3—I sent Mr Leveridge—4

1 whip saw—Job had it, & its now in o<sup>r</sup> pitts.

5 augurs. I delivered them to Jethro to head & they among others of use at o<sup>r</sup> seames.

4 small cross cut sawes { Quillipegen—one  
Noohkan—one  
Jethro—one  
Andrew—one

The Commissioners are pleased to allow my broth<sup>r</sup> for this p'sent yeares service the sume of £30. 0. 0.

The Commissioners are also pleased to allow to o<sup>r</sup> Indian Schoole master & to my interpreter each of them £10. 0. 0. of which they are to have an account when the yeare is out.

The Commissioners have also given unto o<sup>r</sup> Indians 7 cowes & 18 ew goats.

This all I know of.

—also given out—

2 pairs of Taylors sheers { now of use to cut out garments  
for the Indians, my broth<sup>r</sup> doeth.

2 whetstones } whereoff one of each are of p'sent the other I

2 raggs } keepe by me, till needed.

8 wedges } these I delivered to such as clove railles, save 2

2 beetle rings } wedges wch I keepe for a reserve.

14 box combes—these I gave away.

These accounts I gave in to the Court of Commissioners, but not into exact an order, therefore I p'mitted to p'pare them in a better maner to be sent over to the Corporation, wch I have here done.

JOHN ELIOT.

## BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from page 51.]

nathaniel niles the sone of John niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the (16) (6) 1642.

Samuell niles the sone of John niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the 12 mo. 3, 1644.

Increase niles the sone of John niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the (16) (10) 1646.

Beniamin niles the sone of John niles and Jane his wiffe was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 1, 1650.

Dependance ffrench the sone of John ffrench and Grace his wiffe was borne the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1, 1648.

Temperance ffrench the daughter of John ffrench and Grace his wiffe was borne the (30) (1) 1651.

Thomas ffrench the sone of John ffrench and Grace his wiffe borne

William ffrench the sone of John ffrench and Grace his wiffe was borne the (31) (1) 1653.

Elizabeth ffrench the daughter of John ffrench and Grace his wiffe was borne the (29) (7) 1655.

Dorathy Thayre the daughter of Richard Thayre and dorathy his wiffe was borne the (30) (6) 1655.





Richard Thayre the sone of Richard Thayre and dorathy his wiffe was borne the (31) (6) 165

mary hardman the daughter of John hardman and Sarah his wiffe was borne the 9<sup>th</sup> mo. 10<sup>th</sup> 1652.

John hardman the sone of John hardman and Sarah his wiffe was borne the 9<sup>th</sup> mo. 9<sup>th</sup> 1654.

Isaac Thayre the sone of Thomas Thayre and hanna his wiffe was borne the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 7<sup>th</sup> 1654.

John Thayre the sone of Thomas Thayre and hanna his wiffe was borne the (25) (10) 1656.

Rachell Thayre the daughter of Sidrick Thayre and mary his wiffe was borne the 9<sup>th</sup> mo. 9<sup>th</sup> 1655.

Tryall Thayre the daughter of Sidrick Thare and mary his wiffe was borne the 12<sup>th</sup> mo 7<sup>th</sup> 1656.

Samuel Sheffield the sone of Edmond Sheffield and mary his wiffe was borne the (26) (9) 1657.

Deliverance owen the daughter of William owen and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (15) (12) 1654.

Ebenezer owen the sonne of Willaim owen and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the 3<sup>d</sup> mo. 1, 1657.

Sarah harman the daughter of Nathaniel harman and mary his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 3, 1652.

Jouathan harman the sone of Nathaniel harman and mary his wiffe was borne the (24) (4) 1654.

Ephraim harman the sone of nathaniel harman and mary his wiffe was borne the (30) (8) 1656.

Mary ffackson the daughter of Richard ffackson and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (19) (10) 1657.

Anna Shooter the daughter of peter shooter and Anna his wiffe was borne the (1) mo. 3, 1654.

nathaniell Mott the sonne of nathaniel mott and Anna his wiffe was borne the (28) (10) 1657.

John holbrooke the sonne of Thomas holbrooke and Joane his wiffe was borne the (15) (8) 1653.

peter holbrooke the sonne of Thomas holbrooke and Joane his wiffe was borne the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 6<sup>th</sup> 1655.

Johanna holbrooke the daughter of Thomas holbroke and Joane his wiffe was borne the (30) (3).

peter webb the sonne of christopher webb — his wiffe was borne the —

#### Johns Mills Clarke of writts for Braintree 6 m 10

##### Records of Births.

elisabeth mills the daughter of John mills Junior and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the first of the 5<sup>th</sup> mo. 1654.

Thomas Copeland the sone of Laurance Copelande and Liddia his wiffe was borne the third day of the 10<sup>th</sup> mo. 1652.

Thomas Copeland the second sonne of Laurance Copeland and Liddia his wife was borne the sixth day of 12 mo. 1654.

Sarah Savill the daughter of William Savill and Sarah his wiffe was borne the first of the eight mo. 1654.

hester hall the daughter of Edward hall with hester his wiffe was borne the 23 of the eight month 1654.



Josia Brackett the sone of Richard Brackett and Allis his wiffe was borne the 8<sup>th</sup> of the 3<sup>d</sup> mo. 1652.

Samuell Davis the sone of Samuell Davis and Sarah his wiffe was borne the (22) (1) 1653.

Ebenezer Speere the sonne of Georg Speere and mary his wiffe was borne the (3) (6) 1654.

Sarah Thayre the daughter of farthanandoe Thayre and hulda his wiffe was borne the (12) (3) 1654.

Debora fackson the daughter of Thomas fackson and deborah his wiffe was borne the (28) (3) 1654.

John Arnoll the sone of Joseph Arnoll and rebecca his wiffe was borne the (2) (2) 1655.

Elisabeth fackson the daughter of Richard fackson and Elisabeth his wiffe was born the (26) (1) 1655.

William Scant the sone of William Scant and Sarah his wiffe was borne the (16) (1) 1655.

mary Staples the daughter of Samuell Staples and mary his wiffe was borne the (24) (7) 1655.

nathaniell the sone of Thomas Juell and Grizell his wiffe was borne the (15) (2) 1648.

Grizell the daughter of Thomas Juell and Grizell his wiffe was borne the (19) (1) 1651.

[To be continued.]

## CODENHAM, CODNAM, CODMAN.

By ARTHUR AMORY CODMAN, Esq., of Bristol, R. I.

NO mention is made by the writers on Surnames of one apparent origin of the termination *man* in certain names, although Mr. Lower proves it in his statement that the name of Deadman is "a known corruption of Debenham,"—obtained evidently through a mispronunciation or miswriting of the termination *nam*, which is a contraction of *enham*;—the name of Sydenham, for instance, being universally pronounced by the English as if the *e* and the *h* were omitted,—thus Debenham becomes Debnam, Debnam becomes Debman, and the latter Dedman or Deadman. The name of Putnam is an instance of this contraction, the original name having been Puttenham; and Burke's General Armory gives the headings "Putman or Putnam" and "Puttenham or Putnam." Burke also gives "Chipman" with almost the same arms as those assigned to "Chipenham or Chipnam," and again "Chipnam" with arms very similar to those of "Chippenham or Chipman,"—the last given as one and the same family, bearing the same arms, though certainly bearing two distinct names.

The fact that a family of *Denman* bears precisely the same arms as a family of *Denham*, is also confirmatory of the derivation of the termination *man* from *enham*.

We find also that Burke assigns almost the same arms to Codenham, Codham, and Codnam; which is good proof that the descendants of the original grantee, Codenham, in one line contracted the name by dropping the middle syllable, and in another by omitting the *e* and *h*, as in the other instances above mentioned. Burke does not give Codman, but it is evi-



dent from the above that this name as probably derives from Codenham and Codnam as Chipman from Chippenham, and Deadman from Debenham! A long-maintained belief in this derivation of the name of Codman has been very strongly confirmed by the discovery of two instances in which the name Codnam was written in mention, apparently, of the immigrant ancestor of many of the Codmans of this country.

In Vol. xv. of the Essex Institute Historical Collections, Dr. Emmer-ton gives a list of errata in the records of the First Church of Salem, as published in previous volumes of these "Collections," proved by careful comparison with the records themselves;—one of the errors being the name of *Codman*, instead of *Codnam* as originally written on the Church Record of Baptisms,—the entry, correctly copied, being "14, 9. 1641. Benjamin, Son of Sister Codnam." Reference to Mr. Savage's Dictionary shows this Benjamin Codnam to have been the son of Robert Codman, afterwards of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard.

Among the Winthrop Papers, in Vol. vii., Fourth Series, Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, page 36, is a letter of Thomas Mayhew to John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut, dated "Vppon the Vnyard this 29<sup>th</sup> 6: 59," beginning thus:—"These lines I write least I should not com myselfe, which yett I intend to doe yf *Codnam* comes in here within this 2 daies." An editorial note to this name says, "Probably Codman," and then gives Savage's authority for the statement that Robert Codman resided at Edgartown, where he died 1678. "*Codman* and all is come safe," is found in a letter from John Tiuker to John Winthrop, Jr., dated merely "30: 9 mo. 1659," apparently written at Hartford. That these two extracts from the Winthrop Correspondence refer to one and the same individual seems more than probable. Thus we find the name written in both ways in 1659, and in the same way—*Codnam*—at an interval of eighteen years. That it should have been so written by the pastor of the First Church in Salem in 1641, and by Thomas Mayhew in 1659, unless it were then so pronounced, is hardly probable;—but the confusion in spelling, and doubtless in pronunciation, may have existed in England as well as on this side, as is shown in the similar instances quoted from Burke.

In Blomfield's "County of Norfolk" the Manor of Codenham is mentioned, but its locality is not given. The same work makes mention of a monumental brass to Margaret Codenham, "quondam uxor Henrici Codenham," in the nave of the Stratton Church. Coddtenham is a parish in Suffolk, three miles from Needham Market. Researches in the Parish Registers of these and neighboring localities may prove the former, if not the present, existence of the family names Codnam and Codman, which are evidently *local* family names, deriving their origin from a locality bearing the name of Coddtenham or Codenham. Coddtenham in Suffolk must be within a few miles of the Winthrops' Groton; and it is not improbable that Robert Codnam or Codman, living in that vicinity, may have been moved to follow the fortunes of the Winthrops from Suffolk to Salem, as he appears afterwards to have followed John Winthrop, Jr., from Massachusetts to Connecticut,—removing "to Saybrook 1654, and after to Edgartown, where he died 1678."



REV. PETER THACHER'S RECORD OF MARRIAGES AT  
MILTON, MASS.

Communicated by EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Continued from page 20.

Nov. 13, 1694. William Hack of Taunton was married to Susannah Kingley of Milton.

Dec. 19, 1694. Moses Belcher was married to Hannah Lion both of Milton.

Jan. 22, 1695. Thomas Barret of Chelmsford was married to Mary Dike of Milton.

May 28, 1695. Thomas Vose Juni<sup>r</sup> was Married to Hannah Badcock both of Milton.

June 11, 1695. Eleazer Carver of Taunton was married to Experience Sumner of Milton.

June 13, 1695. Ebenezar Thair was married to Martha Tomson both of Mendon.

— Nathaniel Black married to Martha Moore both of Milton.

— Henry Glover Juni<sup>r</sup> was married to Mary Chre-hore both of Milton.

June 16, 1696. William Briggs Juni<sup>r</sup> of Taunton was married to Mehitabel Black of Milton.

June 26, 1696. Edward Black was married to Betty Mooree Both of Milton.

Sep<sup>t</sup> 23, 1696. Benjamine Fenno was married to Mary Belchar both of Milton.

Dec. 16, 1696. Nathaneel Vose was married to Mary Belcher Both of Milton.

Jan. 7, 1696. Thomas Dean of Taunton was married to Mary Kinsley or Milton.

Jan. 27, 1696. M<sup>r</sup> Aaron Hobart of Hingham was married to m<sup>rs</sup> Rebecca Sumner of Milton.

April 29, 1697. William Wadle was married to Abigael Belcher of Milton.

May 14, 1697. Bro. Matthias Puffer was married to Sister Mary Creehoar of Milton.

June 2, 1697. William Sumner was married to Esther Puffer y<sup>e</sup> One of Milton y<sup>e</sup> other of Dorchester.

June 2, 1697. Ebenezar Warrin was married to to Mary rider both of Milton.

Sep<sup>t</sup> 2, 1697. Robert Pelton of Dorchester was married to Rebeccah Creehore of Milton.

July 1, 1698. Nathaneel Gulliver of Milton was married to Hanah Billings (Daughter to m<sup>r</sup> R. B.) of Dorchester.

April 3, 1700. William Vose was married to Mary Badcock both of Milton.

June 27, 1700. m<sup>r</sup> Benjamine Beale & m<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Holman were married At m<sup>r</sup> Holmans House.

July 1, 1700. John Vose was married to Sarah Clap Both of Milton.

Feb. 18, 1700. James Badcock was Married to Mary Fenno both of Milton.

May 27, 1701. Joseph Tucker & Judith Clap were married each to other both of Milton.





May 29, 1701. Mr Samuel Niles was Married to my Daughter Elizabeth.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 6, 1701. Richard Smith Senior was married to Thankfull Lion, both of Milton.

Nov. 29, 1701. John Glasher of Lancaster was married to Mary Bentley of Milton.

Dec. 24, 1701. Phillop Liscome was married to Charity Jerdon.

Jan. 14, 1701. John Payson was Married to Elizabeth Tucker, Bro. Manassah's daughter.

Sep<sup>t</sup> 10, 1702. David Horton was Married to Mary Badcock both of Milton.

Nov. 11, 1702. Mr Ebenezar Clap was married to Elizabeth Dickerman both of Milton.

May 12, 1703. Mr William Paine & M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret Steward were married at Milton.

March 23, 1703. Lieutenant Jonathan Gulliver was Married to my daughter Theodora.

Feb. 13, 1703. Joseph Sweetland was Married to Mercy Badcock, both of Milton.

Nov. 15, 1705. Richard Hall of Roxbury was married to Elizabeth Newton of Milton.

April 4, 1706. Joseph Billing was Married to Ruhamah Badcock both of Milton.

May 3, 1706. Benjamin Sumner was Married to Elizabeth Badcock both of Milton.

June 12, 1706. James Babcock of Stonington was married to Sarah Vose of Milton.

June 13, 1706. David Sprage of Hingham was married to Sarah Jordon of Milton.

\* { William Hill of Cochester was married to Rebecca Charles of Boston, }  
 { June 19, 1691. }  
 { Daniel Willard was married to Mary Mills. }

Sept. 11, 1706. Thomas Eelles was married to Mary Mooree both of Milton.

Dec. 12, 1706. Ebenezar Tucker was married to Jemima Daniel both of Milton.

Jan. 30, 1706-7. Ebenezar Tucker was married to Jane Clap, both of Milton.

Feb. 18, 1706-7. George Talbut was Married to Mary Turel, published in Milton.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 5, 1707. John Daniel & Elliner Verin both of this Towne were married.

Nov. 6, 1707. Mr Samuel Swift was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Holman both of Milton.

Dec. 3, 1707. John Natiant was married to Peggee y<sup>t</sup> for many years was my servant & I gave her her time.

Dec. 8, 1708. Joseph Haughton was married to Margeret Redding both of Milton.

Feb. 17, 1708. Thomas Eelles was married to Abigaille Glover, both of Milton.

Nov. 4, 1709. Mr Jacob Waters of Charlstowne was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Abigail Hutson of Milton.

[To be continued.]

• These two are on a separate slip of paper, pasted on the original, but in same handwriting. Willard's mar. was probably at about the date of the other, 1691.



# BARTHOLOMEW AND RICHARD CHEEVER AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS.

By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston.

THE article entitled "Ezekiel Cheever and some of his Descendants," published by me in the REGISTER for April, 1879 (xxxiii. 164), contained a biographical notice of Ezekiel Cheever, the famous master of the Boston Latin School, who was born in London, Jan. 25, 1614, and who died here in Boston, August 21, 1708, with some account of his descendants in the line of his eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Cheever (Harv. Coll. 1659), the first settled minister of Marblehead. Proof of the common ancestry of most of those who are now known to have borne the name of Cheever in colonial times in New England, is clearly furnished by the public records, and may be briefly referred to here. BARTHOLOMEW CHEEVER, of Boston, cordwainer, in his will, dated Oct. 21, 1693, probated Dec. 28, 1693, mentions his brother Daniel Cheever and his cousins Ezekiel Cheever, schoolmaster, and Richard Cheever. DANIEL CHEEVER, of Cambridge, husbandman, in his will dated April 30, 1698, probated June 21, 1704, speaks of his brother Bartholomew Cheever, of Boston, deceased. PETER CHEEVER, of Salem, glover, in his will, dated July 15, 1699, probated August 7, 1699, calls Samuel Cheever, of Marblehead, his cousin. Administration on the estate of ABRAHAM CHEEVER, of Boston, was granted to Mr. Joshua Atwater, 12: 11: 1669-70, his brother Bartholomew Cheever declining the same. In Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 4, fol. second from the end, there is recorded a writ of execution issued upon a judgment recovered at the County Court held at Boston, 29 October, 1661, by Richard Woody against PHILLIP CHEEVERS.\* The names of neither Philip nor Abraham Cheever are mentioned by Savage.

The purpose of this paper is to give a brief account of Bartholomew and Richard Cheever, and some of the descendants of the latter, as a contribution to a genealogy of the Cheever family. There is now in the possession of Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, of Boston (Harv. Coll. 1831), a family bible,† in which his great-grandfather, William Downes Cheever (1720-1788), has written the following:

\* This execution was extended 31st 10mo. 1661, upon the body of Anthony, a negro, and he was delivered to said Woody with 31s. 4d. on the estate of Capt. Thomas Clark, surety for said Cheever, as costs and 2s. for the execution. There was levied upon this negro another execution (recorded *ibid*) issued upon a judgment recovered at said court, Jan. 30, 1661, against said Woody by "Jn<sup>o</sup> fford of Boston merchant." The Court Records for this period cannot now be found, and are supposed to have been destroyed. The Court files, or what remain of them, are in great confusion, and a diligent search has thus far failed to discover any thing further about this Philip Cheever.

† I am indebted to Dr. Frederick Cheever Shattuck, of Boston (Harv. Coll. 1868), a son of Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, above named, for this extract from the Cheever bible. He has also kindly transcribed from it the following entries:



"In the year 1637, Came Over from the City of Canterbury\*, in in England, A Certain Barth<sup>o</sup>. Cheever, aged then about 30 years, Who settled here in Boston. With what he brought, & by his frugality and Industry, He saved a handsome Estate for the then times. He having no Children of his Own in 1667 He sent to Canterbury to his Brother Daniell for One of his sons, the 2 first refused Coming his 3<sup>d</sup>. & youngest son Richard then 7 year Old, accepted, and in 1668 Came over to his uncle, and brought With him this Bible. It, on leaving Canterbury was given him by his Fathers sister Mary Fuller. His uncle Barth<sup>o</sup>. Educated & brought him up. & in 1680 this

"Richard Cheever Was Born in Mercerey Lane in the City of Canterbury 1660 in England.

Barth<sup>o</sup>. Cheever, son to Richard, was Born in Boston N. Eng<sup>d</sup>. Decem. 2 1684.

Daniell Cheever Brother to Barth<sup>o</sup>. Was Born in Boston N. E. Aug<sup>st</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1696.

W. D. Cheever Eldest Son to Daniell Was Born in Boston July 18<sup>th</sup> 1720.

W. D. Cheever and Elish<sup>a</sup> Edwards Was marry<sup>d</sup>, by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. mr. Jonath<sup>n</sup> Mayhew, May 4<sup>th</sup> 1749.

Elean<sup>r</sup> Cheever Was Born  $\frac{1}{2}$  Past 3 aClock in morn<sup>g</sup> Feb 1 1749-50.

Will<sup>m</sup> Cheever Was Born at Menotomy  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 aClock morn<sup>g</sup> July 27 1752.

Barth<sup>o</sup> Cheever Was Born  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 aClock Afternoon July 4 1757. Died Oct. 30 1757.

Elish<sup>a</sup> Cheever Was Born 11 aClock Beforenoon Nov 29 1758.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Peirce Was marr<sup>d</sup> to Elish<sup>a</sup> Cheever 24 Oct 1777 Rev. S. Howard.

W<sup>m</sup> Cheever only son to W. D. Cheever Died Satterd<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Dec  $\frac{1}{2}$  Past 12 Noon 1786.

Caleb Davis Was marr<sup>d</sup> to Elean<sup>r</sup> Cheever morn<sup>g</sup> Sept. 3 1787 by Rev. Doct Howard.

John Derby Was marr<sup>d</sup> to Elish<sup>a</sup> Peirce Tuesd<sup>y</sup> Oct 9 1787 by Rev. Doct Howard.

W. D. Cheever Died Satterday 2<sup>d</sup> Feb 1788 at 7 afternoon.

Elizabeth Cheever Died June 28 1802 aged 72.

Eliza Cheever Davis was born Saturday Jan. 9 1790 died June 15 1823.

Eleanor Davis died Jan 29 1825. Elizabeth Derby died Sept 11 1831

Richard and Abigail Cheever was marey<sup>d</sup> 7 October 1689 near 7 in evening at

barthollmew Cheever was born 9 Septem 1681 ner 2 in

barthollmew Cheever died Septem 20 1681 about 5 in morning.

Susannah Cheever was born 27 August 1682 about 4 in morning.

barthollmew Cheever was born 2 desem 1684 about 1 in morning.

Marey Cheever was born 24 desem 1686 about 5 in Evening.

Sarah Cheever was born 15 April 1689 about 4 in the morning.

Marey Cheever dyed May 16 in the year 1699 about 5 in the after [ ].

Marey Cheever was born January 2 1694 about 7 in morning.

Uncle barthollmew Cheever died desem 18 1693 about 6 in Evening.

Abigail Cheever was born 7 April 1694 about 9 in morning.

Daniell Cheever was born 8 August 1696 about 8 in Evening.

James Cheever was born 22 November 1698 about half past 9 Evening.

Hannah Cheever was born 27 January 1699-1700 about ten in Evening.

James Cheever died 9 September 1700 about one in the day.

Hannah Cheever died 22 September 1700 about one in the day.

Hanah Cheever born 5 July 1702 about half over past 12 at noon.

Hanah Cheever died 14 July 1702 about three in the morning.

[In the handwriting of Bartholomew Cheever, son of Richard, and great nephew of Bartholomew Cheever.]

Bart<sup>o</sup> Cheever was marry<sup>d</sup> to mrs. Hannah Frankling novem<sup>r</sup> ye 5 1729.

Hannah Cheever Departed this Life July ye 13, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past Seven in ye morning. If she had lived till ye forth of September She would have bin 33 years of age 1732.

January ye 21 1732-3 this morning my Honored mother Departed this Life about twenty minets past three in the morning in the 73 year of her age Abizal Cheever.

Bart<sup>o</sup> Cheever was marey<sup>d</sup> to mrs. Elezeberth Edwards novem<sup>r</sup> ye 15 1733.

My wife El<sup>z</sup> Cheever Departed this Life January ye 23 between five and Sex oclock in ye Morning 1760."

[On a slip of paper affixed to the cover]

Daniel Cheever . . Died, Boston, 18. Decem. 1770.

Abizall Cheever . . Died, Princetown, 1. May 1771.

Mary Cheever . . Died, Taunton, 7. Aug<sup>st</sup> 1775.

Sarah Carnes . . Died, Boston 31 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1782.

\* See Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 3d Series, viii. 310. Judge Sewall, who sailed from Boston Nov. 22, 1688, for England, kept a journal during his visit there, from which the following is taken:

"Aug. 16 [1689]. From Sittingburn to Canterbury in the Rain, dine at the Crown: Mr. Powell: send for Com. Fissenden, his Sister dead since my being there, and my Landlady at the red Lion dead. Bought each of us a pair of Gloves of Mr. Chieever. From Canterbury to Sandwich with the Post." (Diary I. 272.)



Richard being then about 20 year old, he maryed and became the Father of Several Children, Sons & Daughters, the Eldest son he Calld Barth<sup>o</sup>. after his uncle who had sent for and Educated him. In the year 1693 Barth<sup>o</sup>. Cheever made his Will and Died aged 86 years. He left many Legacys to his Brother Daniels 7 Children & others. One full third of his Estate, with the Improvement of the remainder, he Left to his wife Liddia During her Natural Life, and after her Decease, then to his Cousin Richard, During his Naturall Life, and after said Richards Decease, then to s<sup>d</sup> Richards Eldest son Barth<sup>o</sup>.

"Richard Cheever died in France, Taken in his Way Home to England, about the year 1704.

"Barth<sup>o</sup>. Cheever having Possesion of the Estate left him by his great uncle & Father Improved the same many years and on Aprill 8<sup>th</sup>, 1772, He Died aged 88 years. He having no Children & buried 2 Wives, after giving several Legacys Left the rest & Residue of his Estate to me, his Brother Daniels Eldest son, who had then been 16 year in Partnership with him in the Sugar Baking Busyness.

W. D. CHEEVER."

This account, which, like most family traditions, is an amusing mixture of fact and fancy, was printed in the Boston Monthly Magazine for May, 1826 (I. 619), as a note to a "Memoir of Mrs. Eleanor Davis," a daughter of William Downes Cheever. Mr. Savage says of it:

"Dr. Farmer was misled by traditional errors in extract from the family bible of W. D. Cheever, as printed in note to a memoir of Mrs. Eleanor Davis, given by the Boston Magazine 4 Apr. [sic] 1826, p. 619. Such happy depositories of family details often furnish distorted or imperfect materials" (Gen. Dict. I. 371).

The father of Richard Cheever could not have been Bartholomew's brother Daniel, for the names of the children of the latter are distinctly mentioned in the wills of the two brothers, and they were, so far as is now known, all born in New England, where Daniel Cheever was living as early as 1645. The following account is compiled from the public records themselves, without regard to tradition. Births, deaths and marriages are given as they are found in the town and church records. Where dates are there wanting the loss has been supplied from the list in the Cheever bible, those so added being placed in brackets, in order that they may be readily distinguished.

I. BARTHOLOMEW<sup>1</sup> CHEEVER, of Boston, cordwainer, was admitted a member of the First Church,\* May 31, 1646, and was made freeman† 26 May, 1647. His estate is thus described in the Book of Possessions‡ (p. 21)). "The possssion of Bartholomew Cheevers w<sup>th</sup>in the

*Bartholomew Cheever*, 1646.

\* Transcript of the Records of the First Church, Boston, in the Library of the Mass. Hist. Society.

† Mass. Coll. Records, ii. 295.

‡ Mr. Lamb, in his map of "Old Boston compiled from the Book of Possessions," pub-







limits of Boston. One house & garden bounded w<sup>th</sup> the streete south-east: the cove northwest: & on the northeast Robert Hull." He was chosen constable\* 14, 1: 1652-3, and sealer of leather,† 4: 1: 1658-9. In the Journal‡ of Capt. John Hull, "Treasurer at Warr," and afterward Treasurer to the Colony, his name is found under date of March 24, 1675. Whether this entry relates to military service or not, is not quite clear. He was one of the inspectors chosen. April 24, 1676, under an order of the General Court, passed Oct. 13, 1674, to prevent excessive drinking in private houses,§ and was one of the signers of the petition of the "Handycraftsmen, a very considerable part of the Town of Boston," to the General Court,|| May 29, 1677, for protection in their several callings. At

lished by the Trustees of the Public Library, Boston, 1881, does not attempt to show this lot. Mr. Winsor, in the Memorial History of Boston (II. vi.), indicates the tract on the West side of Hanover Street, between Cross and Blackstone Streets, and says, "Zacheus Bosworth land hereabout. Also probably in this neighborhood, but not easily placed, the houses and gardens of Bartholomew Cheever, John Arnold, John Jackson and a lot of Robert Hull the blacksmith." I have spent no little time in trying to fix the exact site of Bartholomew Cheever's house and garden, but the result of the search has not thus far been very satisfactory. The index now in use to deeds recorded in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds prior to A.D. 1830, is extremely defective and cannot be relied upon. It will have to be superseded shortly by a new and better one. But this is not all. The whole system of indexing the land records is a very imperfect one. It occasions an enormous waste of time and ruin of eyesight, and even then there are lands the titles to which cannot be examined by means of the indices now provided for the purpose. In "Some Suggestions on the Proper Mode of Indexing the Public Records," published by me in the REGISTER for January, 1880 (xxxiv. 41), the disadvantages under which the searcher now labors are set forth more at length. The conveyancer of the future will have much better facilities afforded him than we now have, and will be able to trace the titles to estates, which can only be done imperfectly, if at all, under the present system, after much wearisome toil and drudgery.

The estate which is at what is now the southwest corner of Blackstone and Hanover Streets was the property of Bartholomew Cheever as early at least as 1653. It extended from "the long street over Mill Bridge" [Hanover St.] to "the lane leading down upon Mill Creek" [Link Alley, afterward North Federal Court, discontinued by order of the Board of Aldermen September 7, 1857, and now for the most part built over. (See Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 738, fol. 35-43, 128-134; Lib. 739, fol. 214; Lib. 742, fol. 68; Lib. 1415, fol. 199)]. Here Bartholomew Cheever was living at the time of his death in 1693. In his will he describes it as a "dwelling house, shop, cellars, yard, garden," with "ye conduit" near it, and after the decease of his wife Lydia he devises it to his "cousin" Richard Cheever, until Bartholomew Cheever, son of Richard, shall come to the age of twenty-one years, and then to said Bartholomew in fee.

By the will of Bartholomew Cheever, the second of the name, probated April 17, 1772, the estate passed to William Downes Cheever, his nephew and residuary legatee and devisee. William Downes Cheever by his will, probated Feb. 12, 1788, devised to his daughter Elizabeth, "my Estate near the Mill Bridge situated on Hanover Street, & now under lease to Mr. Richards" [Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 186, fol. 93]. By her will (No. 29647), dated May 29, 1827, probated Sept. 19, 1831, she devised the rest and residue of her estate to "Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck & Eliza his wife, and their heirs forever." Eliza Cheever (Davis) Shattuck died June 15, 1828, intestate. Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck died March 18, 1854, testate, leaving a widow, Amelia H. Shattuck, who died Nov. 10, 1865, and as his only next of kin a son Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck. The latter, his residuary legatee, now owns the estate.

Thus for more than two centuries this piece of property has been in the possession of the same family, although now in the female line. In the outlying suburbs and recently annexed districts of Boston, lands may of course be found which have been in the occupation of some one family for several generations. But in the city proper, where the character of neighborhoods is undergoing constant change, where the encroachments of business are incessant, and where whole quarters, but recently occupied by dwelling houses, are now covered with warehouses and shops, it is very unusual indeed for real estate to remain in the hands of members of the family of the original owner for such a length of time. If there is another instance in old Boston of an ancestral estate so held from the early days of the Colony, until now, without having been once conveyed to strangers by deed, I should be glad to be informed of the fact.

\* Town Records, i. 103.

† *Ibid.*, i. 149.

‡ A MS. Journal in the library of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society containing the treasurer's accounts. Those relating to the military affairs of the colony begin June 25, 1675, and the general accounts of the government May 19 following.

§ Town Records, ii. 98.

|| Drake's Hist. of Boston, p. 427.



a General Court.\* held in Boston, March 17, 1681-2, he was made Lieutenant by the following order: "In ans<sup>r</sup> to the motion of the officers of the late Capt. Thomas Savage his company, Ephraim Sauage, his son, is appointed & ordered by this Court to be captain of said company, & Bartholmew Cheevers to be his leiftennt." Sept. 29, 1690, he was chosen one of the tithingmen.† He died‡ in Boston, Dec. 18, 1693, leaving a widow Lydia, the sister of John and Thomas Barrett, of Marlborough, husbandmen, and of William Barrett, of Cambridge, tailor, but no issue. His will (No. 2108), dated Oct. 21, 1693, was probated Dec. 28, 1693. His widow Lydia left a will (No. 2724), dated Feb. 22, 1699-1700, probated March 14, 1701. These wills are interesting to the genealogist, as they mention many relatives and family connections. His estate was appraised at £904 15: 00, beside additional property not reckoned in the sum total. The real estate,§ exclusive of land in Cambridge, shown in the inventory, is as follows:

His dwelling house & ground	.	.	.	200	00	00
Conduit						
A house formerly Gaudy James his	.	.	.	050	00	00
The Brick house & ground	.	.	.	200	00	00
The house that Rich. Cheever lives in	.	.	.	200	00	00
The pasture neer y <sup>e</sup> Milda <sup>m</sup> e	.	.	.	080	00	00

I. RICHARD<sup>1</sup> CHEEVER, of Boston, cordwainer. His name appears in the Treasurer's Accounts|| before referred to, for military service in King Philip's war, under date of June 24, 1676, and again Aug. 24, 1676. At a town meeting held in Boston March 10, 1683-4, "Cheev<sup>n</sup>" was chosen one of the surveyors for Boston.¶ Richard Cheever was made one of the tithingmen\*\* May 11, 1685, and again March 11, 1694-5. At a town meeting†† held March 14, 1691-2, he was chosen sealer of leather,

*Richard Cheever*

1699.

\* Mass. Col. Records, v. 341.

† Town Records, ii. 194.

‡ "Dec. 20 [1693] Mr. Barthol. Chever is buried." Sewall's Diary, i. 387.

§ For his dwelling house, see note on page 308.

The "house formerly Gaudy James his" was conveyed by the executors of the will of Bartholomew Cheever to Andrew Rankin, by deed dated July 13, 1694, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 17, fol. 11.

"The Brick house & ground" was on the "street from the Town Dock towards the Starr Tavern" [Union St.], and extended back to the "street leading from the Mill Bridge towards the head of the Town Dock" [Marshall St.]. The testator gave his widow a life estate in it, and provided that when it was sold, his cousin William Thwing should have the refusal of it. The latter bought the estate of the executors, by deed dated June 5, 1703, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 21, fol. 352.

"The house that Rich. Cheever lives in" was in the Conduit Street near the Great Draw Bridge. The land was conveyed to Bartholomew Cheever by several deeds, and the buildings on it having been destroyed by the Great Fire of August, 1679, he erected a wooden dwelling house thereon, which Richard Cheever for many years occupied, and which was devised to him in Bartholomew Cheever's will. Richard Cheever conveyed this estate to John Devine, chyrurgeon, by deed dated June 6, 1704, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 21, fol. 647.

"The pasture neer y<sup>e</sup> Milda<sup>m</sup>e" was at what is now the corner of Sudbury and Portland Streets. It extended 290 feet on the former, and 54 feet 8 in. on the latter street. The testator devised it to his wife Lydia for her life, and after her death to his "Cousin Ezekiel Cheever schoolmaster." The latter, after the termination of this life estate, conveyed it, by deed dated May 14, 1703, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 21, fol. 324, to William Webster, housewright.

|| Hull's Journal, pp. 248, 237, and 436.

¶ Town Records, ii. 156.

\*\* Ibid, ii. 166, 211.

†† Town Records, ii. 200, 203.



and March 13, 1692-3, constable. In the Council Records,\* under date of Feb. 25, 1702, the treasurer was ordered to pay him £4 for his having been sent twice with expresses to Piscataqua. Jan. 7, 1703, he was allowed £8, having been despatched with letters on her Majesty's service five several times from March 10th of that year, once each to Ipswich, Plymouth, Newbury, Piscataqua and New London. Sept. 2d, 1706, there was allowed him the sum of £1: 13 for horse hire, time and expenses for a journey to Dracut to summon Joseph Butterfield and keeping him from speech with other persons.† Administration (No. 3189) on his estate, which was appraised at £2192: 2: 5, was granted Aug. 8, 1709, to his widow Abigail. She died a widow Jan. 21, 1732-3, at. 73, according to the entry in the Cheever bible, and letters of administration (No. 6373) on her estate were issued Feb. 6, 1732, to her son Bartholomew Cheever. The children of Richard and Abigail, all born in Boston, were:

- i. BARTHOLOMEW, b. Sept. 9, 1681 [d. Sept. 20, 1681].
- ii. SUSANNA, b. Aug. 27, 1682; m. in Boston, January 26, 1709, Robert Rand.
- iii. BARTHOLOMEW, b. Dec. 2, 1684.
- iv. MARY, b. Dec. 24, 1686 [d. May 16, 1690].
- v. SARAH, b. April 15, 1689; m. in Boston, Oct. 29, 1713, Daniel Pecker.
- vi. MARY,† b. Jan. 2, 1691; m. in Boston, March 25, 1714, Andrew Cunningham.
- vii. ABIGAIL, b. April 7, 1694; d. June 22, 1719.
3. viii. DANIEL, b. Aug. 8, 1696.
- ix. JAMES, b. Nov. 22, 1698 [d. Sept. 9, 1700].
- x. HANNAH, b. Jan. 27, 1699 [d. Sept. 22, 1700].
- xi. HANNAH, b. July 5, 1702 [d. July 14, 1703].

2. BARTHOLOMEW<sup>2</sup> CHEEVER (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>), sugar baker, born in Boston Dec. 2, 1684; m. (1) in Boston, Nov. 5, 1729, Hannah Franklin. She died July 13, 1732, and he m. (2) in Boston, Nov. 15, 1733, Elizabeth Edwards [who died Jan. 28, 1760]. He is styled Capt. Bartholomew Cheever in some documents, and was a mariner,§ then merchant, and afterward sugar refiner. He had a sugar house at the corner of Cambridge and Staniford Streets.|| At his

*Bartholomew Cheever*  
1734.

\* Council Records, ii. 410; iii. 5, 317.

† Mass. Col. Records, viii. 241.

‡ The record erroneously gives the name of the mother as Mary instead of Abigail.

§ Boston News Letter, Dec. 15-22, 1712. Boston, Cleared Outward. "Bartholomew Cheevers" for Jamaica.

|| By deeds dated March 12, 1729-30, and May 6, 1731, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 44, fol. 121, and Lib. 45, fol. 235, Francis Wells, of Boston, mariner, conveyed to Bartholomew Cheever, merchant, the estate situated at the westerly corner of Cambridge and Staniford Streets. By deed dated May 27, 1735, recorded Lib. 50, fol. 247, Benjamin Fitch, of Boston, leather dresser, conveyed to him land on Staniford Street, in the rear of this parcel. In his will Bartholomew Cheever makes his nephew, William Downes Cheever, his residuary legatee. William Downes Cheever, by his will, probated Feb. 12, 1788, devised to his daughter Eleanor, "My Estate at the west end of the town, Situated on Cambridge & Staniford Street, dwelling House Sugar House Out Houses &c." She by her will (No. 27498), dated Jan. 2, 1825, probated Feb. 7, 1825, devised all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate to her daughter Eliza Cheever Shattuck, wife of Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, in fee. Eliza Cheever (Davis) Shattuck died June 15, 1828, intestate, leaving issue three children, two of whom predeceased their father. Dr. Shattuck bought of the West Boston Society, by deed dated March 6, 1844, recorded Lib. 518, fol. 43, land in the rear on Staniford Street, and by his will (No. 35066), dated July 12, 1847, probated March 27, 1854, gave Amelia H. Shattuck, his wife by a second marriage, a life estate in "so much of the land, mansion house and appurtenances, situate in Staniford Street in said Beacon (where we now reside), as I shall own, and we shall use and occupy at the time of





warehouse at the lower end of King Street, now State Street, the great fire of 1760 was stopped.\* His will (No. 15107), dated Aug. 11, 1761, was probated April 17, 1772. He left no issue.

3. DANIEL<sup>2</sup> CHEEVER (*Richard*<sup>n</sup>), housewright, born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1696; m. in Boston, Nov. 1, 1717, Mary Downes, daughter of William Downes; and d. in Boston [Dec. 18, 1770]. Administration (No. 14945) on his estate was granted, May 31, 1771, to his eldest son William Downes Cheever. Children, all born in Boston:

4. i. WILLIAM DOWNES, b. July 18, 1720.
- ii. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 4, 1722; d. in Princeton, May 1, 1771.
5. iii. RICHARD,
- iv. BARTHOLOMEW, } twins, b. Oct. 30, 1724.
6. v. BARTHOLOMEW, b. Jan. 25, 1726.
- vi. REBECCA, b. May 28, 1729; m. (pub. Dec. 20, 1752) Thomas Pymm.
- vii. MARY, b. Sept. 18, 1732; d. in Taunton [Aug. 7, 1775].
- viii. SARAH, b. June 2, 1735; m. in Boston, September 23, 1781, Edward Carnes, and died a widow in [Boston, Oct. 31] 1782.

4. WILLIAM DOWNES<sup>3</sup> CHEEVER (*Daniel*<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>n</sup>), sugar baker, b. in Boston July 18, 1720; m. in Boston, May 5, 1749, Elizabeth Edwards. He was sometimes styled Captain, and was at first a mariner, then merchant, afterwards sugar-boiler or sugar refiner. He was

*W<sup>m</sup> Downes Cheever*

1747.

dined, Aug. 14, 1769, at Liberty Tree, Dorchester,† but the Council of Massachusetts ordered his arrest April 5, 1776, as a Loyalist. He died [Feb. 2, 1788], and his will (No. 19009), dated Jan. 23, 1788, was probated Feb. 12, 1788. Administration (No. 21699) on the estate of Elizabeth Cheever, his widow, who died June 28, 1802, was granted, July 12, 1802, to John Derby. Children, all born in Boston, according to the Boston records, were:

- i. ELEANOR, b. Feb. 1, 1749; bapt. West Ch. March 4, 1749-50; m. in Boston, Sept. 3, 1787, Hon. Caleb Davis.§

my decease," and made his son Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, Jr., his residuary legatee. The latter, by deed dated Dec. 7, 1866, recorded Lib. 890, fol. 205, conveyed to his son Dr. George Bruce Shattuck (Harvard Coll. 1863) a part of the land with two brick dwelling houses thereon, fronting on Cambridge Street, adjoining land of the West Boston Society, and now owns the rest of the estate. The mansion house on the corner of Cambridge and Staniford Streets is no longer the family residence. It was for several years occupied as a banking house by the West Boston Savings Bank, and is now used for business purposes. The estate has been for a century and a half in the possession of the same family.

\* By deed dated Dec. 22, 1744, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 69, fol. 143, Middlecott Cooke, of Boston, gentleman, surviving executor of the will of the Hon. Elisha Cooke, deceased, conveyed for £1150 to Bartholomew Cheever, merchant, land and warehouse at the lower end of King Street. Like the other estate, this warehouse and land passed, under the residuary clause in Bartholomew Cheever's will, to his nephew William Downes Cheever, who devised it to his daughter Eleanor Davis. She, by deed dated Dec. 13, 1804, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 210, fol. 155, conveyed it, for the consideration of \$6000, to Rufus Greene Amory, Esq., Benjamin Bussey and James Lloyd, Jr., merchants. They, with other grantors, conveyed it with other lands, by deed dated March -, 1805, recorded Lib. 213, fol. 197, to the Broad Street Association.

An account of the great fire of March 20, 1760, written for the "Boston Post Boy & Advertiser" for March 24, 1760, by William Cooper, the town clerk, was reprinted in the REGISTER for July, 1880 (xxxiv. 288).

† Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc., 1869-70.

‡ Mass. Archives, cliv. 39. See also Sabine's American Loyalists, ii. 495.

§ The Hon. Caleb Davis died July 6, 1797. His widow Eleanor died Jan. 23, 1825. Their children, both born in Boston, were:





- ii. WILLIAM, b. July 27, 1752; graduated at Harvard College 1771; d. in Boston Dec. 2, 1786.
- iii. BARTHOLOMEW, b. July 4, 1757 [d. Oct. 30, 1757].
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 29, 1758; bapt. Nov. 26 [sic] 1758, West Ch.; m. (1) in Boston, Oct. 2, 1777, Nathaniel Peirce; m. (2) in Boston, Oct. 9, 1787, Capt. John Derby, of Salem; and d. Sept. 11, 1831.

5. RICHARD<sup>3</sup> CHEEVER (*Daniel*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), born in Boston, Oct. 30, 1724. In a deed dated Aug. 7, 1762 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 98, fol. 145), he styles himself of Princeton District, Worcester County, husbandman. He had a wife Rebecca and left issue. Mr. Phineas E. Gregory, of Princeton, says that Richard and Rebecca Cheever both died in Princeton, the former May 6, 1789, aged 66, the latter November 20, 1797, aged 72. I am indebted to Mr. Gregory for much information concerning their descendants, who are numerous, and some of whom are still living in Princeton, but the length of this article, which has already exceeded the prescribed limits, forbids the following of this line any further.

6. BARTHOLOMEW<sup>3</sup> CHEEVER (*Daniel*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), born in Boston, Jan. 25, 1726; married in Boston, June 13, 1749, Hannah Powell. In a deed dated Jan. 24, 1764 (Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 101, fol. 126), he styles himself of Boston, "Housewright and Mariner." His sister Sarah Carnes, widow of Edward Carnes, ropemaker, in her will (No. 17822), dated Oct.

- i. Eliza Cheever Davis, b. [Jan. 9, 1790]; bapt. Hollis St. Church Jan. 10, 1790; m. in Boston, Oct. 3, 1811, Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck and d. June 15, 1823.
- ii. John Derby Davis, b. [March 4, 1792]; bapt. Hollis St. Church March 4, 1792; entered the freshman class of Harvard College in 1803, but died in Boston Dec. 11, 1809, before graduation.

The children of Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck and Eliza Cheever (Davis) Shattuck, all born in Boston, were:

- i. George Cheyne Shattuck, b. July 22, 1813; bapt. West Church Aug. 29, 1813; m. in Baltimore, April 9, 1840, Anne H. Brune of Baltimore.
- ii. John Derby Shattuck, b. Feb. 21, 1815; bapt. West Church March 26, 1815; d. Aug. 14, 1816.
- iii. Caleb Davis Shattuck, b. Dec. 18, 1816; bapt. West Church Feb. 2, 1817; died Jan. 14, 1820.
- iv. Eleanor Elizabeth Shattuck, b. Jan. 27, 1819; bapt. West Church May 2, 1819; d. Jan. 5, 1842.
- v. Lucy Cheever Shattuck, b. Jan. 29, 1823; bapt. West Church March 22, 1823; d. Dec. 22, 1835.
- vi. John Derby Shattuck, b. May 22, 1825; bapt. West Church July 17, 1825; d. Jan. 28, 1826.

Dr. Frederick Cheever Shattuck, to whom I am indebted for these last dates, which agree with those published in the Shattuck Memorial, assures me that they are correct, although they differ in several instances from those to be found in the public records. The condition of the records of Boston births, deaths, and marriages has long been a reproach to the city. The present City Registrar is now seeking to remedy the shortcomings of his predecessors. A recomparison of some of the records of marriages with the original returns made by the ministers who solemnized them, has revealed an astonishing number of inexcusable errors in the records, indicating gross carelessness on the part of those who have had charge of them. All the records in the department should at once be subjected to the same critical examination.

But these records, however much they may be revised and corrected, will continue to be sealed books to the inquirer, unless they are provided with proper indices. Notwithstanding the great advance made of late years in the methods of indexing, notwithstanding the improved systems now in use in so many public offices, it is scarcely credible that the antiquated and interminable "alphabets," which wearied the patience and injured the eyesight of our grandfathers, and which have been the subject of so much complaint, are still used in the City Registrar's department. There is no excuse for this. The growth of the city, and the consequently great increase in the number of entries in the records, imperatively demand improved methods of getting at the contents of the volumes. A consolidated index, classified according to christian and surnames, of all the births, deaths and marriages in Boston, from the beginning to the year 1849, should at once be made, and the classification should then be extended to all subsequent years. The marked superiority of the Charlestown records, and the striking contrast they afford to those of Boston proper, in this respect, are apparent to every one who has had occasion to examine them.



19, 1782, probated Nov. 12, 1782, leaves a small legacy to her brother Bartholomew Cheever, if living, or if dead to his son Bartholomew. A Bartholomew Cheever and Margaret Wagner were married in Boston, May 27, 1770. Child of Bartholomew and Hannah, born in Boston:

- i. BARTHOLOMEW, b. March 31, 1750.

## LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 167.]

[Page 157.] Josiah Keep, of Monson, son of Ensign Samuel Keep and Sarah his wife, was married May, 1737, to Loice Noble, of Westfield. Their children—Loice, born April, 1733. Jemima, born 1740. Ruth, born January, 1743. Josiah, born July, 1745. Moses, born September 25, 1747, died Nov. 12, 1825. Hannah, born Aug. 21, 1750. The family of Moses, see in page 158.

Stephen Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Ensign Samuel Keep and Sarah his wife, was married June 12, 1754, to Hannah Colton, daughter of Lieut. Ephraim Colton and Mary his wife. Their children—Silence, born March 10, 1755, died March 14, 1755. Heman, born Feb. 27, 1756, died Sept. 20, 1756. Marah, born Sept. 15, 1757. Hannah, born Sept. 14, 1758. Marah, born Aug. 11, 1761, died Aug. 4, 1825. Stephen, born Jan. 25, 1765. Hannah the daughter was married Oct. 12, 1796, to Sibranus Walker, of Palmer. Marah was married May 1, 1800, to Moses Keep. The family of Stephen, see in page 159. Stephen Keep the father died Jan. 15, 1790. Hannah Keep his widow died Oct. 20, 1805.

Mathew Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Ensign Samuel Keep and Sarah his wife, was married Dec. 1, 1743, to Abigail Wolcott, daughter of Henry and Abigail Wolcott. Their children—Abigail, born —. Mathew, born March 24, 1745. Abigail, born Oct. 11, 1748. Sibranus, born Jan. 1, 1752. Silence, born Oct. 31, 1755. Silence, born Oct. 13, 1757. Mathew Keep the father died June 29, 1758. Abigail the mother was married again Oct. 17, 1771, to David Bowen, of Willington, and died Feb. 4, 1809. She was born Aug. 15, 1721. Abigail was married Feb. 1783, to Josiah Cooley. Silence was married to Nathaniel Newel, of Union. The family of Mathew the son, see in page 159.

[Page 158.] Samuel Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sarah Keep, was married June 4, 1767, to Sabina Cooley, daughter of Josiah and Experience Cooley. Their children—Flavia, born Feb. 17, 1768, died Sept. 19, 1829. Sabina, born Nov. 20, 1769. Experience, born Jan. 13, 1772, died Dec. 25, 1785. Samuel, born Feb. 10, 1774. Heber, born Jan. 20, 1776. Elenor, born May 31, 1778, died July 8, 1810. John, born April 20, 1781. Hannah, born Oct. 18, 1784. Experience, born Dec. 19, 1787. Flavia was married Jan. 19, 1804, to Gains Bliss. Sabina was married March 20, 1792, to Dea. Walter White (page 217). Elenor was married March 5, 1801, to Solomon Warriner. The families of the sons, page 160.

Moses Keep, son of Josiah and Loice Keep, was married Dec. 2, 1773, to Hannah Woodbury, of Brookfield. Their children—Cheller, born Oct.



31, 1774. Thomas, born Oct. 26, 1776. Hannah, born Oct. 13, 1780. Almeyda born Aug. 26, 1782. Noble, born Sept. 4, 1786. Hannah the mother died Dec. 18, 1796. Moses Keep was married again May 1, 1800, to Marah Keep, daughter of Stephen Keep. She died Aug. 4, 1825, age 64. He died Nov. 12, 1825, age 74. Their children—Salome, born March 25, 1801, died March 25, 1852, at Boston. Flavia, born Dec. 17, 1803, died Nov. 26, 1804. Mary, born Jan. 8, 1808, died Oct. 14, 1808.

[Page 159.] Stephen Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Stephen and Hannah Keep, was married Nov. 27, 1791, to Martha Colton, daughter of Solomon and Lucy Colton. Their children—James, born Jan. 26, 1793, died Nov. 3, 1793. James, born Feb. 3, 1794. Stephen Williams, born Sept. 30, 1797. Martha, born April 29, 1800. Francis Brick, born July 11, 1807, died near New Orleans. Stephen Keep the father died Oct. 18, 1840, age 76. His wife died June 29, 1819, age 49.

Mathew Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Mathew and Abigail Keep, was married Nov. 29, 1764, to Mehitable Chandler, daughter of Isaac and Abigail Chandler, of Enfield. He died Feb. 6, 1827, age 82. Their children—Silvanus, born March, 1765. Mathew, born Dec. 13, 1767. Mercene, born March 25, 1769. Editha, born April 4, 1772. Mehitable born Feb. 18, 1778. Abigail, born March 5, 1780. Heman, born Aug. 22, 1782. Luther, born April 11, 1786. Mehitable the mother died Feb. 22, 1795. Mathew Keep the father married again June 9, 1797, to M. i. am Colton, widow of Capt. Ebenezer Colton. Mehitable the daughter was married July 2, 1797, to Oliver Dwight. Miriam Keep died Nov. 13, 1831, age 85. Abigail was married Sept. 3, 1802, to — Buncce. Editha was married Sept. 29, 1811, to Walter Burdick, of Ellington.

[Page 160.] Samuel Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sabina Keep, was married Jan. 30, 1800, to Anne Bliss, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Bliss. She died June 2, 1834, age 63. He died May 17, 1849, age 75. Their children—Nathan, born Dec. 3, 1800, married and lived at Boston. Samuel, born March 6, 1803, died at Baltimore, Aug. 10, 1830. Lucy, born May 23, 1805, married to Rev. Ephraim Taylor, died Oct. 20, 1841. Eunice, born Oct. 27, 1807. John Robinson, born May 22, 1810, married to Rebecca, the daughter of Rev. Noah Porter. Solomon, born May 25, 1812, died Dec. 13, 1848.

Heber Keep, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Sabina Keep, was married Feb. 15, 1810, to Elizabeth Benton, daughter of —. She died April 19, 1843. Their children—Henry Augustus, born Feb. 10, 1811. E—— Benton, born July 24, 1816. Edward, born March 24, 1818. Elizabeth Frances, born Oct. 29, 1819. Caroline, born Feb. 20, 1821.

Rev. John Keep, of Blanford, son of Samuel and Sabina Keep, was married June 2, 1806, to Lydia Hale, daughter of Nathan and Salome Hale. Their child—John Theodore, born July 31, 1809. [*Vacant to page 164.*]

John Kent, a native of Suffield, was born Jan. 7, 1772 (his mother's name, — Archer), was married Nov. 20, 1794, to Sarah Steel, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Steel, of Longmeadow. He died March 4, 1821. She died Jan. 23, 1858. Their children—Aaron Steel, born Sept. 3, 1795. Adolphus Dudley, born April 26, 1797. Sally, born May 5, 1799. Amanda, born Aug. 20, 1801. Bera, born Jan. 3, 1804, died Aug. 18, 1804. Bera, born Dec. 28, 1805. Pamela, born Feb. 3, 1808. Lucy, born Aug. 2, 1812, died Sept. 26, 1812.

Samuel King, of Longmeadow, son of Benjamin and Huldah King, of Enfield, was born Dec. 29, 1767, was married May 1, 1794, to Nancy Par-





ker, daughter of Samuel and Peggy Parker. Their children—Nancy, born May 26, 1795. Lovice, born Aug. 14, 1796. Percis, born April 25, 1798. Samuel, born Feb. 28, 1800. Dolly, born March 27, 1802. Austin, born March 18, 1804. Peggy, born Feb. 27, 1806. Parmel, born Feb. 11, 1808, died April 29, 1810.

Lieut. Samuel King, of Lohgmeadow, son of Samuel and Zubah King of Ellington, was born —, and was married September 17, 1799, to Hannah Ashley, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Ashley. Their children—Hannah, born Sept. 27, 1802. Warren, born Dec. 14, 1806. John, born April 7, 1808. Jabez, born Jan. 23, 1811. Capt. Samuel King with his family removed to the state of New York 1802. [*Vacant to page 166.*]

*died Chardon Oct Feb 6, 1817*

## WENTWORTHS AT BERMUDA.

By the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.

THE publication at Boston, Mass., of the first volume of "Suffolk Deeds," shows that there was at Bermuda a "John Wentworth, Mariner," in 1648, who is not alluded to in the Wentworth Genealogy. He, with John Leaske, of the city of Bristol, Eng., gives a bond of £20,000 to Capt. Thomas Cromwell, of Boston, Mass., to deliver the good ship "Supply," with all her cargo, at Boston or any other port, as may be directed. In the spring of 1881, Charles W. Tuttle, of Boston, and of Wentworth descent, went to Bermuda, and after a personal interview with the oldest and most intelligent of the inhabitants, and after a thorough search of the records, satisfied himself that there was never but one family of Wentworths at Bermuda, and that none of the name were then there. Mr. Tuttle made his head-quarters at Hamilton, the seat of government, and the following is the result of his labors.

### HUGH WENTWORTH, THE EMIGRANT.

1. HUGH<sup>1</sup> WENTWORTH was of Bermuda as early as 1623, and was the earliest Wentworth found there. Bermuda was often called Somers Island, and the seat of government was in 1638 at St. George. Hugh was one of the Council as early as 1627, from the Warwick tribe where he lived, but he owned land in the Smith tribe. He was engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. He appears to have continued in the Council until his death. In 1635 he was the agent of the Earl of Warwick. He died in 1641, as his inventory was taken that year. He left a widow Mary, who became the wife of Lt. Charles Whitenhall.

His children were the following, two sons and four daughters, there being nothing to designate the order of births.

- i. JOHN.<sup>2</sup> He calls himself eldest son of Hugh. He attested a legal instrument 26 July, 1641. He deeds land 18 January, 1649, to his brother Hugh<sup>2</sup> in Smith's tribe. He attested a legal instrument 3d February, 1653, showing that he had business with Thomas Cromwell, Captain of Ship Anne. In 1653, also, he was in the Council for Paget's and Warwick's tribe. In 1657 he was com-





mander of the "Martin" Frigate at Bermuda. He gives his bond as "Mariner" with his brother Hugh<sup>2</sup> as witness at Barbadoes, March 5, 1660.

He took an active part in the contest between the Cromwells and the Loyalists, and also in the war between England and Holland, as commander of different vessels, and committed many depredations upon the enemy.

October 7, 1716, he makes his will, and mentions his wife Susanna and house in Warwick tribe and two children, who were as follows:

1. *John*.<sup>2</sup> He made his will July 5, 1722, as a resident of Warwick tribe, which was proven January 10, 1744. His executors were uncle Capt. Samuel Baynes [perhaps Raynes], Cousin Thomas Lea and brother-in-law Daniel Smith, "all of Paget tribe." He gives property to wife Martha and to daughters Ann<sup>4</sup> Wentworth and Ruth<sup>4</sup> Wentworth and a child<sup>4</sup> unborn.
2. *Mary*,<sup>3</sup> married Daniel Smith.
- ii. *Hugh*.<sup>2</sup> He was reported, whilst being Captain of Paget and Warwick tribes, as disaffected to the existing government, and highly active in the rebellion and unfit to be in any command or public trust.  
In 1663 he was bound to build a school house of two rooms upon school land which he had leased in Warwick tribe. In 1664 he asked advice of the Council in session at St. George as to his duties as Husbandman of the Whale Fishery. May 30, 1674, his widow Ann of Warwick tribe was made administratrix.
- iii. *MARY*,<sup>2</sup> m. John Milner as early as 26 July, 1644.
- iv. *SARAH*.<sup>2</sup>
- v. *HESTER*.<sup>2</sup>
- vi. *ROBERTA*.<sup>2</sup>

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE WENTWORTH GENEALOGY.

By the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.

Page 23, Vol. I. (16)-3. Paul<sup>17</sup> was first chosen member of Parliament from Buckingham in 1563. From 1572 to 1584 he was the member from Liskeard.

Page 29, Vol. I. See note! There are two copies of "Wentworth's Orisons" by Paule Wentworth, dedicated to King James, in the British Museum, and one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Pages 30-31, Vol. I. (17). Sir Peter<sup>17</sup> was not the man who was M.P. from Tamworth. He was Peter,<sup>13</sup> the grandson of Sir Peter.<sup>17</sup>

Sir Peter<sup>17</sup> was M.P. successively for Barnstable, Tregoney and Northampton, and died in the tower in 1597 or 1598; and the inquisition upon his property was held at Oxford in 1599. He was the ancestor of (26) Sir Charles Wentworth<sup>26</sup> Dilke, M.P., upon whose authority these corrections and additions to the English Genealogy are made. Sir Peter<sup>17</sup> had son Walter<sup>18</sup> who was M.P. from Tavistock, and a son Thomas<sup>13</sup> who was M.P. from Oxford, and also had a son Thomas<sup>19</sup> who was also M.P. from Oxford, and is the one referred to in the note on page 22, Vol. I. Sir Peter<sup>17</sup> also had a son Paul,<sup>18</sup> who was of Castle Bytham, co. of Lincoln, who married Henry Hampden. Sir Peter's<sup>17</sup> oldest son (18) Sir Nicholas<sup>18</sup> had a son Sir Peter<sup>19</sup> who was M.P. from Tamworth, and was a great friend of Milton the poet, and assisted him with money. Sir Peter's<sup>17</sup> daughter Frances<sup>18</sup> married Walter Strickland, who was one of the Council of the Lord Protector and M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire. During the reign of Charles 1st he was M.P. for Thirsk.

Page 32, Vol. I. Sir Peter<sup>19</sup> and Sir Harry Vane speak of each other as kinsmen. The family tradition is that Elizabeth,<sup>19</sup> sister of Sir Peter,<sup>19</sup> after the death of her first husband, became the second wife of Sir Harry Vane.

Page 44, Vol. I. (24) Martha's<sup>24</sup> husband, Sir Henry Johnson, died 29th September, 1719, aged 60.

Page 49, Vol. I. (22)-3. General Thomas<sup>28</sup> commanded His Majesty's forces in the West Indies in 1741, and solicited enlistments from New Hampshire for the public service.



Vol. I. page 158. South Berwick, Me., Church Records say: "Timothy<sup>2</sup> (8), Wentworth admitted to church 11 January, 1707-S. Sarah, his wife, owned the covenant and was baptized with three children, Timothy<sup>3</sup> (31), Sarah<sup>3</sup> (53), and Samuel<sup>3</sup> (52), 13 May, 1711. Sarah Wentworth admitted to church 19 April, 1711." [She is supposed to have been a colored servant of Timothy<sup>2</sup> (8) and wife of Caesar Wentworth. She was sold to Capt. Samuel Lord, and by him given to his son Elder Ebenezer<sup>3</sup> (203) Lord.]

Vol. I. pages 158, 239, 240, 404, 405. Vol. III. page 6. South Berwick Church Records say: "Sylvanus<sup>3</sup> (33) Wentworth and his wife Mary [Key] and his daughter Mary<sup>4</sup> owned the covenant Dec. 3, 1721 (the two latter being baptized), and his children William<sup>4</sup> (185), Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, and Samuel<sup>4</sup> (186) were baptized. Also, July 8, 1722, his son Sylvanus<sup>4</sup> was baptized." [His first wife was daughter of John Key, Sr., of Kittery, Maine.]

Vol. I. page 188. Barrington, N. H., Records say: "Ephraim Holmes, son of Ephraim Holmes, m. Sarah Wentworth, daughter of Ebenezer Wentworth of Portsmouth, N. H., and had Samuel Holmes, b. October 16, 1762; and Ephraim Holmes, born Nov. 9, 1764, and married 20 January, 1785, Mary Remick of Barrington. This Sarah (Wentworth) Holmes may have been the daughter of Ebenezer<sup>4</sup> (99) Wentworth, born 1720, had wife Mary in 1748 and was dead in 1757. Ephraim and Sarah (Wentworth) Holmes lived in that part of Barrington which is now Strafford, N. H., until they moved to New Durham. Afterwards they removed to Maine with several of their children. She died at the residence of her son Ebenezer Holmes, at West Waterville, Maine, about 1828. They had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, the order of whose births is not known.

1. Samuel Holmes, born 16 Oct. 1762, drowned when young.
2. Ephraim Holmes, born 9 November, 1764.
3. Ebenezer Holmes, married — James in Maine.
4. Samuel Holmes, 2d.
5. Sarah Holmes, oldest daughter, married John Rowe, of Maine.
6. Margaret Holmes, married William Stanton, of Strafford, N. H., and has grandson Dr. J. C. Stanton, of Washington, D. C.
7. Mary Holmes, born July 12, 1776, married Ephraim Caverly, born Feb. 25, 1776, of Strafford, N. H., July 12, 1794. He died 29 March, 1830, and she December 22, 1853. [See Caverly Genealogy.]
8. Betsey Holmes, m. John Caverly, of Strafford, N. H., brother to Ephraim.
9. Catherine Holmes, married Reuben Hussey, of Maine, and has descendants living in South Norridgewock, Me.
10. Amy Holmes, married Job Kennison, of Maine, and moved to Ohio.
11. Keziah Holmes, married Benjamin James, of Maine. They have descendants in West Waterville, Me.
12. Rebecca Holmes, married Samuel Hussey, of Maine.

Vol. I. page 215. Thomas and Hannah (Brown) Evans had Abigail Evans, born 1692, who married 1st, Ichabod Hayes, who died in 1734, and 2nd, William Twombly. By first husband she had Hannah Hayes, who married William<sup>4</sup> (259) Wentworth.

Vol. I. page 238. William<sup>3</sup> (137) Wentworth married Grace, daughter of Nicholas and Jane Tucker, of Kittery, Me.

Vol. I. page 248. South Berwick Church Records say: Timothy<sup>3</sup> (51) Wentworth united with the church 31 May, 1727, and his children were baptized as follows: Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> (243) 6 Sept. 1730; Sarah<sup>4</sup> (245) 10 May, 1733; Timothy<sup>4</sup> (244) 8 Nov. 1733.

Vol. I. page 248-9. Samuel<sup>3</sup> (52) and wife Joanna (Roberts) Wentworth owned the covenant at South Berwick, Me., 2 October, 1726, and their daughter Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> was baptized. They were received into full communion 2 January, 1736-7. Samuel was dismissed with many others to form a new church 23 March, 1755. This church was at Blackberry Hill, and was the second in Berwick, Me. It was about one mile from its present location, near the junction of the Great Works and Salmon Falls rivers, not far from Yeaton's Mills. A school house now stands on or near the spot. The baptisms of children before the dismission from the old first church (but few of them living to maturity) were as follows: Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> 2 October, 1726; Samuel<sup>4</sup> (246) 4 August, 1729; Joanna<sup>4</sup> 9 August, 1730; John<sup>4</sup> 10 May, 1733; Timothy<sup>4</sup> 20 July, 1735; Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> 18 September, 1737; Joanna<sup>4</sup> 8 May, 1740; Timothy<sup>4</sup> (248) 31 March, 1747; Deborah<sup>4</sup> (249) 29 September, 1750.

Vol. I. p. 353. No. Bolton (now Vernon, Conn.) Ch. Records, kept by Rev. Eben-



ezer Kellogg, pastor, say: "Olive Wentworth, adult, baptized 6 December, 1778. Phineas Jones and Olive Wentworth married 21 January, 1779. Phineas Jones owned the covenant 13 Feb. 1780. Children baptized—Olive Jones 26 Feb. 1780, and died 27 Feb. 1780; Olive Jones 27 May, 1781, and died 9 August, 1781; Hannah Jones 7 July, 1782. [She is supposed to have been the daughter of Ezekiel<sup>4</sup> (131).]

Vol. I. page 370. South Berwick, Me., Church Records say: "Martha, wife of Ezekiel<sup>4</sup> (156) Wentworth owned the covenant 9 November, 1735. Their children were baptized as follows: Paul<sup>5</sup> 4 April, 1736; Paul<sup>5</sup> (518) 2 October, 1737; Benjamin<sup>5</sup> (515) 18 March 1739-40; Patience<sup>5</sup> (516) 6 March, 1749-50.

Vol. I. page 419. The Second Berwick Church Records at Blackberry Hill say: "Mary<sup>4</sup> (247) Wentworth and husband Jabez Ricker owned the covenant 9 January, 1763, and were received into church without baptism 27 August, 1750."

Vol. I. page 536. Dr. Joseph James Muskett, of London, England, sends the following: Charles Augustus<sup>6</sup> (992) settled at Cape of Good Hope about 1820, and was appointed District Surgeon of Uitenhage in that Colony. He married, 1st, about 1822, Ann Lewis, and 2nd, about 1831, Eliza, second daughter of Charles Dalgairus, of Uitenhage, who died there 26 January, 1882. He had two daughters by each wife, viz.:

i. Frances Augusta<sup>7</sup> Wentworth, married Jacob Govert Rex of Rexford, in Knysna, Cape of Good Hope, and has several children.

ii. Maria<sup>7</sup> Wentworth married Koert Grobbelaer, of Groen Vley, District of Graaff Reinet, Cape of Good Hope. He has several children.

By second wife:

iii. Catherine Charlotte Dalgairus<sup>7</sup> Wentworth married April 7, 1863, Dr. Joseph James Muskett, of Knysna, Cape of Good Hope, and lives childless in London, England.

iv. Jessie<sup>7</sup> Wentworth married George Rex, of Hunter's Grove, Knysna, where they now live, having an only child Caroline<sup>8</sup> Rex, who married George Heinekey, of Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

Vol. II. page 483. Uriah Levant<sup>7</sup> (3682) Wentworth, born at Chatauque Co., New York, 5 July, 1830; married at Sioux City, Woodbury Co., Iowa, 5 January, 1857, Celia Meek, born 15 February, 1832, at Gloucestershire, England.

His mother, Betsey (Anderson) Wentworth, who married 1 November, 1811, Rev. Edwin Brown, died at Woodstock, McHenry Co., Illinois, 23 June, 1872, in her 69th year.

Uriah Levant<sup>7</sup> and Celia (Meek) Wentworth, now living at Rock Creek, Spokane Co., Washington Territory, had, besides two who died young:

1. George Edwin,<sup>8</sup> born 3 February, 1858, at Sioux City, Iowa.

2. John Morgan,<sup>8</sup> born 22 Nov. 1859, at Omide, Nebraska.

3. Clara May,<sup>8</sup> born 1 March, 1865, at Omaha, Nebraska.

4. Herbert Levant,<sup>8</sup> born 22 January, 1874, at Denver, Colorado.

5. William Uriah,<sup>8</sup> born 22 June, 1878, at Walla-Walla, Washington Territory.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NOTES.

EDMUND QUINCY.—In the Chapter on Boston Families, "Memorial History of Boston," vol. 2d, page 511, the fact that Edmund Quincy, the first of the name in America, was an early settler of Boston, is ignored. He was born in England, in 1602; his father of the same name owned landed estates in Northamptonshire, and in 1593 married Ann Palmer. He resided on an estate he owned in the parish of Achurch, and in 1623 married Judith Pares. On the Records of Achurch, it is stated that his daughter Judith was baptized September 3d, 1626, and that in "1627, a child was baptized elsewhere in schism." This singular entry proves that Edmund Quincy had become a Puritan, and in 1625 he came to Massachusetts. Here he formed a partnership with William Coddington, and they bought the planting ground of the Sachem of the Massachusetts Indians. This purchase is confirmed by an Indian deed, yet extant, by which Wampanatuck, the son of "Chickatabot, sold, in 1665, lands in Braintree to Thomas Faxon and others, excepting Mr. Coddington's farm, Mr. Quincy's farm, and others, which lands were





purchased by the said men, of his predecessors, which the said Wampatuck does hereby confirm."

Edmund Quincy went to England, and returned with his wife and two children to Boston in the ship Griffin, September 4, 1633. His name and that of Judith his wife are inserted on the Records of the First Church in Boston, November, 1633, Nos. 79 and 80, and afterwards, the names of six of his servants, are, as such, inserted on the same Records.

On the 14th of May, 1631, Edmund Quincy was elected one of the first Representatives of the Town of Boston in the General Court of the Province, and on the 10th of the ninth month 1631, he was appointed first on a Committee by the town of Boston, to assess a tax of 9s. 3d. to Mr. Blackstone "to purchase his rights to the peninsula of Shawmut." On the 14th of the 10th month, 1635, a Committee was appointed to bound out farms at Mount Wollaston, then a part of Boston, to Mr. W. Coddington and Mr. Edmund Quincy. On the 14th of the first month, called March, 1636, the Committee report the bounds they have assigned to them.

This grant comprehended more than a thousand acres, including the planting ground of Chickatabot, cleared of trees, and suitable to agriculture or pasturage, and also the peninsula now called Germantown, with a harbor adapted for ship-building, at the mouth of Weymouth river.

They were men of great energy and sagacity, and if their plans had been fulfilled they would have been leaders in the settlement of Massachusetts. They took possession of their lands, and built their houses at Mount Wollaston, then a part of Boston, for Braintree was not incorporated till 1640. But Edmund Quincy died, on the threshold of the great enterprise, at the age of thirty-three years, in 1635, and it is remarkable that in 1852 the house he built in the wilderness is yet standing in good preservation, and that some of his descendants yet own, and reside, on a part of the land he purchased of the Sachem of Mos Wechusett, and that his name is associated not only with the history and granite of Massachusetts, but also with many towns and cities in distant parts of the United States.

E. S. QUINCY.

REV. JOHN HARVARD.—The late Col. Joseph L. Chester, D.C.L., LL.D., wrote me from London, April 20, 1851, in reply to a query of mine about the pedigree of Harvard:

"As to John Harvard, I have carried about with me daily for many years a little bit of pedigree in the hope of being able to perfect it. I believe that I have the will of his father, a certain Robert Harvard, who described himself as of St. Saviour's Southwark, Butcher. His will was dated 25th July, and proved 6th October, 1625, by his relict Catherine. He left three sons: 1. John; 2. Thomas; 3. Peter, neither of whom was then 21. So far I have been unable to trace the family further, but as it appears to be understood that John Harvard was born about 1605 or 1609, and in the neighborhood of London, and as the surname is of the rarest possible occurrence, I have always felt that this was the identical *John*. I cannot, however, yet prove it, and I dislike to put forward a mere theory. I hope to come upon further evidence some day."—Ed.

THOMAS CARTER.—The historian of Woburn following Savage and the author of the genealogy in the REGISTER xvii. 51, thinks that the Rev. Thomas Carter was the Thomas Carter who came in 1635 in the Planter (see REGISTER, xiv. 304) as a servant of George Giddings, but George Giddings and some of Carter's fellow servants went to Salisbury and there we find Thomas Carter and wife Mary.

WALTER GIBSON.

EPHRAIM CARTER.—The will of Samuel Carter of Salisbury, October 13, 1718, mentions wife Sarah and gives legacies to his sisters and also one to Ephraim Carter to be paid to Martha Tuxbury. Ephraim afterwards had a wife Martha, and possibly he was then engaged to Martha Tewksbury. It has hitherto been supposed that his wife Martha was a Hubbard, as their son Dr. Ezra had a son Hubbard Carter not mentioned by Dr. Bouton. Ephraim was grandson of Thomas of Salisbury, who was more likely to be the servant of George Giddings, of Salisbury, than the one Savage thinks.

WALTER GIBSON.

Concord, N. H.





NEWBURYPORT ITEM.—N. J. Herrick, Esq., of Washington, D. C., copies for the REGISTER, from Boston Gazette of May 9, 1768, the following item:

“NEWBURYPORT, April 21, 1768.

“Yesterday the young Women of the Presbyterian Congregation, and some others, assembled at the Minister’s House, and generously gave Mrs. Parsons the spinning of two Hundred and Seventy Skeins of good Yarn. They took *Labradore* Tea and Coffee for their support, and finished their Work so long before Night that the Rev. Mr. Parsons gave them an Exhortation from Prov. 31. 19, and concluded this Exercise by Daylight. A laudable Example for young Women of other Congregations to copy after.”

WINSLOW.—Our readers will see by the letter of the Rev. John Eliot, dated Oct. 20, 1651, to Edward Winslow then residing at London, in this number (page 292), that a son of Gov. Winslow had recently left New England to meet his father in London. We do not remember to have met with this fact before. Other new and interesting events in New England history, particularly concerning Eliot’s labors among the Indians, are brought out in these letters.

CODNAM (*ante*, pp. 301-2). Robert, Hartford, appoints Samuel Hall, of Salisbury, his attorney, 1650. Robert, Seabrook fort, mariner, 1654; Clement, æ. 40 in 1666.

From “Early Settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk.”

A. A. CODMAN.

DOLOR DAVIS.—The following record is copied from the Parish Records of East Fairleigh, a village about two miles from Maidstone, co. Kent, England:

x  
Mar. Dolor Davis and Margerye Wilerd were married the 29th day of Marche 1624 1624

I have never seen the original record, but have a tracing of it and a certificate of the vicar of the Parish as to its genuineness. The Parish register itself has been examined by Mr. Richard Sims, of the British Museum, who writes me it is unquestionably genuine and is in excellent condition. Margery Willard being fifteen years old when her father and step-mother died, probably went to live with some relative at East Fairleigh, and there met Dolor Davis and married him. Where Davis came from, and where they made their home after marriage, and where their children were born, I have been unable to trace:—certainly not at East Fairleigh, as the records there have been carefully examined and give no sign.

Notice the name is clearly written “DOLOR,” exactly as he always signed it. It was, however, pronounced “Doller.” In searching for him, I have looked for “Doller” and “Dollard” wills, thinking the name might come from some inter-marriage of “Doller” with Davis. The name Doller as a last name is not uncommon, but no connection has so far turned up between the two families.

One more new point in the life of Dolor Davis. I am informed by the Hon. George F. Hoar that he has a very ancient copy of a memorial presented by the inhabitants of Concord to the General Court of Massachusetts Colony. This document is dated in 1664, and among other signatures contains that of Dolor Davis. This fixes his residence in 1664, at Concord. Now in 1666 the Barnstable records contain his application to be readmitted as an inhabitant of Barnstable. Thus we may safely say he moved from Concord to Barnstable about 1665.

HORACE DAVIS.

San Francisco, Cal.

#### QUERIES.

SAUNDERSON—SAUNDERS.—In the Book of Titles to land, in office of Town Clerk, of Sandwich, Mass., is found the following:

“The land was assigned by a committee of seven, who were appointed by the Court of New Plymouth, it being confirmed January 17, 1658.”

“The lands of Henry Saunderson being twelve akers bee it more or less to him his heirs and assigns to have and to hold forever, where his now dwelling house stands, bounded as followeth, from a little small run and a marked tree upon the Easter side and soe upon a straight line to a markt tree by the little river, and upon the west compassed with the brook as it runneth,” also



"The meadows of Henry Saunderson being five akers bee it more or less to him his heirs and assigns to him and to hold forever, bounded as followeth, viz. adjoining to the aforesayed upland being bounded by the River and the Creek to the seaward."

The Town Records, which unfortunately are very imperfect, contain the following entries:

"March 1st, 1654, Henry Saunders subscribes to the fund for the erection of a mill for grinding grain."

"May 29th, 1655. Henry Sanderson subscribes five shillings toward building a place for public meetings."

"May 16, 1668. Henry Saunderson chosen Grand Juryman."

"July 11, 1678. Henry Sanderson took oath of fidelity."

The records contain the births of two children of Henry Sanderson, viz.:

"February 10, 1670, Samuel Sanderson.

July 18, 1676, Henry Sanderson."

The following is an extract from the Plymouth Colony Records of Court Orders:—  
"June 2, 1685. As to the settling of the estate of Henry Saunders of Sandwich, the Court orders that the Relict of said Sanders shall have one-third part of the whole estate, and the house and lands shall be the two sons, the eldest shall have a double part of said house and land he paying forty shillings to his youngest sister, and the youngest son shall have a single part of said house and lands he paying to his youngest sister twenty shillings, and the 4 daughters is to have 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  apiece of said estate, and what of the estate do remain, The Relict shall have for the pay of debts and bringing up of the children."

Query—Are the Henry Saunderson, the proprietor of land, the Henry Saunders, the subscriber to the fund for the erection of a mill, and the Henry Saunders or Sanders, whose estate the Court orders settled, *one* and the same person? If not, what was the maiden name of the wife of Henry Saunderson, when and where did they die, had they other children besides Samuel and Henry, and where are some of their descendants? What relationship, if any, existed between the first Henry Saunderson, of Sandwich, and Deacon Robert Saunderson, the Mint Master, who died in Boston 7 October, 1693?

I. L. S.

COL. DAVID BREWER.—He was from Palmer, Mass., in command of the Ninth Continental Regiment stationed at Roxbury in summer and fall of 1775. Can any one give his after history?

J. H. TEMPLE.

*Framingham, Mass.*

BIDWELL.—In vol. xv. page 242 of the REGISTER, Enoch Kellsey, of Wethersfield, Ct., mar. 30 Aug., 1744, Mary Bidwell, and had, &c. Can any one give name of her father, or other information of this Mary Bidwell?

In 1st Church Records, Hartford, Ct., Rebecca Birdwell mar. 28 Nov. 1765, Isaac Oakes. Was not this intended for Bidwell?

Hinman's Historical Collections, pages 214, 229, 242, 243, &c., gives facts concerning Thomas Bidwell, of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Archives, 1760, pages 719 and 752, vol. 9, page 601 of same, mentions Thomas Bedwell as a refiner of Sulphur. I would like any other information of this Thomas Bidwell.

Luther Higley, b. 9 Nov., 1794 (I think at Windsor, Ct.), mar. 1st, Electa Woodford; 2d, Flora Bidwell; and 3d, Sarah F. Bidwell.

Can any one give information of above family?

*Mellenville, Columbia Co., N. Y.*

EDWIN M. BIDWELL.

WAINWRIGHT.—William Wainwright, m. at Wallingford, Conn., March 21, 1742, Sabra Johnson. Wallingford records give their children as follows: John, John, David, Jonathan, Susannah, the latter b. June 2, 1760, after which the family disappears from the records. It is said, I know not upon what authority, that he afterwards had Francis, Samuel and Mary. Can any one give me information of the birthplace and parentage of William, of the time and place of his death, and of the birthplace of his three youngest children? His widow m. Abraham Ives, of Wallingford, Jan. 8, 1775. It appears that a Samuel W. was of Farmington in 1760, 1776, and 1785, also of Middletown, 1788. Middletown Probate Records



have inventory of Samuel W., June 18, 1790, Mary W. adm'x. A Samuel W. was also of Cheshire in 1800. Ebenezer Wainwright appears as one of a number of signers of a petition in 1729, to the Bishop of London, for the establishment of an Episcopal Church in Wallingford, and William, above mentioned, was an Episcopalian. Is there any reason to suppose that the Connecticut Wainwrights were descended from Capt. Simon W., who was killed in the Indian attack on Haverhill in 1708? What were the names of the ten children of Capt. Simon?

*Elizabeth, N. J.*

FRANK L. POPE.

ELLIOTT (*ante*, xxxv. 384).—In the REGISTER of October, 1881, I had a query as to the parentage of Abigail Elliott, of Southampton, who married Geo. Langford. Her descendants describe her home as "where the four Hamptons meet," and that while she lived in Southampton, Geo. Langford lived on the next farm, in Northampton. This is the exact location of the farm of Nathaniel Elliott (and wife Elizabeth), his farm lying in Westhampton, Southampton and Easthampton. The old house is still standing.

Record of transfer of land in Springfield records, reads: "I, Nathaniel Eliot of Chesterfield in the County of Hampshire & province of Mass. in consideration of £12 paid by John Lyman of Northampton . . . the whole of lot N<sup>o</sup> 54 lying in said Chesterfield in that part lately called Narragansett N<sup>o</sup> 4 as laid down in Whitcombs Map June 17, 1769." Signed Nathaniel Eliot and Elizabeth Eliot. He built one of the first houses in Westhampton in 1772. In December, 1777, Letters of Administration on his estate were granted to his oldest son, John Eliot.

This John Eliot, spoken of as of Easthampton, sells land lying in all the Hamptons. He had a wife Rebeckah, and a brother Francis, a Revolutionary soldier. Francis married (1st) Lydia "Kellodge" in 1787, and (2d) Widow Nancy Torrey in 1827. By second wife he had Julia Abigail and Francis Monroe (of Southampton). There was an Elizabeth Elliott (probably a sister) married, 1789, Seth Hurlburt of Northampton, and Nabby Elliott married George Langford in 1784. See Northampton Records.

Can any one give further particulars of this family, and especially of the parentage of Nathaniel Eliot and Elizabeth his wife? Was he son of Daniel, of Sudbury, who had a son Nathaniel born Aug. 10, 1699?

I do not yet find the parentage of Henry Alden, of Dedham, or of Hannah (Sears) Snow, of Rochester.

*Troy, N. Y.*

CHARLES L. ALDEN.

SHOREY.—Who were the parents of the brothers—Samuel Shorey, of Kittery, Me., 1702, and John, born 1674, who died in Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 18, 1724, a. fifty? Any information will be thankfully received.

*South Attleboro', Mass.*

DAVID JILLSON.

STEDMAN, &c.—Who were the ancestors of *Elizabeth Stedman*, who married John Williams of Roxbury, who was born Feb. 24, 1681?

Of Noah Perrin of Roxbury, and Patience his wife? What was her maiden name? He died about 1750.

Of Deacon Samuel Gridley of Roxbury, and Abigail his wife? What was her maiden name? He died in March, 1776.

Of Jon<sup>s</sup> Smith of Needham and Ruth Hunting, who were married Sept. 24, 1742?

Of Rebecca Curtis, who married Jos. Ruggles of Roxbury, Oct. 20, 1748?

*P. O. Box 2654, Boston, Mass.*

HORATIO DAVIS.

COBB, &c.—Who was Mary, wife of Benjamin Cobb? He was born in Taunton, 1701, and went early to Norton. "She departed this life April 6, 1789, in ye 86. year of her age." Copied from Tombstone, "Cobb Burying Ground," Norton, Mass.

She was the mother of Gen. Silas Cobb, of Norton, and others—among them Abiah, who married Dr. Lewis Sweeting, of Mansfield. The name Mason occurs frequently in the descendants of Benjamin and Mary Cobb. They had a son Mason, born 2nd Feb. 1740, and died April 19, 1750.

Who were the parents of Hannah Sears, who was published to Mark Snow, of





Rochester, Oct. 1, 1752? Mark Snow was born in Rochester, Aug. 6, 1731. Mark Snow and Hannah (Sears) Snow had, among other children, Paul and Charity. We find on the Rochester Records a Paul Sears and Charity his wife are in Rochester, and have the following children, Bk. 1, 39th page:

Mercy, Apl. 28, 1724.

Wm, Jany. 14, 1725.

Nathaniel, Sept. 5, 1738.

Elizabeth, March 17, 1741.

Mary, April 20, 1730.

Can any one connect this Hannah Sears with this Paul and Charity? The names Paul and Charity occur for the first time in the Snow family in Mark Snow's children.

x.

*North Scituate, Mass.*

**WATERMAN.**—In the North Burying Ground, Providence, R. I., lies buried, beside Richard and Susan Jackson, Mary Waterman, born May 9, 1752, died Jan. 21, 1829. Susan Jackson was wife of Richard Jackson, and daughter of Capt. Nathan and Phebe (Smith) Waterman, of Providence, R. I. What relation was Mary Waterman to Mrs. Jackson?

WM. HENRY WATERMAN.

*New Bedford, Mass.*

**POPE.**—Seth Pope, of Sandwich, Mass., and wife Jerusha, settled at the north end of the Town Street, Lebanon, Conn., in 1749. He was then forty-eight years of age, and had sons: John, b. 1727. Seth, b. 1731. Gershom, b. 1733. Elnathan, b. 1735, and Ichabod, b. 1740. Lebanon records say, John m. Oct. 4, 1751, Sarah Athearn of Martha's Vineyard, and had Betty, b. May 13, 1755. Elnathan, m. Nov. 13, 1754, Hannah Tilden of L. Seth, Sr., sold his property in L. in 1759, after which the name disappears from the records. Can any one tell me where and when Seth, Sr., died, or give any information as to the family and place of residence of Seth, Jr.? He is thought to have married, 1st, — Ansel, and 2nd, — Bacon, of Lebanon. A family tradition asserts that he was killed by falling from a cart, about 1770, probably in some town in Conn., leaving a large family of young children.

FRANK L. POPE.

*Elizabeth, N. J.*

**DRAPER.**—In 1638-9, Roger Draper appears among the settlers of Concord, Mass., and subsequently, in September, 1643, united with Richard Lettin, Thomas Wheeler and others in a petition to the General Court for a grant of additional lands adjoining Concord, to found a new village. [Shattuck's History of Concord, p. 14.] Was he identical with the *Roger Draper* residing in London in 1634, whose pedigree is given in the Visitation of London of that year, published in Vol. xvii. of the Harleian Society Publications, p. 240?

Who was the wife of the Concord settler? He had two children, born in Concord—Adam and Lydia.

J. J. LATTING.

*No. 64 Madison Av., New York.*

#### GENEALOGICAL QUERIES:

1. *Savery. Clifton. Family Bible.*—About 40 years ago there was in existence in Plymouth County a large family Bible, once owned by Savorie Clifton, who was living in 1695, and supposed to contain valuable records relating to the families of Clifton and Savery. It is, perhaps, in the hands of some antiquarian, or in some museum or public library. The subscriber would like to consult it. Where is it?

2. *Christian names John and Jude.*—Was it at all the practice among the Pilgrim fathers to confound these two Christian names? For instance, I find on Rochester town records the birth of Jude Savery, A.D. 1689, of whom I find no subsequent trace. But I find traces of a John S., Senr., who seems to have married a daughter of Thomas Parlow, and corresponds in some particulars with the missing Jude. Some one versed in the habits of our Puritan ancestors in respect to nomenclature may possibly enlighten me.

3. *Savery.*—What became of Samuel Savery, son of Uriah and Deborah, born at Wareham (or Rochester), 1746, and where are his descendants, if any?

4. Who was William Savery, who m. Elizabeth Ashbrook, and was at Newport A.D. 1742? and where are his descendants?

A. W. SAVERY.

*Digby, Nova Scotia.*





WALDO, WHITE and WHITING.—

*Waldo*.—John Weld, of Pomfret, Conn., married Esther Waldo. He died 1763. She died 1777. Can any one give me the place and date of her birth and the names of her parents, and information concerning this branch of the Waldo family?

*White*.—Elizabeth White, of Brookline, Mass., daughter of John White, married, 1667, Edmund Weld, of Roxbury. Can any one tell me the name of her mother and the names of her grandparents?

*Whiting*.—The Rev. Samuel, of Lynn, Mass. Can any one tell me the name of his first wife, whose daughter Dorothy married Thomas Weld, of Roxbury, 1650?

CHARLES R. WELD.

Baltimore, Md.

RUSSELL.—In a record of the family of John Russell, the Baptist Elder, of Woburn, copied from a family Bible, printed in 1725, by the late Rev. William Jenks, D.D., I find the following:

"John Russell. Lived at Woburn wh he died on ye 1st day of ye 4th month 1676. Having been made a Freeman of ye Colony May 3. 1635. Ye name of his wife was Elizabeth who died on ye 6th day of ye 10th month 1644.

Rev John Russell their son was pastor of ye 1st Baptist Church in Boston. He married Sarah Champneys, Octo 31, 1661. He died Dec 24: 1680.

Joseph Russell their son was born in 1664. On ye fifth day of June 1693. he married Susannah Cheever b. Feb 10. 1660. died Nov 10 1744. being ye youngest daughter of Mr Ezekiel Cheever, ye venerable master of ye Latin School in Boston b Jan'y 25. 1615 in London. d. Aug 21. 1708. and of Ellen Lothrop his 2d wife m. Nov 18. 1652."

From this Joseph Russell was descended Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Belknap, and the family of Russells from whom sprang the late Major Benjamin Russell, and Ezekiel Russell.

In an interesting volume called the "Russell Genealogy," by the Hon. John Russell Bartlett, 1879, I find it stated that

Joseph Russell (there said to be a son of Rev. John Russell) was born Jan. 15, 1663-4, d. March 13, 1713-14. He married Mary (probably Skinner), who died March 28, 1715, and from them are descended the Russells of the "Russell Genealogy."

I think these two Josephs have been confused by Mr. Bartlett, and by Dr. Jenks, as one and the same person. For Dr. Jenks not having the date of Joseph's death in the Family Bible record, takes the date of the death of the other Joseph, viz. Mar. 13, 1713-14, in a Genealogy prepared by himself before 1847.

The Bible referred to was once in possession of the late Nathaniel Pope Russell, and if it can be produced, may throw light on this confusion of the two genealogies. Dr. Jenks married, 22 October, 1797, Betsey Russell, a descendant of Joseph and Susannah (Cheever) Russell, and through the remainder of his long life took the greatest interest in collecting everything relating to the genealogy of his wife's family. He has no doubt whatever that she was descended from the Rev. John Russell, the son of John, of Woburn.

I hope this query may lead to some further information on the subject.

135 Beacon Street, Boston.

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.

#### REPLIES.

THE SABIN FAMILY.—We desire to make the following corrections and additions to our article on the Sabin family in the January REGISTER, p. 52.

EBENEZER (No. 10) resided in Woodstock in the first part of his life; removed into Pomfret, where he spent the greater part of his manhood.

NEHEMIAH (No. 12) is recorded as having two wives. We have since learned that this was not the case. It was the son Nehemiah, born Sept. 9, 1713, who married Ruth Cooper, Dec. 3, 1735, and had the children recorded as being by the second wife. Nehemiah, Jr., did not die before 1741 as was stated, but died July 4, 1746. Nehemiah, Sen., died the day following. Elizabeth, wife of Nehemiah, Sen., died Oct. 7, 1756, aged 79 years. This makes the line of the ancestry of Hon. Lorenzo



as follows: Lorenzo,<sup>7</sup> Elijah R.,<sup>8</sup> Nehemiah,<sup>9</sup> Nehemiah,<sup>4</sup> Nehemiah,<sup>3</sup> William.<sup>2</sup> William.<sup>1</sup>

Thomas Sabin, born Dec. 22, 1793, and still living in Belchertown, Mass., was a son of Thomas, born April 9, 1714. The Rev. Dr. Lewis Sabin, born in Belchertown, April 9, 1807, and settled over a parish in Templeton, Mass., for thirty-five years, and died there June 8, 1873, was a son of this aged citizen of Belchertown.

HEZEKIAH (No. 20) lived a greater part of his life in the present town of Thompson, where he was a moving spirit in things pertaining to the town's welfare.

Weymouth, Mass.

ANSON TITUS, JR.

ALEXANDER (*ante*, xxxii, 276).—Walter Gibson, of Concord, N. H., sends us the following extract from a deed recorded at Exeter, N. H., which corrects several errors on the page above referred to:

John Gibson and Mary his wife, widow of James Alexander, of Londonderry, N. H. (not Ireland), and Samuel Dorrance and Agnes his wife, daughter of said Alexander, and Joseph Alexander, all of Voluntown, Ct., for £600 sold Nov. 11, 1715, to John Wallace of Londonderry, N. H., cordwinder, 60 acres, home lot of James Alexander, deceased.

#### HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—The new edition of this work, under the editorship of William F. Poole, A.M., librarian of the Chicago Public Library, assisted by Mr. William I. Fletcher of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct., and the coöperation of the principal libraries in this country and England, is now in press. The readers of the REGISTER are already familiar with the plan of the work. The Chicago *Dial* for March, 1882, gives a history of this immense undertaking. The work, it is there stated, is now completed. The copy is mounted on manila sheets (20x16 inches), of which there are 4,600, weighing a quarter of a ton. The references, of which there are about 250,000, are brought down to January, 1882, just thirty years from the date of the previous edition. Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, have contracted for the publication of the work, and the making of the electrotype plates and the printing are in progress at the University Press, Cambridge. It will be issued in a large royal octavo volume, double columns, of about 1,500 pages, and will include the matter of the edition of 1853. The publishers expect to issue the volume on December 1. The plan is to issue every five years a supplementary volume which will continue the references for that period.

The book will be indispensable to the historical, scientific and literary student, and no public library can afford to be without it. Messrs. Poole and Fletcher deserve the gratitude of all.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER.—Under this title the Narragansett Historical Publishing Company propose to issue a quarterly magazine devoted to the antiquities, genealogy and history of Washington County or Narragansett, Rhode Island. Each number will contain not less than 72 pages. The first number will appear the present month (July). The subscription price is \$2 a year. Address, James N. Arnold, Hamilton, R.I., who is the editor of the magazine.

HISTORY OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Col. J. Lewis Peyton, of Steephill, near Staunton, Va., has ready for the press a history of Augusta County, Va. It will make a volume of about 400 pages. Col. Peyton is a contributor to the REGISTER, and several of his books have been reviewed in its pages. "He is peculiarly qualified for this task," says the *Valley Virginian*, "and his reputation as an author, both in this country and the old world, will insure a large circulation for the work at its first appearance. This history will supply a long felt want. The old and new Augusta county has been the theatre of some of the most stirring scenes in American history."

REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIALS.—The Rev. A. B. Muzzey has prepared a work with the title: "Reminiscences and Memorials of the Men of the Revolution and their Families," which is now in press and will soon be published by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, No. 301 Washington St., Boston. Price, \$2.



**GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

**Baker.**—By Amos Baker, Esq., No. 1 Derne Street, Boston, Mass. The genealogy will be devoted to the descendants of William and Mary Baker, of Concord, Mass. Circulars furnished and subscriptions received by the author.

**Carter.**—By the Rev. Clark Carter, of Lawrence, Mass.

**Ellis and Allied Families.**—By Miss Sarah E. Titcomb, 257 Union Street, Springfield, Mass. The Ellis family in this book is descended from Dr. Edward Ellis, of Boston. The allied families are Dean, Prescott, Titcomb, Whiting, Chase, Fuller, Ayer, Deblois, Bartlett, Poor, Dow, Bradley, Pepperell, Montague, Mills, Willard, Pemberton, Hope, Kilby, Spofford, Maverick, Dunster, De les Dernier and Martine. The book will be put to press as soon as one hundred subscribers are obtained at \$4 a copy.

**Ransom.**—By Capt. Clinton B. Sears, U.S.A., United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. This work will contain a genealogical record, obtained at great expense of time and money, of all the descendants of Capt. Samuel Ransom, of the Continental Army, who was killed at the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778. The compiler will charge nothing for his labor, but offers the work to subscribers at its actual cost, namely, \$1.32, with photograph of the author, or \$1.12 without. In flexible levant morocco, gilt edge, 75 cents extra.

**Felt.**—By Levi L. Felt, Esq., 72 Jefferson Street, Hartford, Conn.

**Hurlbut, Hurlburt, Hulburd, Hulbert, etc.**—By Henry H. Hurlbut. The collection of items for the genealogy of these names, comprising the descendants of at least two distinct families, has been resumed after many years delay. The undersigned has previously gathered a large mass of material relating to the subject, though far from complete. Facts and particulars, not heretofore communicated, or any continuations within the twenty years past, will be received with thanks, by addressing Henry H. Hurlbut, 44 South Ann St., Chicago, Ill.

**Pattersons of Londonderry.**—By Robert C. Mack, Esq., of Londonderry, N. H.

## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

### NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 1, 1882.*—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, the president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., honorary vice-president for New York, by the Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford; the Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D., honorary vice-president for Maryland, by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter; the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., by the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., were reported and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. William Burrows, D.D., of Reading, read a paper on "The Aztecs and their Relations to Pre-Historic America."

A paper, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., on "Constables," was read by Mr. Dean.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 17 volumes and 31 pamphlets as donations in January.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected from Charles H. Coote, of London, England, and the Rev. Ralph W. Kenyon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as corresponding; and Gilbert Nash, of Weymouth, and William E. Coffin, of Richmond, Ind., as resident members.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of six members recently deceased, namely, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., the Hon. John P. Putnam, the Hon. P. Healy, LL.D., Delano A. Goddard, the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, LL.D., and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D.





March 1.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The Rev. Anson Tappan, Jr., of Weymouth, read a paper, entitled, "Certain Elements in the Development of American Character."

The librarian reported as donations in February, 39 volumes and 40 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of Charles W. Stevens, of Boston; H. B. Brown, Weston, of Dayton; Hon. Newton Talbot, of Boston; and Edmund J. England, of Litchfield, N. J., as resident members; and William F. Poole, A. M., of Chicago, Ill., as a corresponding member.

The histiography reported memorial sketches of two deceased members, the Hon. Ezra Wilkinson and Samuel W. Phelps.

#### PILGRIM SOCIETY.

*Plymouth, Mass., May 29, 1882*—The annual meeting was held this forenoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—Hon. Thomas Russell, of Boston.

*Vice-President*—Dr. Henry Stodney, of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. William M. Everett, of New York; Frederick L. Ames, of Easton; and Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston.

*Corresponding and Recording Secretary*—William S. Danforth, of Plymouth.

*Treasurer*—Eugene N. Stoddard, of Plymouth.

Twenty-nine trustees were also chosen.

A vote of thanks was passed to J. Henry Stodney for his offer to improve Cole's Hill. It was also voted that

"While we recognize the historical fact that the passengers on the shallop of the Mayflower landed on Plymouth Rock on the 11th of December, 1620, and that the yearly celebration of this event corresponds to the day of landing, yet in view of the fact that the celebration has been followed by an observance during a period of over one hundred years and consecrated by the words of Winslow, Webster, Everett, Adams, Sumner and other great orators of our land, it is hereby resolved that hereafter the yearly observance of December be observed by the Pilgrim Society as the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims."

This action is interesting. It shows that the anniversary henceforth to be celebrated at Plymouth is not that of the landing of the Pilgrims, but of the orations of their eloquent eulogists.

#### MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Portland, Thursday, May 25, 1882*—The Spring meeting was held in the Society's room in the City Building. In the absence of the president, the Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., was called to the chair.

Habert W. Brown, the librarian, reported the additions to the library and cabinet, which were very large.

On motion of R. K. Sewall, of Wiscasset, it was voted to appoint a committee of one from each county to prepare a full and authentic history of Maine, and to bring the project to the notice of the Legislature. The chairman was instructed to appoint the committee, which will be announced hereafter.

Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, read a paper on Gen. John Sullivan, defending him from the charges of Emory against his integrity. Judge Williamson's paper was accepted and endorsed by the Society.

A paper by the Hon. Albert W. Paine, of Bangor, on "The Territorial History of Bangor and Vicinity," was read by Gov. Washburn.

It was voted that the Longfellow memorial exercises be incorporated in the volume to be issued by the Society.

*Evening Session*—The Society met in the evening, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. William Gould delivered an address on presenting two banners of historic interest to citizens of Portland, and photographs of the tomb of Sir Ferdinando Gorges at Weymouth, England, before and after its restoration, to the expense of which the Society contributed. One of the banners was painted to commemorate the completion of the railroad connection between the river St. Lawrence and the waters of the Atlantic at Portland, and the other was the standard of the Portland Rifle Corps, organized in 1810, which standard was painted about fifty years ago.

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Hon. George F. Talbot reported resolutions on the death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, which were adopted.



A letter was read from the Hon. James W. Bradbury, the president of the Society, and a classmate of Longfellow at Bowdoin College, giving reminiscences of the poet. Mr. Bryant followed with personal recollections of Longfellow, and Gov. Washburn advised that the society, at some future time, should unite with the citizens of Portland in the proposed erection of a statue of him.

#### CANTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Canton, Mass., March, 23, 1882.*—The annual meeting was held this evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

*President.*—Daniel T. V. Huntoon.

*Secretary.*—Frederic Endicott.

*Treasurer.*—Elijah Bent.

It was voted to present the John Eliot watering trough, which had been erected by the society at a cost of about \$300, to the town. The route of the annual Fast day walk was decided upon, viz.: To visit the top of Blue Hill, and identify the landmarks to be seen from its summit. The meeting then adjourned. At a town meeting subsequently held, the town accepted the watering trough and the thanks of the town were voted to the Society for this useful and beautiful gift. The Annual Fast Day walk was carried out according to the plan arranged, and several articles descriptive of the historic sites visited appeared in the local paper.

#### RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Providence, Tuesday, January 10, 1882.*—The annual meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

The secretary reported correspondence.

The Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., the president, delivered his annual address, which will be printed with the next volume of Proceedings.

Richmond P. Everett, the treasurer, reported the annual receipts to be \$1403.66; expenditures, \$1460.23; balance advanced by the treasurer, \$56.57. The life-membership fund amounts to \$900.

The reports of the various procurators, and of the standing committees on buildings, the library, publication, and genealogical research, were presented; also of the special committees on the Great Swamp Fight memorial and on Internal Improvements.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers and committees were chosen :

*President.*—Zachariah Allen.

*Vice-Presidents.*—William Gammell and Francis Brinley.

*Secretary.*—Amos Perry.

*Treasurer.*—Richmond P. Everett.

*Committees.*—On Nominations, Albert V. Jencks, William Staples, W. Maxwell Greene.

On Lectures, Amos Perry, Charles W. Parsons, William Gammell.

On Buildings and Grounds, Isaac H. Southwick, Henry J. Sture, Royal C. Taft.

On the Library, Sidney S. Rider, Horatio Rogers, Thomas Durfee.

On Publications, C. W. Parsons, J. H. Stiness, Alexander Farnum.

On Genealogical Research, Henry E. Turner, William A. Mowry, Bennett J. Munroe.

On Auditing, Henry T. Beckwith, John P. Walker, Lewis J. Chace.

*Procurators.*—For Newport, George C. Mason; for Bristol, William J. Miller; for Woonsocket, Erastus Richardson; for Hopkinton, George H. Olney; for Scituate, Charles H. Fisher; for Pawtucket, Emery H. Porter; for North Kingstown, David S. Baker, Jr.

#### CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday, March 21, 1882.*—A stated meeting of this society was held this evening; the president, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, in the chair.

After the routine business, the Hon. Thomas Hayne introduced resolutions recognizing the long career of public service which had made the life of the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., contemporaneous with the first organization of the municipal government and the entire history of Chicago since 1836, and soliciting a portrait to hang on the walls of this institution.

The Rev. Brooks Herford, of the Church of the Messiah, then read a paper on "Gladstone and Bright."



## VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Richmond, February 25, 1882.*—A general meeting of the Society was held this evening in the Hall of the House of Delegates, Vice-President Beverly R. Wellford in the chair.

Hon. William Wirt Henry delivered an address on Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas and John Rolfe.

Robert A. Brock, the corresponding secretary, read the report of the executive committee, showing encouraging progress in material acquisitions and in membership. The society has now 30 honorary, 63 corresponding, 52 life and 447 annual members, the whole of the last named class having been acquired or revived during the last year. The library now contains 11,000 volumes besides several thousand pamphlets, and more than 2000 autograph letters and other manuscripts. Of these, 171 volumes and 304 pamphlets, besides many manuscripts, files of newspapers, &c., have been added last year.

The treasurer made his annual report, showing that the receipts during the year had been \$2,959.02, and the expenditures \$1,786.80, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,172.22.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

*President.*—Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Staunton.

*Vice-Presidents.*—1st, Conway Robinson; 2d, William W. Corcoran; 3d, William Wirt Henry.

*Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.*—Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond.

*Recording Secretary.*—George A. Barksdale, Richmond.

*Treasurer.*—Robert T. Brooke, Richmond.

*Executive Committee.*—Hon. Beverley R. Wellford, Jr., Henry Coalter Cabell, Charles G. Barney, M.D., Hon. Anthony M. Keiley, Archer Anderson, A.M., William P. Palmer, M.D., John L. M. Curry, D.D., LL.D., John Ott Richmond, Joseph Bryan and Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond; William A. Mawry, LL.D., of Washington, and Hon. John B. Whitehead, of Norfolk. The several officers are ex-officio members.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Henry for his address, and a copy was requested for publication.

## NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

JOHN ALONZO BOUTELLE, Esq., of Woburn, Mass., a resident member, admitted March 25, 1855, was born at Monmouth, Me., September 26, 1811, and died in Woburn, December 15, 1860. His father, John Boutelle, was born in Leominster, Mass., April 1, 1783, and his mother, Lucy Priest, was born in Hancock, N. H., Dec. 2, 1781.

His earliest American ancestor was James Boutelle, who was a freeman in Lynn in 1635. From James<sup>1</sup> the line runs through James,<sup>2</sup> James,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>4</sup> James,<sup>5</sup> William,<sup>6</sup> John<sup>7</sup> and John Alonzo.<sup>8</sup>





John Boutelle, his father, was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1808. At that time the spelling of the name was Boutell, and it stands so in the General Catalogue of Dartmouth College. Though the subject of this sketch never enjoyed a collegiate education, yet he shared largely in the benefits of his father's education, and early had his mind turned to study and books.

He was united in marriage, May 7, 1846, with Susan Wilson, of Boston, daughter of Samuel Gunnison and Margaret (McFarland) Wilson. From this marriage there were three children—a son, who died in 1854, and two daughters who survive.

He became interested in genealogical studies, and compiled "The Burke and Alvord Memorial" in 1864, and "The Genealogy of the Whipple Family" in 1857. He also prepared a larger genealogy of the Alvord family, which, as yet, is not probably published.

Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Boston, contributed to the *Woburn Journal*, January 21, 1881, an obituary of Mr. Boutelle, in which he says: "Men who were best acquainted with Mr. Boutelle knew the depth of his genial character. He was pleasant and full of reminiscences of past generations. It was delightful to pass an hour with him, as he imparted so much valuable information. .... He was a man rich in those elements of character that make the groundwork of our social fabric."

The Rev. EDWIN AUGUSTINE DALRYMPLE, S.T.D., an honorary vice-president, was born in the city of Baltimore June 4, 1817, and died in the same city, October 30, 1881.

He was the eldest son of the late William Dalrymple. He was a student of St. Mary's College, Maryland, and received the title of S.T.D. from William and Mary College, Virginia, in the year 1857. His theological studies were pursued at the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria. At the beginning of his public ministry he was made Rector of the old church in Hanover County, Va., and the church in New Kent Court House, in which Gen. Washington was married. At the time of his death he had been for some years Rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore.

Dr. Dalrymple was also a man of more public offices and honors. The *Baltimore American* says: "He was secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Maryland, president of the School of Letters of the University of Maryland, corresponding secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science." His relations to the Maryland University are made clear by a letter received from the Hon. George W. Dobbin, who is at the head of the Law Department of the University. He says:

"The University of Maryland consists of four faculties, to wit: Law, Theology, Medicine and the Arts and Sciences. This last includes all the teaching of languages, mathematics, physics, moral philosophy, &c., embraced in the ordinary collegiate course. Of this faculty Dr. Dalrymple was for many years the Dean and one of its professors, his chair being that of Latin and Greek."

His funeral was very largely attended, and the services were of an unusually impressive character.

Dr. Dalrymple was never married. He leaves a brother, Dr. A. J. Dalrymple, of Baltimore, and another brother in California.

He was admitted a corresponding member Dec. 13, 1859, and his membership was changed to honorary Oct. 15, 1863. In January, 1876, he was elected honorary vice-president for the state of Maryland, and held the office till his death.

The Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, LL.D., of Boston, a resident member, admitted Dec. 2, 1864, was born in Winchester, N. H., June 26, 1820. He was the son of Pliny and Emily (Alexander) Jewell, and the older brother of Gov. Marshall Jewell of Connecticut. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844, and died in Boston Dec. 8, 1881.

After finishing his college course he came immediately to Boston, where he was for a time engaged as teacher in the Boston schools. He then gave himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He became, not long after, the law partner of Hon. David A. Simmons. After various changes as the years passed on, he was in 1863 the leading name in the law firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field. When he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts legislature, he soon began to display marked talents as a political leader. He was for a number of years the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. For four successive years, from 1868 to 1872, he was the Speaker of the House, and in this office gained to





himself much credit for his able and impartial rulings. Since the death of Mr. Rogers of the *Boston Journal*, some years since, Mr. Jewell has been one of the trustees to look after this valuable vested interest.

From a full obituary notice in the *Boston Herald* of December 8, we quote the following paragraph: "He was appointed by Gen. Grant one of the judges on the Alabama claims, and was recognized as one of the ablest and most useful members of the commission. He was a man of scholarly attainments and fine literary tastes, which he cultivated. He possessed a magnificent private library, stored with the choicest and most valuable gems of literature. He was at one time prominently named as a candidate for Governor, and his competitors were Hon. Messrs. Rice and Washburn, Dr. Loring and Gen. Butler. Just before the assembling of the convention, however, Mr. Jewell withdrew his name."

Mr. Jewell was united in marriage December 26, 1849, with Miss Susan A., daughter of Richard Bradley, of Concord, N. H. His widow and his two daughters survive him. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1875.

EBENEZER CLAPP, Esq., was the son of Deacon Ebenezer and Eunice (Pierce) Clapp, and was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 24, 1809. He died in the same place June 12, 1881. He has been a resident member of the society since Sept. 30, 1871.

His early education was obtained in the schools of Dorchester, after which he remained in his father's family until the age of twenty-two. He wrought at his father's trade, which was that of a tanner. At the age of twenty-two he was taken into the Boston Custom House, at first simply to fill the place of a cousin who was sick. So well did he perform his duties that in 1833 he was made Inspector for the District of Boston and Charlestown, which office he held for eleven years. He afterwards engaged in book-selling.

He was united in marriage April 4, 1833, with Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Shepard) Swan. From this marriage there were four children, a daughter and three sons. The daughter Ann Eliza, and two sons, Charles Augustus and Ebenezer Herbert, with the widow, survive.

Mr. Clapp had a just and honest pride in his ancestry. There came to New England in the early years of the Massachusetts Bay, ten persons of the name Clapp, brothers and sisters, cousins and nieces. They were children and grandchildren of Richard Clapp, of England, and a brother of his whose name is not certainly known. Five of the ten were males, Edward and Roger (brothers); Thomas, Nicholas and John (brothers), and from these are descended almost all persons bearing the name of Clapp in New England. The early comers of this name were associated with the Warham and Maverick Company of Dorchester.

The "Clapp Memorial," prepared by the subject of this sketch, is a weighty volume of more than 500 pages, and tells faithfully the story of "The Clapp Family in America." His first American ancestor was Nicholas.

Of the five children of Nicholas<sup>1</sup> and Sarah Clapp, Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> was the third, and was born Sept. 15, 1640.

Of the six children of Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> and Elizabeth (Smith) Clapp, the third was Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> who was born August 31, 1673.

Of the seven children of Jonathan<sup>3</sup> and Sarah (Capen) Clapp, the sixth was Noah,<sup>4</sup> born Jan. 25, 1718.

Of the nine children of Noah<sup>4</sup> and Ann Clapp, the eighth was Ebenezer,<sup>5</sup> born August 25, 1771.

Of the thirteen children of Dea. Ebenezer<sup>6</sup> and Eunice (Pierce) Clapp, the seventh was Dea. Ebenezer,<sup>7</sup> born (as before stated) April 24, 1809.

The office of deacon has been almost perpetual in this family line, beginning with Nicholas, the American founder.

Mr. Clapp was one of the chief organizers of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, and has been a frequent writer on historical, antiquarian and genealogical subjects.

Lieut. STRONG BENTON THOMPSON, of Boston, a resident member, admitted January 8, 1855, was born April 21, 1815, in Shoreham, Vt., and died in Boston, Mass., August 7, 1880.

He entered the United States Navy as midshipman April 13, 1832, and was promoted to lieutenant July 24, 1843. In 1836, during a leave of absence, he entered the senior class of Hobart (then Geneva) College, at Geneva, N. Y., and was grad-



uated in that year. He served in the United States sloops Vincennes and Fairfield, the razee Independence and the steamer Poinsett. He resigned his commission and took leave of the service June 21, 1850.

His father was Joseph Thompson, a native of New Haven, Ct., and his mother was Lucy Rockwell, of Middlebury, Vt.

He was united in marriage June 14, 1849, with Miss Cornelia Wordsworth Loring, daughter of Elijah Loring. She died June 10, 1859. He was again married Oct. 20, 1864, to Miss Hattie Beulah Hosmer, daughter of Mr. Rufus Hosmer. His second wife survives him.

He received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College in 1864. At Geneva College he took his degree of A.B. at the same time with Judge Charles J. Folger, who is now U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN JAY SMITH, Esq., of Philadelphia, a corresponding member, admitted January 21, 1861, was born in Burlington County, N. J., June 16, 1799, and died at his home in Germantown, Pa., September 23, 1881.

He was great-grandson of the celebrated James Logan, private secretary of William Penn, and a man of remarkable erudition. He has through a long life of eighty-four years kept up a large activity in the world of books and letters. From 1829-1851 he was librarian of the Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries. He has published many books: "A Summer Jaunt," 2 vols., in 1845; "American Historical and Literary Curiosities," 1861; "Notes for a History of the Philadelphia Library Company," 1831; Guide to Laurel Hill Cemetery, 1844, and Lives of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Kenton Montgomery and A. Washington, in the National Portrait Gallery. He has also been very extensively employed as an editor of periodicals. He has served in this capacity at different periods of his life for the *Saturday Bulletin*, *Daily Express*, *Waldie's Select Library*, *Waldie's Portfolio*, *Smith's Weekly Volume*, *Walsh's National Gazette*, and *Downing's Horticulturist*. For these details of his literary work we are chiefly indebted to Alibone's Dictionary of Authors. But even this gives only a partial idea of his immense literary labor. He has had editorial supervision, at the time of their publication, of well-nigh a hundred volumes besides his own. Few men have led so busy a life for so long a course of years.

WILLIAM ELLERY BRIGHT, Esq., a life member, was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 26, 1831, and died at Waltham, Mass., March 12, 1882. He was made a resident member March 2, 1881.

His father was Henry Bright, who was born in Waltham August 31, 1793. His mother was Abigail Fiske, who was born Nov. 3, 1794. His earliest American ancestor upon his father's side was Henry Bright, born in the County of Suffolk, England, in 1602, and coming to this country in 1630 with the company that settled at Watertown, Mass. The subject of this sketch was of the seventh generation from this founder, and the order of his ancestry was as follows, viz.: Henry,<sup>1</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>5</sup> Henry,<sup>6</sup> Henry,<sup>7</sup> Bright. On the maternal side he was also of the seventh American generation, and the succession was as follows: John,<sup>1</sup> William,<sup>2</sup> Thomas,<sup>3</sup> Jonathan,<sup>4</sup> Jacob,<sup>5</sup> Abigail,<sup>6</sup> Henry,<sup>7</sup> Fiske.

Mr. Bright received a good early education at private schools in New England, and has been for many years a member of the well known firm of Torrey, Bright & Capen, one of the leading carpet stores of Boston. In 1861, Feb. 28, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth G. Bright, daughter of Jonathan Brown Bright, of Waltham (*ante*, xxxv. 117-121). From this union are three children, a son bearing his father's name, and two daughters, who, with their mother, survive. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who writes after a long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, says of him:

"He was a man of excellent business faculty, with a calm, clear and capacious head, a soul of the highest rectitude and honor, and a heart framed of generosity and kindness. In 1875 the good people of Waltham elected him to the General Court, and urged him to be a candidate again the next year, but the pressure of his business obliged him to decline. For the same cause he declined various other local offices which he was, from time to time, solicited to undertake. A continuous residence of some thirty years in that town had made him well known; his steadfast integrity and his approved intelligence and liberality had gained him unbounded confidence; while the warm heart and open hand which he carried to works of piety and charity, his uniform suavity of manner and his good judgment and frank coop-



eration in matters of public interest in town and church, endeared him to the hearts of his neighbors, who now feel and lament his death as that of a very near and dear friend."

Capt. BICKFORD PULSIFER, a life member, died in Charlestown District, Boston, Feb. 28, 1880, aged 79.

He was born at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 8, 1880. His father, Bickford Pulsifer, born in Ipswich in 1772, was son of David Pulsifer, born in 1744, drowned near Cape Henry, Virginia, in 1783. His mother was Sarah Stanwood, born in Ipswich 1775, daughter of John, born 1750, who was son of Ebenezer Stanwood. Bickford Pulsifer married in Salem, Mass., Jan. 5, 1836, Lydia Balch, daughter of John Stiles, of Middleton, Mass.

For about twenty years, commencing in early manhood, he sailed as commanding officer from the port of Salem in the employ of the late Capt. Joseph Peabody. He proved himself an excellent seaman and navigator. From 1845 to 1875 Capt. Pulsifer was a clerk in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, East Cambridge, Mass. He had a taste for historical studies, and was well informed on general subjects. He was an active republican, a member of the orthodox congregational church, and industrious and faithful in all his trusts.

He was admitted to membership March 9, 1853.

*By Harrison Ellery, Esq., of Boston.*

JACOB WHITEMORE REED, Esq., of Groveland, Mass., a resident member, admitted Oct. 5, 1856; died in Groveland, Nov. 10, 1869, aged 64.

He was the third son of Abel and Ruth (Lane) Reed, and was born in Andover, N. H., March 20, 1805. He was an attorney-at-law, at South Groveland, and postmaster of that village from July, 1851, to 1862. He married Oct. 3, 1826, Miss Ruhamah B. Tenney, daughter of William Tenney, of Bradford.

Their children were: 1. *Celina Lane*, born in Boston Oct. 2, 1827; married September 8, 1851, Benjamin Dutton, of Hartford, Vt. 2. *Sarah Augusta*, born at Bradford, East Parish, now Groveland, June 28, 1829; married June 8, 1850, William J. Brown, of Bradford. 3. *Hiram Tenney*, born at Bradford Nov. 7, 1831; died young. 4. *Edward Payson*, born at Bradford Feb. 13, 1835; married January, 1863, Ellen Parker, of Groveland; he died July 15, 1876. 5. *Helen Abby*, born at Bradford, May 6, 1838; married Oct. 29, 1863, Rev. A. I. Dutton, now of East Longmeadow, Mass.

He published in 1861, "History of the Reed Family in Europe and America," 8vo. pp. 588. He possessed an unusual memory, and was a man of great energy of character, together with an indomitable will, which carried him through many difficulties, but was the means of his physical strength giving way comparatively early in life. The last few years he was laid aside from the active duties of his profession. His wife survived him six years, when she was accidentally killed by a fall July 29, 1875.

*By Mrs. Helen A. Dutton, of East Longmeadow, Mass.*

HON. OLIVER HENRY PERRY, a resident member, admitted Nov. 6, 1869, was born in that part of the town of Fairfield, Conn., now known as Southport, Feb. 21, 1815, and died in Richmond, Va., March 27, 1882.

He was the son of Walter and Elizabeth Burr (Sturgis) Perry. His father was born in Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 12, 1770, and his mother was born in the same town Feb. 2, 1772.

His earliest American ancestor was Nathaniel<sup>1</sup> Perry, who came from Somersetshire, England, and was probably in the New Haven Colony as early as 1650. According to Savage, he seems to have shared in the division of public lands at Fairfield in that year. The line from him was through Joseph,<sup>2</sup> born 1677; Joseph,<sup>3</sup> 1713; Peter,<sup>4</sup> 1739; Walter,<sup>5</sup> 1770; Oliver Henry,<sup>6</sup> 1815.

The subject of this sketch was prepared for college and entered Yale in 1830 at the early age of fifteen. His father dying the following year, his plans of life were changed, and he left college not to return to the academical department. Several years later he entered the law department of the college, and was graduated in 1841, but did not follow the legal profession.

He was united in marriage, September 9, 1846, with Harriette Eliza Hoyt, daugh-





ter of Hon. Eli T. Hoyt, of Danbury, Conn. From this marriage were born four children, three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Perry represented the town of Fairfield in the state legislature for the years 1847, 1848, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861. He was Secretary of State in Connecticut for the year 1854. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives for 1859 and 1860.

Yale College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in the year 1875. In 1854 he secured a charter for the Southport Savings Bank, and since 1865 he has been its treasurer. *The Times*, published in Southport, says of him: "He was one of the number that organized the Congregational Church of Southport in 1813 (which was an offshoot from 'ye ancient church of Fairfield'), and in 1878 he was chosen one of its officebearers. The record of the public life of Mr. Perry would be incomplete without a tribute to his moral worth. A firm believer in the Christian religion, a diligent student of the Holy Scriptures, . . . he has always sought to promote 'whatsoever things are true and honest and just, pure and lovely and of good report.' His influence in favor of the cause of education and public improvement and 'pure and undefiled religion,' will never cease to be felt in this community and throughout a wide circle of friends and fellow-citizens."

THEODORE AUGUSTUS NEAL, Esq., of Boston, a life member, admitted to the society May 3, 1859, was born in Salem, Mass., March 23, 1827, and died at his residence in West Cedar Street, Boston, October 26, 1881. His death came suddenly from heart disease.

Mr. Neal has been a commission merchant in this city for about thirty years, a portion of the time having his residence at Salem. His last place of business was No. 11 Central Street. His firm at one time was that of Neal & Crowninshield. His father was David Augustus Neal, formerly president of the Eastern Railroad. The father was born June 7, 1793, and married July 26, 1818, Harriet Charlotte, daughter of James and Mary (Hall) Price, of Boston.

The founder of this branch of the Neal family upon these shores was John Neal, who was admitted a freeman at Salem, Mass., May 18, 1642. From him the descent was through Jeremiah, born Nov. 18, 1645, who married Sarah Hart; Jeremiah, born July 25, 1674, who married Elizabeth Small; Jonathan, born June 6, 1713, who married Mrs. Mary Marston; David, who was born in 1730, and married Hannah Webb; Jonathan, born Jan. 15, 1779, who married Mehetable Eden; David Augustus, the father of the subject of this sketch, whose birth and marriage are given above. He was therefore of the eighth generation from John Neal, of Salem.

He was united in marriage, May 30, 1847, with Elizabeth Boardman Whittredge, oldest child of Thomas Cook and Susan Louisa (Mead) Whittredge.

Some of these facts are gathered from a little volume entitled "The Neal Record: being a list of the descendants of John Neale, one of the early settlers of Salem, Mass. Compiled by Theodore Augustus Neal, Boston, 1856." In the preface the author says: "When first I undertook the investigation of which the result is given in these pages, it was to gratify a sudden and I supposed a transient curiosity, and to while away a few leisure hours occurring occasionally in the intervals of business and of habitual recreations. I speedily became convinced, however, that I had entered rather upon a task requiring application and perseverance than a pastime which might be taken up and dropped at will; but with this conviction arose a feeling that I owed it as a filial duty to my ancestors to rescue from utter oblivion among their posterity their untarnished though humble and uneventful record, and I applied myself to my work with increased zeal."

Mr. Neal, when a child, attended at school in Paris, and was afterwards graduated at the Salem High School.

His two daughters are named Elizabeth Martingini Whittredge and Caroline Frothingham.

HON. CHARLES FREDERICK SEDGWICK, a corresponding member since August 15, 1861, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 1, 1795, and died at Sharon, Conn. (which had long been the place of his residence), March 9, 1882.

From a letter written by himself we take a brief passage illustrative of the early history of his family in this country: "I am a descendant of Gen. Robert Sedgwick, formerly of Charlestown, Mass., who died in the command of Cromwell's army in Jamaica, W. I., in 1656. His son William married a daughter of the Rev. Samuel





Stone, the first teacher of Hartford" (associated in the ministry of the First Church with Thomas Hooker). The line of descent from Gen. Robert<sup>1</sup> was through William,<sup>2</sup> Samuel,<sup>3</sup> Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> Gen. John,<sup>5</sup> John Andrews.<sup>6</sup> The last named, father of Charles F.,<sup>7</sup> was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in March, 1764. His mother was Nancy Buel, born in Cornwall, Conn., in January, 1774. He was graduated at Williams College in 1813, being a classmate of William Cullen Bryant. There was between them a close and lifelong intimacy.

After leaving college he pursued the study of law and devoted himself to the business of his profession. In October, 1821, he was united in marriage with Miss Betsey Swan. Ten children were born from this union, of whom several, with the wife, survive.

Mr. Sedgwick has filled many honorable places in his native town. The *Connecticut Courant* styles him "the Nestor of the Connecticut bar." He has held military as well as civil offices. In 1829 he was made Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade of the Connecticut militia, and in 1831 was promoted to be Major General of the 3rd Division. He filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, Judge of Probate, state representative and Senator, and United States District Attorney in Litchfield County. He published "A History of the Town of Sharon, Conn.," and a lecture delivered before the bar of Litchfield County, entitled "Fifty Years of the Litchfield County Bar."

One of the sons of the foregoing was John Sedgwick, Major General U. S. Vols., who was killed at Spotsylvania, May 9, 1864. Drake, in his Dictionary of American Biography, says of him: "He was one of the oldest, ablest and bravest of the soldiers of the army of the Potomac. His simplicity and honest manliness endeared him to all."

THEOPHILUS ROGERS MARVIN, A.M., of Boston, a resident member since January 29, 1863, was born in Norwich, Conn., February 23, 1796, and died in Brookline, Mass., May 9, 1882, aged 86 years 2 mos. and 14 days.

In the year 1635 there came from England to New England two brothers, named Matthew and Reinold Marvin. They were among the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. The subject of our sketch was descended from Reinold, who early removed from Hartford, and after a few years took up his abode in Saybrook, Conn., in that part of the town since known as Lyme. He died in Lyme in 1662. He left two children, a son and a daughter.

His son, known in Lyme as Lieut. Reinold Marvin, was born in 1634, and died in 1676, at the early age of 42. He was a prominent man in Lyme, a large landholder, and for four years before his death he represented the town of Lyme in the General Court.

The second son of Lieut. Reinold<sup>2</sup> was Reinold Marvin,<sup>3</sup> known as Captain and Deacon, who was born in 1669 and died Oct 18, 1737. He it was, whose tombstone bore the quaint epitaph, printed in the REGISTER, xvi. 237.

The ninth child and fourth son of this Deacon Reinold<sup>3</sup> Marvin was Elisha,<sup>4</sup> born March 8, 1718, who about 1738 married Catherine Mather, daughter of Timothy Mather, of Lyme, a descendant of Richard Mather, and died December 3, 1801, in his 85th year.

The fifth child of Elisha,<sup>4</sup> was Elihu<sup>5</sup> Marvin, who was born in Dec., 1752. He married Elizabeth Rogers, Dec. 25, 1780, and died Sept. 13, 1798.

The sixth and youngest child of Elihu<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth (Rogers) Marvin was Theophilus Rogers<sup>6</sup> Marvin, the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage, Apr. 3, 1832, with Miss Julia A. C. Coggeshall. His wife died about three months before his own death. There were three children from this marriage, two sons and a daughter. His son George Hayden died in early childhood. His other son, William T. R. Marvin, Esq., a graduate of Williams College, is the successor to his father's business. His daughter Julia Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. Edward H. Ladd, of Westfield, N. J.

Mr. Marvin came to Boston in 1823 to establish himself in his business as a printer. This he did successfully, and through a long course of years his printing house has been among the most honorable in the city. He was a man of thorough intelligence, solid understanding, and sterling integrity. Some of his customers he held firmly for more than half a century, and generally the men that employed him once continued to employ him, except as changes and removals made it more convenient for them to go elsewhere.

He represented Boston for some years in the Legislature, and served on the Com-



mon Council and on the School Committee of the city for still longer periods. He was made a member of several societies and was employed on boards of trust. He was a man in whose judgment and integrity his fellow men could safely confide.

In 1848 he compiled and published the "Marvin Genealogy," or a "Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin, who came to New England in 1635." It is from this volume that we have drawn the genealogical facts given above.

Mr. Marvin, at his death, was the oldest printer in Boston.

GEN. WILLIAM SUTTON, a life member, admitted Dec. 6, 1847, was born in Danvers, now Peabody, July 26, 1800, and died in the same place Apr. 18, 1882. His father's name also was William, who was born in Ipswich, Feb. 15, 1773. He died Feb. 26, 1832. His mother was Elizabeth Treadwell, of Ipswich, born Aug. 14, 1775, and dying July 26, 1848.

Gen. Sutton's earliest American ancestor was Richard,<sup>1</sup> who appears as resident in Roxbury in the year 1650. From him proceed Richard,<sup>2</sup> born in Roxbury 1650; Richard,<sup>3</sup> born Aug. 5, 1674; William,<sup>4</sup> born Oct. 5, 1699; Richard,<sup>5</sup> born Dec. 12, 1736; William<sup>6</sup> (already given). He was therefore of the seventh generation from the founder of the family on these shores.

He married for his first wife, Oct. 7, 1821, Miss Nancy Osborne, of Salem, daughter of William Osborne. She was the mother of his eight children, and died May 18, 1875. He was again united in marriage, July 17, 1879, to Miss Susan M. Stevens, of Salem. She with six of his children, three sons and three daughters, survive. One of these sons is Gen. Eben Sutton, of Andover.

The early education of Mr. Sutton was chiefly obtained through the grammar school of Ipswich. He was, while yet in his youth, trained to the wool business, in which, in his later years, he acquired a handsome fortune.

Gen. Sutton has given a very large share of his time for many years to various forms of public service. He has passed through every grade of military office, from that of corporal to that of major-general. For thirty years he was chief of the Salem Fire Department. He served as President of the Commercial now known as the First National Bank of Salem, for the period of forty-five years. He was President of the Essex Co. Agricultural Society and of the Salem Charitable Association. He served also for several years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in the Senate, and on the Governor's Council. His largest business connection was as President of the North Andover Woolen Mills.

From 1822 onward, he was much interested in the Masonic Order and passed through the ascending scale of its honors. He died in a good old age, but so great and so long continued have been his public activities that he will be greatly missed in Peabody and in the surrounding towns.

CALEB FISKE HARRIS, A.M., of Providence, R. I., a life member, admitted Dec. 12, 1870. Was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, March 9, 1818, and was drowned with his wife in Moosehead Lake, Oct. 2, 1881.

The earliest ancestor of Mr. Harris, on these New England shores, was Thomas Harris, who came over in 1630, in the same company with Roger Williams. They came in the ship *Lyon*, which brought so many of the early settlers into Massachusetts Bay. Thomas, the founder, died in 1656. His son Thomas died Feb. 27, 1711. A son of this last with the same name was born Oct. 19, 1665. Henry, son of the Thomas just named, was born Oct. 5, 1702. Caleb, son of Henry, was born Aug. 9, 1739. Cyrus, son of Caleb, was born in 1763, and Stephen, son of Cyrus, was born Oct. 29, 1786. This Stephen was the father of our subject.

Stephen Harris was born in Johnston, R. I., and married Eliza Greene. His son Caleb was for a time at Brown University, in the class of 1833, that has been regarded as a notable one. He did not graduate, but he received the degree of A.M. from the university in 1873. After leaving college he adopted mercantile pursuits in New York city and in Providence, in which he was so successful that several years ago he retired from active business, and has lived a life of elegant leisure, and yet busying himself with various literary matters.

He was married somewhat late in life to Miss Emily Stevenson Davis, daughter of Charles Davis. This marriage took place Jan. 17, 1866.

Mr. Harris, of late years, gave himself, with considerable enthusiasm, to the collection of rare books and literary curiosities. He gathered a library said to num-



ber from eight to ten thousand volumes, and which contains many rarities. He also made a study of choice engravings and collected many. He prepared a catalogue of his American poetry, of which he probably had the largest collection in the country, and had it printed under the title, "Index to American Poetry and Plays in the Collection of C. Fiske Harris. Providence: Printed for Private Distribution, 1874." There are 4129 titles in this volume, which is an 18mo. of 171 pages.

Of his wife, and the death of the two together, the *Providence Journal*, of Oct. 4, says: "Mrs. Harris was a lady of rare refinement, attractions and accomplishments. She was lovely, beyond the loveliness of her sex, and endowed with more than the graces of woman. Never was a wedded pair more happily mated. Similar in their tastes, harmonious in their views and feelings, devotedly attached to each other, they had no separate life or inclination; each lived for the other. In one respect their melancholy fate is not to be regretted: they died together, and neither would have willingly survived the other. 'They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.' Her last words, to the man who was sustaining her in the water, expressed the depth of her affection: 'If he goes I shall.' Mr. Harris was sixty-three years of age; Mrs. Harris was and much younger. They leave no child."

JOSEPH EDMUND BULKLEY, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted April 9, 1855, was born Feb. 9, 1812, at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and died in New York city, Nov. 3, 1879. He was the oldest son of Edmund<sup>d</sup> and Nancy (Robbins) Bulkley and a descendant of the Rev. Peter Bulkley (REG. xxiii. 303; xxxi. 153-9), the first minister of Concord, Mass., through Rev. Gershom,<sup>2</sup> Edward,<sup>3</sup> Peter,<sup>4</sup> Joseph<sup>5</sup> and Edmund.<sup>6</sup>

When he was thirteen years of age his family removed to New York. A few years later he entered the law office of his uncle Joseph Bulkley, Esq. (Yale C. 1810), who was then an active and prominent lawyer in the city. While in this course of study a favorable opportunity occurred of connecting himself with a wholesale leather store, and as business was more congenial to his taste than professional life he accepted the offer, and was thus led into an occupation which lasted for life, and in which he was quite successful. He became a prominent merchant, and was at the same time thoroughly interested in several institutions of a general nature. He helped to originate the Park Bank, of which he was one of the earliest directors. He assisted in the formation of the New York Academy of Design. He was for a long time a member of the New York Historical Society. He was a member of the Century Club and of the Union League Club.

The directors of the Park Bank and the Board of the Hide and Leather Trade in New York, both passed highly complimentary resolutions testifying to his worthy work. The Bank Directors say: "While he fulfilled his public duties with a conscientious regard for the interests committed to him, his sympathy and interest for young men just starting in life and needing counsel and aid inclined him to go far beyond official obligation in the exercise of generous impulse and disinterested kindness." The testimonials from the Hide and Leather Trade say: "His ample fortune was acquired by patient effort and the exercise of a sound discriminating judgment. He was a good merchant, a valuable citizen and a capable man of affairs. Whatever he undertook to do, he did thoroughly well."

Mr. Bulkley was united in marriage Oct. 23, 1837, with Mary Lawrence Bicknell, daughter of Mr. John Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I. They had two sons and four daughters. He was strong and healthy until 1873. At that time, by a touch of paralysis, he was made a partial invalid, and never recovered entirely from this attack until his death in 1879.

Prof. CONRAD ENGELHARDT, of Copenhagen, Denmark, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, was admitted a corresponding member of this Society May 1, 1870. He was born at Copenhagen, September 20, 1825. His letter of acceptance was full and cordial. The news of his death, which has reached us through the Rev. C. D. Bradley, of Boston, one of our members, was communicated to him in the following printed notice, he being a member of the Society of which Prof. Engelhardt was secretary:

"Il nous est un triste devoir de communiquer aux Membres étrangers de la Société la nouvelle de la perte douloureuse qu'elle vient d'éprouver en la personne de M. le professeur C. Engelhardt, décédé le 11 Novembre, 1881. Notre Société a perdu en lui son secrétaire infatigable, et notre science, de laquelle il a rendu son nom inséparable, un de ses cultivateurs les plus zélés.





"En même temps nous avons l'honneur de vous annoncer que le secrétariat de la Société, dans la séance du 13 Décembre, a été traduit à M. le Dr. *Sophus Müller*, attaché aux Musées Royaux de Copenhague.

"*La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.*

"COPENHAGUE le 14 Décembre, 1881. J. J. A. WORSAAE, Vice-Président."

In his letter accepting membership in this Society, he gives the following list of his larger published works :

Thorsbjerg Mosefund, Copenhagen, 1863 ; Nydam Mosefund, Copenhagen, 1865 ; Kragehul Mosefund, 1867 ; Vimose, Jundet, 1869 ; Denmark in the early Iron Age, Williams and Norgate, London, 1866.

He adds : " These works are all archaeological, and contain the relations of my investigations of the great mosses of Denmark."

The Rev. Mr. Bradlee of his general knowledge says : " He was a man who was very highly esteemed in Denmark, and the very fact of his being chosen as the successor of the great "Rafn," is a strong proof of his scholarship, and a sure test of his high standing in Copenhagen."

Hon. JOHN PLUMER HEALY, LL.D., a life member, admitted to the Society Nov. 16, 1852, was born in Washington, Sullivan County, N. H., December 28, 1810, and died at his house in Temple Street, Boston, Jan. 4, 1882, seventy-one years and seven days old. He was the son of Joseph Healy, who was a Representative in Congress from N. Hampshire, 1825-1829. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. After leaving college he came to Boston, and entered the office of Daniel Webster as a law student. Here he soon showed that he had within him the elements which would make him an able and successful lawyer. While Mr. Webster was Secretary of State at Washington he offered to Mr. Healy the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, which office was declined. He was offered the same place in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, but this offer was also declined. The office of city solicitor of Boston he held from 1856 to his death ; except that during the last year the duties of the office were divided, and only a portion of them fell to his care.

In 1843 he was united in marriage with a daughter of Mr. Jedediah Barker. They had only one child, a son, Mr. Joseph Healy, a lawyer of much promise, who died two years since, to the great grief of the father. His wife survives him.

The *Boston Journal* of Jan. 5, has the following discriminating paragraph upon his character and manner of life :

"Mr. Healy was a gentleman of a retiring disposition. He lacked the art possessed by many of forcing himself upon the attention of the public. He was reluctant to take part in public demonstrations, not from a want of ability, but he courted the retirement of his home and found his chief happiness in domestic pleasures. He was a careful observer of passing events, and for one so constantly engaged in legal pursuits he kept himself well informed upon the topics of the hour. He was critical in his estimate of his fellow-men, but kindly in his expressions of opinion of men and principles. During his long association with our municipal affairs he gave to the city his best thought and most untiring devotion. He was the confidential legal adviser of a large number of our citizens, who reposed the utmost confidence in his integrity."

The *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of Jan. 5, says :

"In the death of the corporation counsel the bar laments with poignant grief the loss of an eminent lawyer of the older and better school, the city government is deprived of a long-trusted and skilful official servant, and the public at large respect his memory as that of a benefactor and friend. His career has been a long and a memorable one."

Dr. S. K. Lothrop, who conducted the funeral services, said of him :

"He was so thoroughly honest as to be respected, confided in and relied upon. He had as few faults as commonly belong to humanity, and to be just, to do right and to preserve his own personal integrity and the honor of the city unspotted, was the law of his life, and faithfully and unflinchingly he obeyed it. His heart was as warm as his head was cool, and his judgment wise and comprehensive."

JAMES MORISON, M.D., of Quincy, Mass., a resident member, admitted May 7, 1879. He was born in Peterborough, N. H., June 20, 1818, and died at Quincy, Mass., Saturday, May 20, 1882. His father was Nathaniel Morison, born in Peterborough, N. H., Oct. 11, 1773, and his mother was Mary Ann Hopkins, born in Windham, N. H., Sept. 8, 1773.





His first American ancestor was John Morison, who was born in Ireland and died in Londonderry, N. H., in 1736.

His son, John Morison,<sup>2</sup> was born in Ireland in 1678, and died in Peterborough, N. H., Jan. 14, 1776. His wife was Margaret Wallace, who was born in Ireland in 1697, and died in Peterboro', April 18, 1769.

A son of the last-named was Thomas Morison,<sup>3</sup> who was born in Ireland in 1710. Robert Morison,<sup>4</sup> son of Thomas, was born in Lunenburg, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744, and died in Peterboro', Feb. 13, 1826.

Nathaniel Morison,<sup>5</sup> father of James,<sup>6</sup> was born as above stated, and died at Natchez, Miss., Sept. 11, 1819. Dr. Morison was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, when he entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1844.

He was united in marriage Jan. 23, 1857, with Miss Mary Lydia Sanford, daughter of Mr. Philo Sanford. Two children, a son and daughter, were born from this marriage. The wife died Jan. 17, 1866. He married for his second wife Ellen Wheeler, daughter of Mr. Sumner Wheeler.

While in college he taught in the winter of 1842-3 the Westford Academy, and in the winter of 1843-4 was employed as teacher in Nantasket. After his graduation he was for a time employed as teacher of Latin in Maryland University, and the same time pursuing medical studies in the medical department of the University. Here he received the degree of M.D. He was afterwards resident physician of the Baltimore Infirmary for four years, when he became a professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of the Pacific in California, where he remained five years. In 1858-1859 he was one of the Vice Presidents of the California State Medical Society, and more recently has been Medical Examiner for Norfolk County, Mass. His widow and two children survive him.

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## BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

*The Bibliotheca Sacra.* Edited by EDWARDS A. PARK, with the co-operation of GEORGE E. DAY, ARCHIBALD DUFF, JR., and D. W. SIMON. Andover (Mass.). Published by W. F. Draper. Quarterly: in parts of 200 pages each. Terms, \$4.00 per annum.

Generally regarded as the successor or continuation of the *Biblical Repository* (the publication of which was commenced at Andover, Mass., in 1831), this able quarterly may be considered the earliest New England periodical, and with one exception the earliest publication in the country, devoted wholly or mainly to theological learning in its broader fields and more elaborate methods of treatment—though it is not forgotten that other serial works of a religious character, like the old *Panoplist*, and *Monthly Anthology*, though mainly given up to work of lighter quality, occasionally contained learned and able articles from leading minds. But even in its independent form, the *Bibliotheca Sacra* dates from 1843, and has maintained to the present time a strong, vigorous and manly individuality. Much of its early force was due to the splendid work which was put into it by the late BELA BATES EDWARDS, its editor from 1844 to 1852, the date of the early death of this great scholar; who contributed to it during this period, nearly fifty articles, besides performing a vast amount of routine editorial labor, in the midst of other important duties in connection with Andover Seminary. The scholarly attainments of Prof. Edwards were varied, and of a high character; and it is to his interest in bibliography we are under obligations for the entertaining account of the private libraries of Boston and vicinity, drawn up some years ago by Mr. Luther Farnham, which first appeared in the pages of this Review. After Prof. Edwards's death, the editorship of the *Bibliotheca* passed into the hands of Prof. Edwards A. Park, who had been associated with Prof. Edwards in its management, and who, in 1853, published a memoir of Prof. Edwards, with a selection from his sermons and addresses, in two volumes. Aside from these distinguished biblical scholars, a number of gentlemen hardly less eminent have been connected with the *Bibliotheca* as associate editors; among them Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, Prof. H. B. Hackett, Prof. Austin Phelps, Dr. Barnas Sears, Prof. W. G. T. Shedd, Prof. Calvin E. Stowe and Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. In general, the articles making up the successive numbers



of the *Bibliotheca* have been encyclopedic in character, and of permanent value. The leading subjects have embraced Biblical Literature, Doctrinal Theology and Church History—in the treatment of which the most able writers have been secured, as a reference to the index, or the successive issues of the work, will prove. In its treatment of subjects pertaining to biblical archaeology, the investigations of science, comparative philology, metaphysics, and theological criticism, it has steadily kept abreast of the broadest and most advanced culture; while many of the articles originally appearing in its pages have been of so much importance as to have been reprinted in separate volumes. Among these are treatises by so distinguished writers as Prof. W. S. Tyler, Dr. Samuel Harris, Prof. Austin Phelps, Dr. George B. Cheever, Prof. Ezra Abbott, Dr. Barnas Sears, Dr. J. P. Thompson, and Dr. Thomas Hill. In 1874 an index to the first thirty volumes of the *Bibliotheca*, prepared by Mr. Warren F. Draper, the publisher of the review, was issued. This forms a volume of 280 pages, and is a work of much patient, careful labor. It is not only an index of authors and subjects, but is a sort of topical index, or *dictionary* to the review, frequently giving keys to leading articles, in brief abstracts of the same; together with an index of all Scripture texts employed in articles, and an index of all Greek words used. By a helpful system of typography, four different styles of types are used in the index catchwords, each representing a different class of topics—an arrangement that is very useful in consultation, and one that is better carried out in this index, we think, than in any similar reference book we have ever examined. Among leading subjects discussed in the *Bibliotheca* during the past year, are Theological Education, The Opinions of Jonathan Edwards on the Trinity, The Fundamental Laws of Belief, The Sabbath, New Testament Revision, Swedenborgianism; the volume for 1881 comprising 800 pages. "The Theological Seminary at Andover," writes the Rev. Dr. Bacon in his *North American Review* article for June, 1882, "by its illustrious history and its wide influence, ranks with the foremost centres of education in the world." So does the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, as the organ of that great institution of sacred learning, have just claim to a high rank among the learned reviews of the country, for its elevated character, great ability, and profound scholarship.

By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., Augusta, Me.

*Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenæum.* [1807-71.] 5 parts. Boston. [i. 1874; ii. 1876; iii. 1878; iv. 1880; v. 1882.] Total number of pages, 3402+24. Price in sheets \$25; to libraries \$20; in cloth \$28.75.

It is a matter of general interest, and particularly to librarians, that this valuable catalogue, with its stores of bibliographical material, is at last complete. For during the past twenty years the principle of library coöperation has made great progress; and it has come to be the case that the work intended for the constituents of a single library is frequently found available by libraries generally. The catalogues of the Boston Public Library and the Brooklyn Library will at once occur to the mind of the reader as cases in point; and such a work also is the Boston Athenæum catalogue, now under consideration. It is so not only because the collection of books here catalogued is exceptionally comprehensive and valuable, nor simply because the quality of the work done on it is of so high a standard; but also on account of the network of cross-references, the painstaking research into anonymous and pseudonymous entries, and the minute analysis of the contents of volumes, which it gives instead of being satisfied with the bare announcement of the title-page. Concerning these analytical references, Mr. Cutter remarks (p. 3100): "Many works which have cost large sums of money would stand upon the shelves, untouched," were it not for this help. The principle here involved underlies more than one scheme of successful library work.

So long ago as 1856 the order was given for the preparation of the catalogue. Unfortunately, the early stages of the work were carried on in a manner neither intelligent nor skilful; and the experience of Mr. Charles Russell Lowell, and, after him, of Mr. Cutter, himself (the present librarian), in undoing this worse than useless labor, is detailed in an amusing note at the end of the fifth volume. The printing finally began May 1, 1872, and was not completed until January, 1882.

To the contact of a mind like Mr. Cutter's, who has the instinct of a born cataloguer, with these difficulties and inconsistencies which required surmounting, we are probably indebted for a very promising contribution towards a code of uniform cataloguing rules.\* Mr. Cutter's account shows how naturally they have been

\* "Rules for a printed dictionary catalogue," by Charles A. Cutter: forming Part II. of the report on "Public libraries in the United States," published by the U. S. government in 1876.



"evolved," so to speak, from the actual exigencies of the case, and he says: "Many things which I had been accustomed to do by instinct or experimentally, were (here) set down systematically, with statements, and now and then with discussions, of the reasons for them." No higher testimony to the measure of success attained in these "Rules" could be given than the fact that they form substantially the basis for the codes of rules for title-entries since adopted by the library associations of this country and Great Britain. [See *Library Journal*, v. 3, p. 12-19, and v. 4, p. 416-17.]

W. E. F.

*Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society at the Annual Meeting, February 21, 1882, with the Address of William Wirt Henry. The Settlement at Jamestown, with Particular Reference to the late Attacks upon Captain John Smith, Pocahontas and John Rolfe.* Richmond, Virginia: Published by the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 63.

*Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722. Now First Printed from the Manuscript in the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. With an Introduction and Notes.* By R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Virginia: Published by the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 179.

We have before us the two latest publications of the Virginia Historical Society. The address of Mr. Henry is mainly a reply to the attacks which have been made during the last quarter of a century on the veracity of Capt. John Smith, particularly in relation to the romantic story of the saving of his life by the intercession of Pocahontas. Mr. Henry examines the reasons given for disbelieving this and other statements of Capt. Smith, and comes to the conclusion that they are not sufficient to invalidate them. The author also defends the characters of Pocahontas and her husband, Mr. John Rolfe, which have been recently assailed. Though we have been inclined to doubt the more marvellous stories of the renowned captain, we must admit that Mr. Henry shows that there is much to be said on the other side; and we shall welcome all new light which may be thrown on the subject.

The Spotswood Letters are the first of a new series of publications by the society. The originals were preserved by some of the descendants of Lieut.-Gov. Spotswood, and were used by Bancroft in preparing his History of the United States. Later they were loaned to George W. Featherstonehaugh, the geologist, by whom they were carried to England, and for a time they were supposed to be lost; but, having been found in the possession of the widow of Mr. Featherstonehaugh, they were purchased from her in 1873 by the Virginia Historical Society. The letters cover the term of Col. Spotswood's colonial administration in Virginia, from 1710 to 1722; "a marked period in the development of the resources and manufactures of the colony, and of its progress." The value of these documents, as materials for the history of Virginia, cannot be overestimated.

The society is to be congratulated on being able to furnish its members with so valuable publications as these before us. The distribution of these publications is strictly confined to members, and as the income of the society is derived solely from the dues of members, it is evident that an increase of membership will increase its means of preserving in print the valuable material now in the society's archives. The members are not confined to residents or natives of Virginia, but all who are interested in its history are eligible. There is no entrance fee. The fee of membership is five dollars a year. Life membership is fifty dollars.

The second volume of the Spotswood Letters, completing the work, will probably be issued early in next year. The society has also the following works in preparation:

1. The Records of the Administration of Lieut. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie—1752-1757—covering the important period of the French and Indian War. These were recently secured to the Society by the generosity of its Vice-President, W. W. Corcoran, Esq.
2. The Minutes of the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, secretly organized by the students of William and Mary College, Virginia, December 5th, 1776. Its membership included the names of many of the most prominent patriots of the Revolution.
3. The Minutes of the Virginia Branch of the Order of Cincinnati, organized by surviving veterans of the American Revolution to perpetuate its memories.





4. The Records of the General Court of the Colony of Virginia held at James City—April 4, 1670, to March 16, 1676.
5. Papers of the Ludwell and Lee Families—1650-1800.
6. Papers of the Adams, Cocke and Massie Families—1670-1830.

*The Burnside Expedition.* By AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, late Major-General, United States Army: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1882. Fcp. 4to. pp. 33. Price 50 cts.

*The High School Boys of the Tenth R. I. Regiment, with a Roll of Teachers and Students of the Providence High School who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the Rebellion.* By WILLIAM A. SPICER, Company B, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers. Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Company. 1882. Fcp. 4to. pp. 83.

The series of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion, being Papers read before the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society," which has been several times noticed in these pages, continues to maintain its interest and value. The two tracts whose titles are given above have just appeared. The "Burnside Expedition" forms No. 6, and the "High School Boys" No. 13, of the "Second Series" of these papers.

The recent death of the lamented Senator Burnside adds new interest to everything from his pen; and an account by himself of his famous "Expedition" is particularly valuable.

The second tract shows that the alumni and teachers of the High School of Providence contributed a very respectable quota to the Union Army.

*History of Shelburne, New Hampshire.* By MRS. R. P. PEABODY. Gorham, N. H.: Mountaineer Print. 1882. 12 mo. pp. 127.

*The White Mountain Stock Farm. Extracts from Mrs. R. P. Peabody's History of Shelburne.* Gorham, N. H.: Mountaineer Print. 1882. 12mo. pp. 15.

The township, which then included Gorham, was granted, in 1770, to Mark H. Wentworth and six others. It was soon after settled. The early settlers endured great hardships and suffered from the hostility of the Indians. Shelburne was incorporated Dec. 13, 1820. The population at that time was 230. The town of Gorham was taken from it June 18, 1836, but, notwithstanding this, in 1859 its population had increased to 480. It has since declined, and, at the census of 1880, it had only a population of 259.

The present work gives sketches of the lives of the first settlers of the town, and a history of its industries, schools and churches. One chapter is devoted to its Indian history, one to its lead mines, and another to the White Mountain Stock Farm owned by the Hon. Robert I. Burbank, of Boston. The last chapter has been reprinted with the title given above.

*The Battle of Groton Heights. A Collection of Narratives, Official Reports, Records, etc., of the Storming of Fort Griswold, the Massacre of its Garrison and the Burning of New London by British Troops under the Command of Brig.-Gen. Benedict Arnold, on the Sixth of September, 1781. With an Introduction and Notes.* By WILLIAM W. HARRIS. Illustrated with engravings and maps, revised and enlarged, with additional notes by CHARLES ALLYN. New London, Conn.: Charles Allyn. 1882. 8vo. pp. 399. Price, postpaid, \$3.25 in cloth, and \$4.75 in half morocco.

Another well filled volume has been added to our centennial literature. Every fact bearing upon the Battle of Groton Heights and the storming and capture of Fort Griswold, has been within the covers of this book carefully collated, and exhausts the story of that memorable day. The actors in that contest have long since passed away, and those to whom their information was imparted are fast following them. It is indeed the part of wisdom to place on record ancient facts and traditions, and to reprint the rare old pamphlets, which have long been out of print.

The volume has been most carefully prepared; in some cases the original manuscript accounts have been exhumed, and reprinted *verbatim et literatim*. A full biographical account of many of those who risked their lives in the defence of Fort Griswold has been prepared, and forms a part of the compilation. The old cemetery at Groton where the heroes lie has been visited and the inscriptions copied; also many pictures are given of the antique gravestones. The archives of the state have been ransacked, and everything relating to the events of the sixth of September, one hundred years ago, has been carefully transcribed. The accounts of the affair which appeared in the current newspapers are quoted; Arnold's report to Sir Henry Clin-





ton, Governor Trumbull's letter to Gen. Washington, also appear in full. A description of the monument erected in 1830 by the State of Connecticut, and a full account of the centennial celebration, with the oration by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, and an appendix and good index, combine to make a volume which will be read by every patriot with interest, and serve to place upon enduring record one of the most interesting yet heart-rending events in the history of our country.

*By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.*

*A Critical Review of American Politics.* By CHARLES REEMELIN. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1881. 8vo. pp. xxiv.+630.

This interesting volume affords us an opportunity "to see ourselves as others see us;" it offers us a mirror wherein the national institutions may be reflected just as they are, untouched by the skilled yet flattering hand of the native artist, who, in painting our national portrait, would soften and tone down the homely and defective features; but in so doing defeats his own plan and exhibits us to the world's gaze not half so handsome as Nature made us. Yet who shall say that the mirror itself may not be defective, and that the "others" may not see us correctly?

In plainer language, it is a description, philosophically treated, of our methods, modes and systems of political government, by a German gentleman who fancies he has lived long enough in this country to understand its institutions, yet not long enough to forget those of his native land. It is reasonable to suppose that a life of observation of half a century in this country (he states that he arrived in 1832, aged 18) would have enabled the author to form a tolerably correct opinion of our national system; yet, while many things are justly and truly said, there are many other ideas expressed that will cause reflection, some that will excite discussion, and a few that will provoke flat contradiction by the most eminent and impartial judges of American affairs: and I cannot but think that the author views us rather with the eyes of the theorist and the philosopher than with those of the practical statesman.

Among many instances of this, there may be room to state in this notice that, on page 420, in alluding to the period of the Rebellion, the author says, not very grammatically: "The public men of the land had gone to school to their parties, and had been disciplined in obsequiousness to the many." Can any one say this was true of Sumner, the fearless opponent of the slave power? Is there an American versed in the political history of his country who will fasten this reputation upon Giddings, Hale, Wade, Stevens or Chase? Those were men who led, not followed parties; who educated, trained and moulded public opinion—could command it but not yield to it, as the author, further on, says of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Gallatin and Calhoun.

The book is open to criticism in the matter of style, which is often obscure and sometimes ungrammatical; yet it is, in spite of these defects, very readable and entertaining to those interested in the study of American institutions. Like too many other writers of the present day, Mr. Reemelin has neglected to provide an index, which would have materially added to the value of the work. It is clearly printed and neatly bound.

*By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.*

*Events in the History of New York City, with Illustrations from Shakespeare,* by a New Yorker. No Pagination. Two vols. 12 mo. 1880, 1881.

It was a happy idea of Mr. John B. Moreau, the compiler of these two little books, to prepare a calendar recording under each day of the year an event in the history of his native city, illustrated by a text from Shakespeare. The first calendar appeared in 1880, and it was so favorably received by his friends, that a companion volume was issued the next year. Each of the calendars furnishes another to the already numerous examples of the universality of the genius of the great poet who was "not for an age but for all time," and, I may add, for all places. Shakespeare has words for every theme. His comprehensive intellect gave expression to thoughts and ideas on the humblest as well as the mightiest subjects; and there is no author frequently, so widely or so commonly used for quoting or to beautify or adorn the thoughts of others.

The compiler of the work under consideration presents his volumes in pretty, yet simple dress, and in large, clear and distinct typography. In his selection of quotations applicable to the events described, he has shown much ingenuity, though in some instances the extracts are not the best that could have been chosen.



It must have been somewhat perplexing to find a local event for every day in the year, and this difficulty must have been increased when a second series of events were required. Mr. Moreau, however, has not repeated the events except in a few instances. In some cases the repeated dates differ from those in the first calendar. Thus, the death of Col. Marinus Willett is given in one volume as August 3, 1830, and in the other as Aug. 23, 1830. The arrival of Gov. Sir Charles Hardy is dated in one, Sept. 1, 1755, and in the other, Sept. 20, 1755. The work is a very conveniently arranged and appropriately condensed synopsis of matters and circumstances which will be read with pleasure by those interested in general as well as local history.

By O. B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

*Originality.* By REV. ELIAS NASON. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., 32 Franklin Street. 1882. 12mo. pp. 59. Price 50 cents.

This is an address in reply to the well-known and popular lecture of Wendell Phillips on "The Lost Arts." The address was delivered June 21, 1881, before the Shakespearian Club of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. It has also been delivered as a lecture in many towns in New England and other parts of the United States, and has been well received by appreciating audiences. In it Mr. Nason replies to the glowing descriptions by Mr. Phillips of the arts of the ancients now lost, and eloquently shows that we have little cause to regret that we did not live in those times, for the arts we now retain, particularly the marvellous inventions and discoveries of our own time, are more useful and wonderful than any that the past centuries possessed.

*History, Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Claims of the United States.* By WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, LL.D., one of the Judges of the Court. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 29.

This pamphlet is reprinted from the *Southern Law Review* published at St. Louis, Mo. The bill authorizing the United States Court of Claims was signed by President Peirce Feb. 25, 1855. Its object was to facilitate the adjustment of private claims against the United States, and to relieve the committees of Congress of much of their labor. "The court itself," says the Hon. Charles O'Connor, the eminent New York lawyer, "is the first-born of a new judicial era." As a judicial tribunal, it is not only new in the instance; it is also new in principle.

Judge Richardson, before his appointment to the bench of this court, had held judicial offices in Massachusetts, and was at that time a member of President Grant's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. The pamphlet before us, is like all of the author's works, carefully prepared, and must be of much service to those who have dealings with the government, as well as others who wish to inform themselves concerning our judiciary.

*An Historical Account of the Memorable Actions, Particularly in Virginia; also against the Admiral of Algier, and in the East Indies; Performed for the Service of his Prince and Country.* By SIR THOMAS GRANTHAM, Knight. With an Introduction. By R. A. BROCK, Esquire, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. London: Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane, 1716. Richmond, Va.: Reprinted by Carlton McCarthy & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 71. Edition, 250 copies only. Price \$2.

The late Joseph Sabin, the bibliographer, in his "Dictionary of Books relating to America," says of the book here reprinted: "A very rare piece. I have seen only one copy." It is supposed that the copy from which this reprint is made and which belongs to the Library of the State of Virginia, is the one to which Mr. Sabin refers.

Capt. Grantham visited Virginia in command of vessels trading with that colony in 1672 and 1676. He was there in the time of Bacon's rebellion, and assisted in compromising matters between some of the insurgents and the government of the colony. The new facts and documents presented in this tract are important, as they throw light "on a part of the history of Virginia on which historians and scholars differ." The tract also gives the "memorable actions" of Sir Thomas in Algiers and the East Indies.

Messrs. Carlton McCarthy & Co., the publishers, have done a good work in getting out a *facsimile* edition of this very rare and curious tract in such a handsome style, and they have been fortunate in obtaining the services of so competent a



scholar as Mr. Breck to edit the work. Few have so thorough a knowledge of the history of the "Old Dominion" as he. The Library Committee of the Virginia Legislature, in their resolution permitting the publishers to reprint the work, expressly limited the number of copies in the edition.

*Annals of Fort Mackinac [Michigan].* By DWIGHT H. KELTON, Lieutenant U. S. Army. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1882. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 111. Price 50 cents.

This work is only a hint of what might be written under the same title. It is readable as it is, though, as the author says, "much matter of a dry and statistical nature" has been omitted to meet the popular taste. The information is derived from official records, including those on file in the fort, the old books of the American Fur Company, and of the Churches of Mackinac and St. Ignace. Many of the documents were in the French language. There are no records prior to 1695. Not the least interest is the record of marriages from 1725 onward. Senator Thomas W. Ferry was born in the Mission House on the Island, his father, the Rev. William M. Ferry, being pastor of the Old Mission Church. Mr. Ferry has ever taken much interest in the National Park at this place. His portrait serves as frontispiece to the volume.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth, Mass.*

*Catalogue of the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Vol. V. (Third Supplement.)* Prepared by DANIEL S. DURRIE, Librarian, and ISABEL DURRIE, Assistant. Madison, Wis.: David Atwood, State Printer. 1881. 8vo. pp. 585.

The catalogue of this library in two octavo volumes was issued in the year 1873, and was noticed in the REGISTER. vol. xxviii. p. 335. That catalogue contained about fifty-six thousand titles. Since then there have been three supplements printed, of which the third is before us. The five volumes contain over ninety-four thousand titles, so that in about eight years the library has increased nearly seventy per cent. in number, and the value of the library has been increased in a larger ratio.

The catalogue does credit to the compiler, Mr. Durrie, the librarian, and his daughter Miss Isabel Durrie, the assistant librarian.

*Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries.* A. S. Barnes & Company, New York and Chicago. Small 4to. Published monthly, pp. 72 each number. Price \$5 a year,

On former occasions we have commended this work to our readers. Since the retirement of Mr. John A. Stevens in January last, five numbers, February to June, 1882, have been issued, completing the eighth volume of the work. The new editors, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D., and Mr. Henry P. Johnston, show that they are able to maintain the high reputation of the work, and to furnish their readers with a magazine of a high order illustrative of the history of our country.

*The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer.* Edited by EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and Late Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. London: William Reeves, 185 Fleet Street; T. Fisher Unwin. 17 Holburn Viaduct; and Simpkins Marshall & Co. 1882. 8vo. vol. i. January to June, 1882. Pp. 340. Published monthly. Annual subscription, 12 shillings, post free.

The *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* was commenced last January under the editorship of Edward Walford, M.A., formerly editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and author of various historical, biographical and antiquarian works. Six numbers completing the first volume have been issued, filled with valuable and interesting articles relating to the history, antiquities and bibliography of Great Britain. Mr. Walford proves himself well fitted for his position, by his learning and talents. The high esteem in which he is held by the leading antiquaries of England enables him to secure the aid of the highest talent in all the departments of his magazine. Our readers will be more interested in this periodical when they are informed that Mr. Walford has New England blood in his veins, his mother having been a granddaughter of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart., the hero of Louisburg, and the first native of this country created a baronet. Reports of the Learned Societies, antiquarian news and correspondence enable the readers of this periodical to become acquainted with the latest researches of English students of antiquity.





*Antiquarian Papers.* Ipswich, Mass. Published Monthly, 25 cents per year, 3 copies 50 cents, 6 copies \$1. Nos. XXII. to XXX. September, 1881, to April, 1882, pp. 4 each number. Rev. Augustine Caldwell and Arthur W. Dowe, Ipswich, Mass., P. O. Box 159.

The second volume of this valuable local antiquarian periodical has been completed; and with the January number a third volume was commenced. The work is devoted to the genealogy and history of Ipswich.

*Bulletin de la Société Héraldique et Généalogique de France.* Paris. Aux Bureau de la Société Héraldique et Généalogique de France, 2 Place du Danube. 8vo. Published semi-monthly in numbers of 16 pp. ea. Price 9 francs a year. A. Woog, agent.

This periodical, devoted to the heraldry and genealogy of France, was commenced in January, 1879. Each annual volume is furnished with a full index of subjects and names. A set of the work is before us, the last number being that for May 25, 1882. At the present time, Frenchmen and people of French descent form no inconsiderable portion of the population of the United States. To them a work of this kind will have a deep interest. The contents of each number are divided into three parts. The first part consists of articles published under the sanction of the Society; the second contains articles for which the Society assumes no responsibility; and the third is a miscellany of bibliography and heraldic and genealogical news. Those who have a taste for genealogy and heraldry in general, as well as those who have French blood in their veins, will here find much to interest them.

*Old Copp's Hill Burial Ground. With Historical Sketches.* By E. MACDONALD, Superintendent Copp's Hill. January 1, 1882. Boston: Printed by Benjamin Parks. 1882. 8vo. pp. 48. For sale by the author and by George E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston. Price 25 cents.

We noticed in July, 1879, the first edition of this work (REG. xxxiii. 374). The present edition is improved in many respects. Views of ancient buildings formerly standing at the North End of Boston, and other illustrations, are given. We are sorry to see that Mr. MacDonald puts so much faith in the "memorandum book yellow with age," which the old gentleman from the West showed him in 1878, as to believe that the Grace Berry, whose grave-stone is in this burial ground, really died in 1625 at Plymouth, and was removed in 1659 to Boston.

*The Romance of History in "The Black County," and the Romance of War in the Career of General Robert Smalls, "The Hero of the Planter."* By CHARLES COWLEY. Lowell, Mass.: 1882. 8vo. pp. 12.

These two papers by Judge Cowley contain interesting facts concerning the late civil war. "The Black County" is Beaufort County, South Carolina.

*King's County Genealogical Club Collections.* Vol. I. No. 1. June 1, 1882. 8vo. pp. 15. For sale by E. W. Nash, 80 Nassau Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.

The initial number of these "Collections" contains copies of the inscriptions in the cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Utrecht, Long Island. It is a valuable addition to the genealogical materials relating to Long Island. We hope the Club will furnish us with equally useful matter in its subsequent numbers.

*The Descendants of John Porter of Windsor, Conn., in the Line of his Great, Great Grandson, Col. Joshua Porter, M.D., of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn. With some Account of the Families into which they married.* Printed for the Compilers by George W. Ball, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 1882. Royal 8vo. pp. 125.

*Damon Memorial, or Notices of Three Damon Families who came from Old England to New England in the XVIIth Century.* By SAMUEL CHENERY DAMON. Honolulu, H. I.: 1882. 12mo. pp. 148. Price \$2, including postage. Sold by S. G. Damon, Arlington, Mass., and by the Author, Rev. Samuel C. Damon, D.D., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

*A Genealogy of the Allen Family from 1568 to 1882.* Compiled by Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN. Revised by JOSHUA ALLEN. Farmington, Maine: Chronicle Book and Job Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 31+iv.





*History of the Scripps Family.* By JAMES E. SCRIPPS. Detroit: Printed for Private Circulation. 1882. 12mo. pp. 28.

*Linton—Lacock.* 1831–1881. 12mo. pp. 15.

*Some Account of the Early Streeters of Massachusetts.* By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y. 8vo. pp. 4.

The Porter genealogy is by Messrs. Henry P. Andrews and P. Porter Wiggins, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. They have long been collecting materials for this work, and have now issued it in a handsome volume, well arranged, well indexed and well printed. We have here the ancestry and descendants of Col. Joshua Porter of the revolutionary army, who was the great-grandfather of the compilers. A feature in this work worth relating is that brief genealogies of the ancestors of the wives and husbands of some of the descendants are introduced. There are often several genealogies under one name, and the labor of compiling them must have been very great. Materials have been collected for a full genealogy of the descendants of John Porter of Windsor, as announced in the REGISTER last year (xxxv. 282). We hope that the work will soon appear in print in an equally satisfactory style.

The Damon Memorial is devoted to the Damon families of Reading, Wayland and Scituate; the first being descended from John Damon, an early settler of Reading, Mass., the second from Thomas Damon, who is found in Reading in 1631, and whose grandson Thomas settled at Wayland, Mass., and the third from John Damon, of Scituate, who probably resided there as early as 1639. The author of this work, the Rev. Dr. Damon, of Honolulu, is a native of Holden in this state, and in 1841 published an excellent history of that town. In the volume before us he has collected much matter relating to the Damons in this country and in England, with genealogical notices of the Sherman and other collateral families, and other matter of interest to the name. It is embellished with a photograph of the author, cuts of arms and other illustrations.

The Allen genealogy is devoted to the descendants of George<sup>1</sup> Allen, an early settler of Sandwich, Mass., in the line of his grandson James,<sup>2</sup> son of Samuel.<sup>2</sup> It is handsomely printed, arranged according to the REGISTER plan, and has a good index. The original compiler, the late Hon. William Allen, of whom a sketch is given in the appendix, was the author of histories of Norridgewock and Industry, Maine, works well known to students of local history. His cousin Joshua Allen, of Wayne, Me., has shown care and taste in completing and editing it.

The Scripps genealogy is traced to the parish of Ely, Cambridgeshire, in the beginning of the seventeenth, though none of the members came to America till the next century. The name was originally Crip or Crips. The work seems to be carefully compiled. It is illustrated with a portrait of the author and a view of Ely cathedral.

The Linton-Lacock pamphlet is by James M. Swank, of Philadelphia, who contributed an article on Gen. Abner Lacock to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. iv., No. 2, pp. 202–8. The pamphlet seems to have been prepared for the golden wedding of John Linton and his wife Adelaide Henrietta, daughter of Gen. Lacock, who were married Sept. 1, 1831. The Linton family is traced to John Linton, son of William Linton, a Scotch-Irish farmer of County Derry, Ireland, who was forced by political troubles to leave Ireland in 1795 and settle in Pennsylvania. It is a fine contribution to the interesting commemoration.

The Streeter genealogy is reprinted from the REGISTER for April last, and its merits are well known to our readers.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO JUNE, 1882.

### I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Verrazano the Explorer: being a Vindication of his Letter and Voyage. With an examination of the Map of Hieronimo Da Verrazano, and a dissertation upon the Globe of Vlpilus, to which is prefixed a bibliography of the subject. By B. F. De Costa. New York: A. S. Barnes & Company. 1880. Square 8vo. pp. 82.



Hiawatha and the Iroquois Confederation. A study in Anthropology. By Horatio Hale. A paper read at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, 1881, under the title of "A Lawgiver of the Stone Age." Salem, Mass.: Printed at the Salem Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 20.

The North-Eastern Boundary, by Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., LL.D. Reprinted from the Maine Historical Collections, Vol. viii. Portland: Stephen Berry. 1881. 8vo. pp. 106.

The True Story of John Smyth the Se-Baptist, as told by himself and his contemporaries, with an inquiry whether dipping were a new mode of Baptism in England in or about 1641; and some consideration of the historical value of certain extracts from the alleged "Ancient Records" of the Baptist Church of Epworth, Crowle and Butterwick (Eng.), lately published, and claimed to suggest important modifications of the history of the 17th Century, with collections toward a Bibliography of the first two generations of the Baptist Controversy. By Henry Martyn Dexter. Boston: Lee and Shepard. 1881. 4to. pp. 106.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Necrology for 1881. Robert Smith Swords, William Beach Lawrence, John Gorham Palfrey, Joseph Sabin, Ferdinand Keller, Eugene Anthony Vetromile, Samuel Foster Haven, Edwin Augustine Dalrymple. By Charles Henry Hart. Reprinted from the proceedings for 1881. Philadelphia, 1882. 8vo. pp. 19.

Vol. xi. No. 4. Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Founded Nov. 30, 1864. 1881. Edited by John L. Hayes, LL.D. Boston. Office 95 Milk Street.

Two chapters in the Early History of Groton, Massachusetts. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Press of David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 19.

History and Causes of the Incorrect Latitudes as recorded in the journals of the early writers, navigators and explorers, relating to the Atlantic coast of North America, 1535-1740. By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M. Boston: Privately printed. 1882. 8vo. pp. 20.

Directory and Register of Wakefield, Stoneham, Reading, &c., with Business and Advertising Directories. No. 3. By Dean Dudley. Wakefield: 1882. 8vo. pp. 226.

Old Times: A Magazine devoted to the preservation and publication of documents relating to the early history of North Yarmouth, Maine. .... Vol. 6, No. 2. Augustus W. Corliss, Yarmouth, Maine, April 1, 1882. 8vo. pp. 834-874.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, edited by William A. Whitehead. Vol. III. Administrations of Lords Cornbury and Lovelace, and of Lieutenant Governor Ingoldsby, 1703-1709. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1881. 8vo. pp. 512.

Col. Arthur Noble, of Georgetown, Fort Halifax. Col. William Vaughan, of Matinecus and Damariscotta. These papers were read before the Maine Historical Society by Hon. William Gould, of Windham, a member. Reprinted from the Society's eighth volume of Collections for private distribution. Portland: Stephen Berry, Printer. 1881. 8vo. pp. 313.

Concerning President Garfield's Ancestry. A communication from the Rev. Edward G. Porter, read at the October meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 16.

The Dover Settlement and the Hiltons. By John T. Hassam, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 9.

History, Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Claims of the United States. By William A. Richardson, LL.D., one of the Judges of the Court. From the Southern Law Review. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 30.

Inaugural Address of Samuel Abbott Green, Mayor of Boston, to the City Council, January 2, 1882. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 14.

Remarks upon a Coin of Sicyon, by Henry Phillips, Jr. Reprinted from the American Journal of Numismatics for January, 1882. Philadelphia: 1882. 8vo. pp. 9.

Fourth Annual Report of the Librarian of the Providence Public Library for the year ending December 31, 1881. Providence: E. L. Freeman & Co., Printers to the State. 1882.



John S. Stone, D.D. A Memorial Sermon. [By the Rev. George Zabriskie Gray.] 8vo. pp. 12.

Events in the history of New York City, with illustrations from Shakspeare. By a New Yorker. 2 vols. 1880 and 1881. 8vo.

Secular Prosperity and Spiritual Perversity. A sermon preached in the Central Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass., by the Pastor, Rev. Charles P. H. Nason, M.A., on Fast Day, April 6, 1882. Published by request. Boston: Moses H. Sargent & Sons, No. 12 Bromfield Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 24.

Address delivered at the dedication of the Shedd Free Library Building, Washington, N. H., Dec. 21, 1881, by Carroll D. Wright, of Reading, Mass. Washington, N. H.: Printed by F. H. Howe. 1882. Small 8vo. pp. 20.

Essays on various subjects, chiefly Roman. By Monsignor Seton, D.D. New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co., 9 Barclay St. 1882. 8vo. pp. 308.

## II. Other Publications.

Sketch of Edward Coles, second Governor of Illinois, and of the Slavery Struggle of 1823-4. Prepared for the Chicago Historical Society. By E. B. Washburne, Honorary Member of the Society. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Company. 1882. 8vo. pp. 253.

Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, published in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society's foundation, 1830-1880. Boston: Published by the Society. 1880. Folio, pp. 250.

1730-1880. The Lord hath been mindful of us. Historical Addresses delivered on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., Nov. 18, 1880. Published by vote of the Church. Concord, N. H.: Printed at the office of the Granite Monthly. 1881. 8vo. pp. 72.

Proceedings of the Special Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia at Yorktown, on the 17th and 18th days of October, 1881. Richmond: James E. Goode, Printer. 1881. 8vo. pp. 77.

Archæologia: or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. xlv. London: Printed by Nichols and Sons, 25 Parliament Street. Sold at the Society's apartments in Burlington House. 1881. Folio, pp. 514.

The first Voyage under Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Patent of 1578. By George Dexter. Reprinted from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 12.

Origin of the Names of the States of the Union. By Hamilton B. Staples. A paper read at the regular meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, October 21, 1881, and published in the proceedings. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1882.

History of the Baptist Church in Sharon, Mass. A historical discourse delivered March 26, 1882, by Rev. Lyman Partridge. Mansfield: Pratt & White, Book and Job Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 20.

The Engraved Portraits of Washington, with notices of the originals, and brief biographical sketches of the painters. By W. S. Baker. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Baker. 1880. Large 8vo. pp. 212.

The Massacre near Old Tappan. By William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey. Read before the New Jersey Historical Society at their meeting at Trenton, January 23, 1879. Printed for private distribution. Trenton: N. J. Naar. Day & Naar, Book and Job Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 12.

New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaigns of 1781. By William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey. Printed for private distribution. Trenton, N. J.: John L. Murphy, Fine Book and Job Printer. 1882. 8vo. pp. 45.

Washington's Reception by the people of New Jersey in 1789. By William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey. Printed for private distribution. Trenton, N. J.: Naar, Day and Naar, Book and Job Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 22.

Biographical and Historical Record of the Class of 1835 in Yale College, for the fifty years from the admission of the class to college. Printed for private distribution. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers, 371 State Street. 1881. 8vo. pp. 229.





New Connecticut. An Autobiographical Poem. By A. Bronson Alcott. Boston: Privately printed. 1881. Small 8vo. pp. 158.

Eulogy upon the Life, Character and Public Services of James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States, delivered by Hon. George F. Hoar, at the invitation of the City Council of the City of Worcester, Mass., in Mechanics' Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1881. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton, No. 311 Main Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 27.

Elizabeth Seton et les Commencements de l'église Catholique aux Etats-Unis. Par Mme De Barberry, ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Française. November, 1871. Quatrième Edition, revue et augmentée, Deux tomes. Paris Librairie Poussielgue Frères Rue Cassette, 15. 1880. 12mo.

Labrador, a Poetical Epistle by George Cartwright, Esq., 1783. Reprinted for W. H. Whiteley, Esq. 1882. St. Johns, Nfld.: J. C. Withers, Queen's Printer. 8vo. pp. 18.

Contributions of the Old Residents' Historical Association, Lowell, Mass., Organized Dec. 21, 1868. Vol. ii. No. 2. Published by the Association, January, 1882. Lowell, Mass.: Stone, Bacheller & Livingston, Printers, No. 13 Jackson Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 212.

History of the First Church in Boston, 1630-1880. By Arthur B. Ellis. With an Introduction by George E. Ellis. Boston: Hall and Whitney, 32 Bromfield St. 1881. 8vo. pp. 356.

No. XV. Worcester Town Records from 1765 to 1774. Edited by Franklin P. Rice. Worcester, Mass.: The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1882. U.S.A. cvi. 8vo. pp. 117-240.

Biographical Sketch of Nahum Capen, LL.D. Taken with portrait from the pages of the Biographical Encyclopædia of Massachusetts of the 19th Century. Published by the Metropolitan Publishing and Engraving Company. New York: 1880. Folio.

## DEATHS.

ALLEN, Hon. Zachariah, LL.D., president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, died at Providence, R. I., March 17, 1882, aged 86. He was born in Providence, Sept. 15, 1795, was graduated at Brown University in 1813, and was admitted to the bar in Providence in 1815. In 1822 he engaged in business as a manufacturer, and in this he continued to the end of his life. He was elected a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society at its first meeting under its charter, June 29, 1822. In 1870 he was chosen senior vice-president, and in 1880, on the death of the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, the president, he was elected to that office. He has ever been active in furthering the interests of the society. He was the author of *Science of Mechanics*, 1829; *Practical Tourist*, 2 vols., 1832; *Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature*, 1852; *Defence of the Rhode Island System of Treatment of the Indians*, 1876; *Conditions of Life, Habits and Customs of the Indians of America*, 1880; *Solar Light and Heat*, 1881; and probably other works. As

a benefactor of the community in which he lived, he holds a conspicuous position.

CHESTER, Col. Joseph Lemuel, D.C.L., LL.D., one of the most valued contributors to the REGISTER, whose antiquarian labors have been frequently noticed in these pages, died in London, England, May 26, 1882, aged 61. His loss is an irreparable one to the antiquaries of England and America.

He was born in Norwich, Conn., April 30, 1821, and won a reputation as a writer in this country. In 1838 he went to England, where he has since resided, engaged in antiquarian and genealogical studies. The *London Notes and Queries* calls him "one of the hardest workers and widest-minded men who have ever devoted themselves to the by-paths of history." "His *Westminster Abbey Registers*," says the same periodical, "is one of the most laboriously accurate books that have ever been compiled. Though this was the principal work which he committed to the press, it represents





but a very small part of his labors. His manuscript collections are, we believe, enormous, and are all arranged with such workmanlike accuracy and care that they are ready for use at once."

He was a corresponding member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and a memorial sketch will appear in the REGISTER.

**DEAN**, Jeremiah, brother of the editor of the REGISTER, died in Boston June 4, 1882, a. 65. He was the youngest son of Charles<sup>5</sup> (John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>) Dean (REGISTER, ix. 93), and was born in Wiscasset, Me., Oct. 6, 1816. He married Martha A. Nelson, who with one son, Henry Kingsbury<sup>7</sup> Dean, survives him.

**EMERSON**, Ralph Waldo, the celebrated essayist, philosopher and poet, died of pneumonia at his residence in Concord, Ms., Thursday evening at 10 m. before nine o'clock, April 27, 1882, in his 79th year. He was a son of the Rev. William and Ruth (Haskins) Emerson, and was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. He was the seventh generation in descent from Thomas<sup>1</sup> Emerson, of Ipswich, through Rev. Joseph,<sup>2</sup> of Mendon; Edward,<sup>3</sup> Rev. Joseph,<sup>4</sup> of Malden; Rev. William,<sup>5</sup> of Concord; Rev. William<sup>6</sup> (his father), of Boston. He graduated at Harr. College 1821; was ordained minister of the Second Church, Boston, as colleague with the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., March 11, 1829. He was sole pastor from September 26, 1830, till Oct. 23, 1832, when, owing to a difference of views between his church and himself as to the manner of administering the rite of the Lord's Supper, his resignation was accepted. He proposed a change in this so far as to "disuse the elements and relinquish the claim of authority; and suggested a mode of commemoration which might secure the undoubted advantages of the Lord's Supper without its objectionable features."

In the spring of 1833 he visited Europe. Returning in the following winter he began his career as a lecturer. In 1831 he fixed his residence at Concord, Mass., where he resided till his death. He married first, in 1829, Ellen Louisa Tucker, who died in February, 1832; second, in 1835, Lidian, daughter of Charles Jackson, of Plymouth, who survives him. He left three children, Dr. Edward Waldo,

Ellen, and Edith, wife of William H. Forbes, of Milton.

His principal works are: *Nature*, 1836; *Essays*, 1st ser. 1841, 2d ser. 1844; *Poems*, 1847; *Miscellanies*, 1849; *Representative Men*, 1850; *English Traits*, 1856; *Conduct of Life*, 1860; *May Day and other Poems*, 1867; *Society and Solitude*, 1869; *Letters and Social Aims*, about 1874; *Poems*, 1875. His works were collected and printed in two volumes in 1870. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1866.

**KING**, David, M.D., of Newport, R. I., died of pneumonia at that place, March 7, 1882, aged 69 years, 9 mos. 23 days. He was a son of Dr. David King, and was born in Newport May 12, 1812. He graduated at Brown University in 1831, studied medicine under his father, and received the degree of M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1834. He settled at Newport, and soon obtained a large practice. He visited Europe in 1850, and availed himself of the advantages of the hospitals of Dublin, London and Paris. In 1872 he again went to Europe, and spent two years visiting the hospitals of Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Paris, Rome and Vienna. He was president of the Rhode Island Board of Health from its organization in 1877 until his death. In the winter of 1880 he visited Europe for the prosecution of his studies in sanitary matters, and returned in the summer of 1881. He was elected in 1834 a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, was its president in 1848 and 1849, and at his death was a censor. He was president of the Newport Historical Society from its organization in 1833 till his death. He was also president of the Redwood Library for ten years in succession, and wrote a history of it, of which three editions have been printed. He published a number of medical and historical essays and addresses. His literary and antiquarian tastes led him to collect a library of many thousand rare books, said to be one of the finest collections in Rhode Island. In September, 1837, he married Sarah Gibbs Wheaton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wheaton of Trinity Church, Newport, who survives him, with two sons and four daughters.

**LONGFELLOW**, Henry Wadsworth, the eminent poet and scholar, died at ten minutes past 3 o'clock, Friday after-



noon, March 25, 1882, aged 75. His death occurred at his residence, the old Vassall or Cragie house in Cambridge. (See REGISTER, xxv. 236-8.) He was a son of Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow, and was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807. He was a descendant in the 7th generation from William<sup>1</sup> Longfellow, who was living in 1680 "at Horsforth, near Leeds, in Yorkshire" (REGISTER, xxiv. 123; see also Misc. Gen. et Her. 2d S. iii. 116), through William,<sup>2</sup> who came to New England when a young man and married in 1678 Ann, sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall; Stephen;<sup>3</sup> Stephen,<sup>4</sup> of Portland, born 1723, H. C. 1742; Stephen,<sup>5</sup> b. 1750; Hon. Stephen,<sup>6</sup> LL.D. (his father), b. March 23, 1774, H. C. 1798, died Aug. 3, 1849. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825; studied law with his father; spent three years, 1826-29, in France, Spain, Italy and Germany; was professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College 1829-35; made a second European tour 1835-6; was professor of French and Spanish languages and belles-lettres at Harvard College 1837-54. In 1863 he again visited Europe, returning August 31, 1869. His chief publications are *Outre-Mer*, 1835; *Hyperion*, 1839; *Voices of the Night*, 1839; *Ballads and other Poems*, 1841; *Poems on Slavery*, 1842; *The Spanish Student*, 1843; *Poets and Poetry of Europe*, 1845; *Belfry of Bruges*, 1846; *Evangeline*, 1847; *Kavanagh*, 1849; *Seaside and Fireside*, 1851; *Golden Legend*, 1851; *Song of Hiawatha*, 1855; *Courtship of Miles Standish*, 1858; *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, 1863; *Flower de Luce*, 1866; *New England Tragedies*, 1868; *Divine Tragedy*, 1871; *Hanging of the Crane*, 1874; *Morituri Salutamus*, 1875; *Keramos*, 1878; translation of Dante, 3 volumes, 1867-70.

He married first, in 1831, Mary S., daughter of Hon. Barrett Potter, who died Nov. 29, 1835, at Rotterdam, Holland; second, July 13, 1843, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Appleton. She died July 10, 1861 (REGISTER, xvi. 9). He leaves two sons and three daughters—Ernest W., an artist,

who is married; Charles, Alice, Edith, wife of Richard H. Dana, 3d, and Annie.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1859; from Cambridge University, England, in 1868, and from Bowdoin College 1874; and that of D.C.L. from Oxford University in 1869. The 75th anniversary of his birth was commemorated Feb. 27, 1882, by the Maine Historical Society, of which he was librarian, 1834-35. (See REG. xxxvi. 193.)

VARNEY, Hon. John Riley, senior editor of the *Dover Enquirer* and *Daily Republican*, was killed at Dover, N. H., May 2, 1882, by the falling of the walls of a church which was burnt that morning. The walls were left standing, and a high wind in the afternoon blew them down, killing Mr. Varney and injuring several other persons.

He was a son of James Bowdoin and Sarah Byles (Riley) Varney, and was born at Dover March 26, 1819. He graduated at Dartmouth College 1843, taught Franklin Academy, Dover, in 1844-5; was civil engineer ten years; clerk of Strafford County Court four years; professor of Mathematics at Dartmouth College 1860-3; admitted to the bar in 1863, and was a partner of Hon. John P. Hale; and postmaster of Dover four years. At his death he was Police Justice and Register of Probate for Strafford County. In 1863 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Dover Enquirer*, and subsequently the *Dover Republican* was established by them. Mr. Varney was prominent in every good cause, and won the esteem of all classes. He leaves a wife and two children.

WENTWORTH, Mrs. Eliza (Dalgairus), at Cape of Good Hope, 26 January, 1882. She was daughter of Charles Dalgairus of that place, and relict of Charles Augustus<sup>6</sup> Wentworth in the line of Benning,<sup>5</sup> Samuel,<sup>4</sup> Lt. Gov. John,<sup>3</sup> Samuel<sup>2</sup> and William.<sup>1</sup> He was a surgeon in the British Navy, born at Halifax, N. S., Feb. 25, 1795, and died at the Cape Feb. 8, 1834, having had two wives and leaving two daughters by each wife, all now living.

ERRATA.—Page 278, line 13 from bottom, for Feb. 10, 1851, read Sept. 22, 1860; and on page 279, line 13 from top, the same error occurs. On p. 279, line 14, for Sept. 22, 1860, read Feb. 10, 1851. Page 282, line 6, for Olive Porter, read Olive M. Porter. Page 284, line 12, for April 30, read April 20.



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*IN MEMORIAM MAJORUM.*

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Respectfully yours,  
John T. Heard.





# THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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OCTOBER, 1882.

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## MEMORIAL OF COL. JOHN TRULL HEARD.

By his son JOHN THEODORE HEARD, M.D., of Boston.

**J**OHAN TRULL HEARD was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 4, 1809, and died in that city December 1, 1880. He was the only child of Robert and Mary (Perkins) Heard; and was of the sixth generation from Luke Heard, who came from Claxton, County of Norfolk, England, took the freeman's oath at Boston, September 6, 1639, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1647. His maternal grandfather was John Perkins, who when quite young came from Saxony, and died at Waldoboro', Maine, about the year 1826.

His early years were passed mostly at Ipswich, Mass., there receiving the instruction given at the village school; later he became a student at the Lexington (Mass.) Academy, the then principal being the Rev. Caleb Stetson, and there fitted for college. The school days at Lexington and the agreeable intercourse with his preceptor were ever among his pleasantest recollections. At the close of his term at the Academy, it became a question of pursuing a college course or commencing mercantile life. All his tastes and hopes pointed strongly to the former, but financial considerations induced or rather forced him to accept the latter. Upon leaving the Academy he continued his studies as best he could, and seized every opportunity for mental improvement. In 1829-30 he was a member of the "Franklin Debating Society," instituted May, 1822, its object being set forth in the following preamble: "We the undersigned, holding in high estimation the art of extemporaneous speaking, of deliberate discussion, and of elocution in general, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of furthering our advancement in these useful accomplishments; and, for our government, do hereby ordain and establish the following Constitution and By-Laws." Among the members were Joseph H. Buckingham, Francis Brin-



ley, Jr., John H. Eastburn, Ammi C. Lombard, Charles McBurney, Lyman Nichols, John S. Tyler, A. W. Thaxter, Thomas C. Wales, G. W. Wyman, and others afterwards prominent in business or professional pursuits.

October 17, 1832, he married Almira, daughter of Deacon Enoch Patterson, of Boston, the ceremony being performed by the late Ralph Waldo Emerson, then pastor of the Second Church of Boston. There were three children by the marriage—two, a boy and girl, died in infancy; one, a son, survives.

Through an active business career of more than thirty-five years he never dropped the pursuits of the student; he found his chief pleasures in the retirement of his home and in the gratification of his literary tastes. Thoroughness in whatever he undertook was a salient point in his character; whatever he thought worth doing, he thought worth doing well. His leisure hours for some years were employed in the study of languages, both living and dead; he gave close attention to, and took great interest in, the leading topics of the day. He was a thorough student of political economy. In 1838–1841 and subsequently, he wrote frequently for the press articles upon the currency, banks and banking, usury laws, suffrage, insurance and the tariff. In 1840, many years before the usury laws of Massachusetts were modified, he wrote as follows:

“England has recently abrogated her usury laws, giving thereby, as we believe, evidence of the march of just views of the rights of property. Money, or capital, which money represents through its function as the circulating medium, or commodity of universal desire, is the means of conferring great benefit, as well to society as to individuals; and should not be interfered with by any other laws than the natural laws of trade. All attempts to limit its value have proved ineffectual, when the lender possesses the will to receive a rent or interest which the borrower offers to pay; as the daily experience of our ‘change incontrovertibly testifies. If a usury law have any effect whatever, it is that it is injurious to the *borrower*. The real lender, or capitalist, is intimidated by the law from entering the market *in person*, and is forced to employ a broker whose business it is to let and borrow money; the operation of which is, that the number of direct lenders of money is lessened and confined to a few brokers, who, in having the capital of many individuals in their hands, monopolize the traffic of lending, and compel borrowers to take money at a higher rate of interest than it would in all probability command were the real lenders themselves the direct and only lenders. This is an undisputed effect of the usury laws, and one which should demand their repeal, if there were no other reason. When it shall appear that the price of cotton, or any other commodity, or that rent of land or houses, can be *regulated* by legislation, the writer of this may then become an advocate for usury laws, but not before.”

The following on the tariff, written also in 1840, is certainly true, in many respects, at the present day, notwithstanding a period of over forty years has intervened:



"But how can this [high protective tariff] be effective of the object desired, if that object be to get rid of a foreign debt? We should say that a more effective remedy might be found in economy, public and private; in retrenchment of state expenditures of a frivolous nature, or at least of doubtful expediency; and in sending to our legislatures men who would oppose the extravagant projects and undertakings of internal improvement, which have been so fashionable of late in most of the states of the Union. Besides, the evil of a great debt might be in some measure averted, were individuals to act more consistently with the rules of economy in their private expenses; to be less disposed to enter into hazardous enterprises involving property; and to live by their wits rather than upon the earnings and savings of industry and frugality. If prodigality in state and individual affairs tends to the creation of foreign debt, and this is the main cause, how absurd it is to talk about a high tariff as a means of avoiding such debt. \* \* \*

"It will not be doubted that mechanics and manufacturers, as well as citizens of every occupation, will in future be cautious how legislatures augment the public debt; and we may hope all men have learnt enough by late experience, that honesty, frugality and industry are the only high road to competency and happiness. They must learn, too, that there is too much legislation; too many splendid projects of railroads to be built by hired capital; too much reliance on schemes of protective tariffs. \* \* \*

"Their instruction must extend to the knowledge that legislation should be limited to a few simple objects, and nowise interfere with individual action when honestly directed; that there is such a thing as undertaking greater schemes than the capital and industry of a community will justify or support; that what may be a protection to one class or one occupation, will be a serious evil to many classes and occupations, and tend to direct the labor of a country from more productive to less profitable pursuits."

In 1856 he wrote and published "A Historical Account of Columbian Lodge" of free and accepted Masons. From that date until near the close of his active life, he wrote frequently articles on masonry; among which may be mentioned "Old London Taverns Identified with Masonry," "Books of Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England," "Old Halls in London associated with Masonry," "Lives of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," and many other papers and reports, all of which show close application, thorough research, and the exercise of the greatest patience.

Although not a politician in the generally adopted signification of that word, he was profoundly interested in political questions, and was early identified with the democratic party. In 1846 he was the nominee of that party for the office of Mayor of Boston, being defeated by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., the whig candidate. In 1858, after a hard-fought congressional struggle in the Fifth Massachusetts District, the opposing candidate, Hon. Anson Burlingame, was elected.

In 1861, upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he threw off all party ties, and became from first to last a strong union man; devoting his energy and money to the cause of the union, and



by many acts of kindness contributing to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. As one of the executive committee he was identified with the "Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund Committee of one hundred." He resided much of the time from 1861 to 1865, at Washington, and was on intimate and confidential terms with President Lincoln.

October 19, 1864, he was one of the vice-presidents of the Union Meeting at Faneuil Hall to further the reelection of President Lincoln, the principal address being delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett; and on November 7th, of the same year, he was the presiding officer at another union meeting held at Faneuil Hall for the same object. At that time he briefly gave his reasons for an unqualified support of the "present administration" and advocacy of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency.

He held many positions of honor and trust, both public and private; among the former may be mentioned: Director of the House of Industry and Reformation of Boston (1850), member of the first Cochituate Water Board (1851), senior Aide-de-camp to Gov. George S. Boutwell (1851), member of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library (1853), one of the Committee of 1855 to examine the accounts of the treasurer of Harvard College, Director of the Boston Board of Trade (1861-1862), Examining Committee in Moral Philosophy, Harvard College (1865). For some years, and at the time of his death, he was a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In 1853 he was appointed by Gov. Clifford one of the board of commissioners for the enlargement of the State House; and in 1854, by Gov. Washburn, a commissioner for the establishment of the State Hospital at Rainsford Island, both of which positions he declined. In 1853 President Pierce offered him the position of Sub-treasurer at Boston, which position he also declined to accept. In 1859 he was appointed by President Buchanan on the Board of Visitors, for that year, at the Military Academy at West Point, serving as secretary of that board.

He was a director of the North Bank of Boston, resigning that position in 1843. August 12, 1830, he was admitted a member of the Boston Fusiliers. Was a member of the Suffolk Lodge of Odd Fellows; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; elected a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, in 1847. He was also a member of the Institute of Technology, and a life member, admitted 1864, of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

At a meeting of the citizens of Boston, held December 17, 1846, favorable to the raising of volunteer companies for the Mexican war, he was chosen one of a committee to solicit funds "to be appropriated to the volunteers who enlist." The committee was named as follows: William Denton, Dr. John Stevens, Benjamin McNeil, Joseph H. Barrett, Fletcher Webster, Marcus Morton, Jr., Capt. Kelsey, William Mitchell, S. A. Lawrence, John T. Heard.





In masonic relations he received the highest honors which the fraternity could bestow. February 20, 1845, he was initiated in Columbian Lodge at Boston, of which lodge his grandfather John Perkins was one of the charter members; after holding various offices, he was master of that lodge in 1854-55, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1856-57-58.

Extracts, which here follow, taken from the proceedings of masonic bodies shortly after his death, testify to the esteem in which he was held by his associates, and also to his untiring devotion to the order, and illustrate his character and personal bearing.

The report of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the death of R. W. John T. Heard, contains the following:

"To John Trull Heard the Craft owe a large debt of gratitude. It is said that the average term of active interest in the Fraternity is ten years; but his interest continued warm and strong for thirty-five years, and ended only with his life. \* \* \* \*

"Of tall stature, portly figure, fine face and courtly manners, he always appeared on masonic occasions in full evening dress, wearing the historic cocked hat, which he brought forth from the hiding-place to which anti-masonic malignity had consigned it, and which he wore most gracefully and becomingly. He magnified his office; but he showed that he had a profound sense of its dignity and importance, and he inspired the same sentiment in the minds of all the brethren."

"In June, 1857, the Grand Master inaugurated with masonic rites a marble statue of Gen. Warren, on the eighty-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, in the presence and at the request of the Monument Association. \* \* \*

"On the 2d of October, 1858, Grand Master Heard laid the corner-stone of Minot's Ledge Light-House, and delivered an address, in which he set forth the more prominent instances in which the foundations of public structures had been laid with masonic ceremonies in Great Britain and the United States. \* \* \*

"During this year (1859) the corner-stone of the Plymouth Monument to the Pilgrim Fathers was laid with masonic ceremonies. \* \* \*

"Most of us remember him principally for the elaborate reports he has contributed to our records and proceedings. \* \* \* Each of these reports and papers exhibited the wonderful patience and exhaustless industry which characterized every work of their author. Nothing escaped him. He seemed determined to gather every scrap of information, no matter how trivial, which had any connection with the subject he was investigating. Several will remain, so long as the history of this Grand Lodge shall endure, as monuments to the zeal and industry of their author; and future historians of masonry in England and Massachusetts will be profoundly grateful for the work he has done."

From a memorial volume of Columbian Lodge, we extract these remarks of William D. Coolidge, Esq., in presenting to the lodge resolutions prepared by the committee:

"Our late brother John T. Heard had occupied every post of honor and prominence to which his brethren could elevate him. How strongly fixed



in our memories the dignity and ability with which he graced them all! \* \* \* and his term of office as Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts was characterized as one of the most able and dignified that we have ever had. \* \* \* But it is in our own lodge that we shall miss him most, where he has been associated so intimately with us since his initiation on the evening of February 20, 1845. As a member he was ready at all times to take his share of duty and faithfully perform it, filling the several offices of Warden and Worshipful Master in 1854 to '56, and various other important trusts."

From the proceedings of the Robert Lash Lodge, Feb. 23, 1881, of which lodge he was an honorary member, we quote a memorial tribute by the late R. W. Tracy P. Cheever :

"These employments (business), though sedulously pursued, were not suffered to distract his thoughts and studies from the historical and antiquarian subjects to which he gave the full intellectual powers of his manhood, and in which, almost to his dying day, he found an ever fresh delight.

\* \* \* As a business man his name was a synonym for honor and integrity. In every relation of life he commanded the admiration and respect of all who came within the atmosphere of his influence. His manners were those of the old school of gentlemen. Courtliness, dignity and refinement were his tutelar graces. \* \* \*

"Stricken in his last years by a deep-seated malady, which became more and more a serious oppression and obstruction as its force increased, his mental vigor remained wholly unimpaired; and just six weeks before his death I enjoyed the pleasure of a prolonged conversation with him, mainly upon questions affecting the great Institution of Freemasonry, in which he displayed all the fervor, sparkle and sound judgment which were so characteristic of his robust manhood. \* \* \*

"At the close of a term of three years, R. W. Brother Heard retired from the exalted station to the historical and traditional honors of which he had contributed the additional lustre of his own high character and service. \* \* \*

"To the members of the Robert Lash Lodge, whose interests he fondly cherished, and upon whose elder members he bestowed the kindly affections of his nature, his memory will long be endeared. If life be measured by the simple flight of years, he has attained the fullness of mortal existence; if measured by its exercise of warm sympathies, by earnest labors and beneficent results, he has transcended all reasonable expectancy, and consummated all true aspiration. Even the sacred inner circles of family and intimate friendship must discard their accustomed griefs in such a retrospect. For him there is no sigh of regret, no tear of sorrow."

"Not for *him*, but for *us*, let our tears now be shed;  
Mourn, mourn for the living, and not for the dead;  
Let the dirge be unsung, and awaken the psalm.—  
No cypress for him who lies crowned with the palm."

He was an honorary member, and, it is believed, the only one in the United States, of the "Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England." Under date of June 6, 1881, Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Secretary and Receiver of that order, wrote as follows:



"I had on more than one occasion the pleasure of communicating with Col. Heard, and knew the interest which he took in the work of our Hospitaler Confraternity. We had hoped that we might have had the satisfaction of seeing him in England, and of evincing our regard for him as one of our oldest Honorary Knights."

Mr. Heard was buried at Mt. Auburn, the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts performing the rites of that order at the grave.

## ENGLISH BALLADS ABOUT NEW ENGLAND.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

### *A Puritanical Invitation to migrate into New England, circa 1640.*

1. My Brethren all attend me  
And list to my relaçon  
This is y<sup>e</sup> day marke w<sup>t</sup> I say  
Tends to yo<sup>r</sup> renovaçon  
Stay not amongst y<sup>e</sup> wicked  
Lest y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> them you perish  
But let us to New England goe  
And the Pagan people cherish  
Then for y<sup>e</sup> truth's sake come along  
Come alonge  
Leave this place of superstiçon  
were it not for we, y<sup>t</sup> Brethren be  
You'd sinke into perdiçon
2. There we may teach o<sup>r</sup> humours, w<sup>th</sup>out y<sup>e</sup> lawes Controulment  
we need not feare the B<sup>ps</sup> there, nor y<sup>e</sup> spirit<sup>l</sup> Courts insolent  
Nay the scruples shall not vex us, nor superstitious blindness  
Nor Scandall rise when we disguise, ffor o<sup>r</sup> Sisters Kissing Kindnesse  
Then for the truth's sake goe.
3. Our company we feare not, there goes my Cosen Hanna  
And Ruben doe perswade to goe his sister faire Susanna  
W<sup>th</sup> Abigall & Lidia & Ruth noe doubt comes after  
And Sara kinde will not stay behinde my Cosen Constance dafter  
Then for the truth's sake goe.  
  
Nay Tom Tyler is p<sup>r</sup>pared & y<sup>e</sup> Smith as black as a Cole  
And Ralph Cobbler too w<sup>th</sup> us will goe for he regards his soale  
And the weaver, honest Lyman w<sup>th</sup> Prudence Jacobs daughter  
And Agatha, & Barrbarra professeth to come after.  
Then for the truth's sake goe.  
  
When we that are elected arive in this faire country  
W<sup>ch</sup> by o<sup>r</sup> faith as the Brethren saith, we need not feare our entry  
The Psalmes shall be o<sup>r</sup> Musicke and o<sup>r</sup> tyme spent in Expounding  
W<sup>ch</sup> in o<sup>r</sup> zeale we will reveale to y<sup>e</sup> Brethren's joyes abounding.  
Then for the truth's sake goe.



*Ballad on the Change of National Manners, circa 1650.*

You talke of newe Ingland I truely beleeve  
 Oulde Inglands growne new and doth us deceave  
 Ile ask you a question or too, by your leave  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

Wher are your ould souldiers with slashes and Skarrs  
 That never used drinkeinge in noe time of warres  
 Noe shedding of blood in madd drunken Fairs  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

And what is become of your Bills and your Bowes  
 Your Bucklers and Targetts that never feared blowes  
 Theyre turned to Stillatoes and other vaine showes  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

New Captaines are come, that never did flight  
 but with Potts in the daie & Puncks in the night  
 And all ther cheeff Caire is to keep their swords bright.  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

Wher are your ould Courttiers that used to ryde  
 With fforty blewe coates and ffootmen beside  
 They're turned to six horses, a coach with a guyde  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

And what is become of your ould fashion'd cloathes  
 Your longsided doublett and your Trunk hose  
 They're turned to new fashen'd but what the lord knows.  
 And is not Ould Ingland grown new.

Now your galliant and his Tayllor some halfe yeare together  
 To fitt a new sute to a new hatt & ffether  
 Of gould or of silver silke cloth Stuff or lether  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

You have new fashend Beards and new fashend locks  
 And new fashond hatts ffor new pated blocks  
 And moor new diseases besides the french Pox  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

New ffashons in houses, new ffashons at table  
 The ould Servants discharged, the new are moor able  
 And every ould Custom is but an ould fable  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

New Trickings new goeinges, new measures, new paces  
 New hedds for your Men, for women new ffaces  
 And twenty new tricks to mend ther bad cases.  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

New houses are built and the ould ones pulled downe  
 Untill the new houses sell all the ould ground  
 And then the house stands like a horse in a pound.  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.

New tricks in the lawe, new leases, new houlds  
 New bodies they have they looke for new soules  
 When the mony is payde all for buildinge ould Powles  
 And is not ould Ingland grown new.





Then talke you noe moor of new England  
 New England is where ould Ingland did stand  
 New ffurnnisht, new fashioned, new woman'd, new man'd  
 And is not ould Ingland growne newe.  
 finis.

*A Satyricall Ballad against the religious Emigrants to New-England—circa  
 1650, from Ashmole's Collections.*

1. Let all y<sup>e</sup> fratrisidian sect  
 I mean y<sup>e</sup> counterfeit elect  
 All zealous bankerouts punkes devoute  
 Preachers suspended, rabble route  
 Let them sell all & out of hand  
 P'pare to goe for New England.
2. There's milk fr<sup>m</sup> springs like rivers flowes  
 And honey upon hawthorne growes  
 Hemp, wool & flax grows there on trees  
 The mould is fatt and cutts like cheese  
 All fruite & herbes growes in their fields  
 Tobacco it in plenty yields  
 And there shall be a church most pure  
 Where you may find salvation sure.
3. There venison of all Sort great store  
 Both Stag & bucke, wild goose & boare  
 Yea all so tame as you with ease  
 May eate y<sup>r</sup> fill, take what you please.  
 There beavers plenty, yea so many  
 As you may buy, two skins a penny.
4. There foules doe cloud y<sup>e</sup> sky in flight  
 Great Turkie threescore pound in weight  
 As big as Ostridges there geese  
 Are sold with thanks—for pence a piece  
 Of Ducke & mallard, Widgen and teale  
 Twenty for too pence will make a meale  
 Yea & a church unspotted pure  
 Within whose bosom all are sure.
5. Soe there in Scolles all sorts of fish  
 Of the Salt water & the water fresh  
 Lyve Codd poore John & Haberdine  
 All taken with the Hooke & Line  
 A skillfull fisher on the Shore  
 May take of each twenty in an houre.
6. There twice a yeare all Sort of grayne  
 Doe downe like hayle fro<sup>m</sup> heaven rayne  
 Y<sup>e</sup> never neede to soe nor plough  
 There's plenty of all things enough  
 Wyne sweet & wholesome drops from trees  
 As cleare as christall without lees  
 Yea & a church unspotted pure  
 Fro<sup>m</sup> dregs of papistry secure.



7. No fast no festivall, set dayes  
All are observed, y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> be praised  
Through in Church both rich & strong  
Yet where no masses was ever songe  
Surplice & cap durst not appeare  
The bulls of Bashan, roar not there  
Old orders all, they will abjure  
This church hath all things new & pure.
8. No discipline shall there be used  
The law of Nature they have chus'd  
All that the spirit seems to move  
Each man may take & what he approves  
There Government, w<sup>th</sup>out command  
There unity w<sup>th</sup>out a band  
A Synagogue unspotted pure  
Where hurt (?) & pleasure dwells secure.
9. Loe in this church all shall be free  
They enioy there christian liberty  
All things made common to voyd all Strife  
Each man may take the others whife  
And keep a handmaid too if need  
To multiply & increase & breed  
And is not this foundation sure  
To raise a church unspotted pure.
10. The native people though yet, yet wild  
Are all by nature kind & mild  
And apt already by report  
To jine in this religious sort  
Soone to religion they be brought  
When Sterling miracles be wrought  
Who being sanctified & pure  
May by y<sup>e</sup> spirit them allure
11. Let Amsterdam send forth their bratts  
Her fugitives and runnagates  
Let Badlam, newgate & y<sup>e</sup> Clinke  
Disgorge themselves into y<sup>e</sup> sinke  
Let Brydewell & y<sup>e</sup> stewes be swept  
And send all thither to be kept  
Soe may y<sup>e</sup> church be chaste & pure  
Keepe both itself & State secure.

### WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

FAMILY NAMES IN THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FROM 1761 TO 1778.

Communicated by JAMES A. DUPEE, Esq., of Boston.

**W**ALPOLE was set off from Dedham in 1724. The first town meeting was held December 28, with Ebenezer Fales as moderator, and Samuel Kingsbery as town clerk. The selectmen then chosen were Ser-



geant Joshua Clap, Sergeant Ezra Morse and Samuel Kingsbery. Constable, John Hall.

May 18, 1725. Voted to build a meeting house "36 foot long, 30 foot wide, and 18 foot stud."

May 19, 1726. "Chose Rev. Mr. Joseph Belcher to Preach the Gospel, at Salary of £50 the first year."

But the "church" seems not to have been organized till July 2, 1730. The records for forty-seven years thereafter are in the handwriting of Rev. Phillips Payson. They were kept with great neatness and with unusual accuracy. The handwriting is almost microscopic, yet quite legible.

"The number of y<sup>e</sup> church w<sup>a</sup> gathered was these ten:—Ebenezer Fales, Sam<sup>l</sup> Kingsbery, Thomas Clap, Ebenezer Robbins, James Bardens, Eleazar Partridge, Peter Fales, Joseph Carryl, Moses Chamberlain, Joseph Smith. They were Embodied July y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1730. I, Phillips Payson, was ordained Pastor over them September ye 16<sup>th</sup> 1730. Att y<sup>e</sup> solemnity M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Dunbar begun with prayer. Mr Messinger Preacht, Phillippians 2, 20. Mr Bar gave y<sup>e</sup> charge. Mr Bucknam y<sup>e</sup> right hand of fellowship, y<sup>n</sup> 68 Psalm 3<sup>d</sup> part was sung. The first Sabbath y<sup>t</sup> I Preacht att Walpole was June y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1729."

The following is a list of the family names in that town from 1761 to 1778. All the names were found in the Rolls of 1761, unless otherwise designated. No instance occurs of any individual with more than one Christian name. Names marked *a* are probably extinct in Walpole.

Allen  
Armsbery, Joshua, *a*  
Bacon, W<sup>m</sup>, 1770  
Baker  
Bardens, *a*  
Blake  
Boyden  
Bradshaw, *a*  
Briggs  
Burrell, *a*  
Bullard  
Carroll  
Chamberlin  
Cheney  
Chickering, Timothy, '72 *a*  
Clap  
Clark  
Cleaveland  
Cobb, *a*  
Coney, *a*  
Copp, *a*  
Cudworth, Timothy, *a*  
Daggett, *a*  
Danforth, Samuel, '67 *a*  
Day  
Deming, Sam<sup>l</sup>, 78 *a*  
Dexter, *a*  
Dittol, Joseph, '66 *a*  
Draper

Dupee  
Edminster, Noah, '70 *a*  
Ellis  
Everett, William  
Fales  
Farrington  
Felch  
Field, Thomas, '73  
Fisher  
Frizell  
Fuller, Sam<sup>l</sup>, '73  
Gay  
Gerould, Stephen, *a*  
Graves, John, *a*  
Gregory  
Guild  
Hall  
Harris, Nicholas, *a*  
Hart  
Hartshorn  
Hatch, Michael, *a*  
Hawes  
Henery, Michael, *a*  
Hidden, *a*  
Holmes, *a*  
Hooper, Asa, '67 *a*  
Howard, *a*  
Jackson, Eleazer,  
Kendall



Kingsbery	Puffero, Mathias, '65, and Puffer in '73 <i>a</i>
Lawrence, John, <i>a</i>	Ramsdale, Amos, '69 <i>a</i>
Lewis	Read, Ichabod, '71 <i>a</i>
Lindley, Levi, <i>a</i>	Reed, Timothy, '66 <i>a</i>
Lyon, <i>a</i>	Rhoades
Mann	Richards, Joseph, <i>a</i>
Marshall, <i>a</i>	Robbins
Mathews, Daniel, <i>a</i>	Salmon, John, <i>a</i>
McCaulester, W <sup>m</sup> , '75 <i>a</i>	Sanders, Seth, <i>a</i>
Morse	Smith
Nason	Sprague, Asa, 67
Osyer, Consider, <i>a</i>	Stearns, Ezekiel, '63 <i>a</i>
Oliver, John, '65 <i>a</i>	Talburd and Talburt (Talbot?) 65
Page	Thompson
Partridge	Tucker, Joseph, '68
Payson	Turner
Pearry (Perry?) Sam'l, '70 <i>a</i>	Ware, Oliver, '65
Pettee	Willet
Plimpton and Plympton	Whittemore, Josiah, '67 <i>a</i>
Pockey, John, '66 <i>a</i>	Wood
Pond	Woorsley, Benj. <i>a</i>
Prible (Preble?) <i>a</i>	

If any names marked *a* (extinct) are still to be found in Walpole, they are probably "later comers" and not descendants from the families in this list.

*Armsbery*—now spelt Armsby, was the name of an old family in that part of Wrentham now called Norfolk. About 1820 one of the name established in Boston a commission house for the sale of "domestic goods," under the name of Armsby, Tucker & Co. Armsby was a neighbor of the late Willard Sayles, in Wrentham, who also moved to Boston about the same time, and, Armsby having gone to New York, became a partner in the succeeding firm of Tucker, Sayles & Hitchcock. Through many changes the same house now exists under the style of John L. Bremer & Co.

*Baker*, Eben'r, came from Dorchester prior to 1757. His son Ziba was born in Walpole in that year, and died there in 1846. The original farm on the Plain is still owned and occupied by one of Ebenezer's descendants, Lewis Bowker.

*Boydens*. The Boydens settled on Walpole Plain many years before the separation from Dedham. In the period of this list they appear under twenty different christian names, of whom but one is marked as a minor, and two are those of females.

*Carroll* has many spellings, of which Carryl seems to have been the earliest.

*Clap*. Thomas Clap, progenitor of all of that name in Walpole, was born in Weymouth, Mass., March 15, 1639. (See *The Clapp Family in America*, p. 109.) He removed to that part of Dedham now Walpole, prior to 1688, and lived probably on the site of Mr. Henry Plimpton's house in Walpole Centre. His grandson Joshua, born 1707, died 1802, seems to have been a man of high character and of rare ability. In military, political, religious and social affairs of the town he was the leader for the greater part of the century. The name of Clap or Clapp, for both





spellings are still current, has more representatives, at this date, in the town than any other of the early settlers.

*Clark*, in later days *Clarke*. The earliest of the name, Ephraim, moved over from Medfield to the Plain probably about 1700. The house in which he lived is still standing, and is supposed to be the oldest in the town. His grandson Seth, born in 1767, wore his wedding coat to meeting until within a few years of his death, and wore it the week he died in 1844. A grandson of Seth, William T. Clarke, was, until recently, editor in chief of the New York Evening Express. This family has disappeared from Walpole. Another Clarke family originated in Rhode Island.

*Dupee*, Charles, Jr., grandson of Jean Dupuis (John Dupee), was born in Boston, October 18, 1734. On the death of his father he was sent to Walpole under the guardianship, during his minority, of Joshua Clap. He married, in 1755, Hannah, daughter of James Smith, removed to Wrentham in 1765, and died there in 1802. His son James, born in 1756, returned to Walpole in 1778, where he died in 1819.

*Gerould*. This must have been a corruption of Jerauld. In the adjoining town of Medfield there were several generations of Geroulds, known to have been descendants of Dr. James Jerauld, a Huguenot who came from Languedoc, France, at the age of twenty-two, according to tradition, in the year 1700. On the voyage a girl was born, named Martha *Dupuis*, possibly *Dupuy*. The Doctor in due time married her and settled in Medfield. No trace of this Martha Dupee, as her descendants write her name, is found in the records or traditions of the family of Jean Dupuis, an elder in the Huguenot church of Boston.

A meeting of the descendants of James and Martha Jerauld took place in Smithfield, Bradford Co., Penn., September 15, 1874. The writer is indebted for this and much other information of the family to the venerable and intelligent Samuel Allen Gerould, of Keene, N. H.

*Kingsbury*. For many generations the second syllable was written with *e* instead of *u*. Deacon Samuel K., according to Hon. B. K. Lovatt, of Fall River, Mass., was grandson of Joseph, who was an early settler in Dedham, and died there in 1676. Samuel was born in 1690, married Joanna Guild, Wrentham 1715, and died in Walpole, on the Plain, in 1744. From them descended all of the name who have since lived in Walpole.

*Lawrence*. John Lawrence, son probably of Jonathan and Hannah (Robbins) Lawrence, married in 1738 (Walpole town and church records), and if so, was brother of Jonathan, born 1739.

*McCaister* may have been the rude spelling of the family name of the late James McAllister of Boston, who married early in this century a daughter of Charles Dupee, of Wrentham. Were the McAllisters of the Scotch-Irish immigration of the last century?

*Morse*, one of the oldest and most extensive families in the town. The site of their earliest settlement on the Plain has been a wilderness for more than a century.

*Osyer*. This name apparently is not in the above assessment rolls after 1761. It is found, however, in a list of highway taxes, 1769, spelt Ousyer.

*Plimpton*, also *Plympton*, must have been a descendant of John Plympton, emigrant from England in 1633, and settled in Medfield in 1649. Removed to Deerfield in 1670, carried to Canada and burnt by the Indians in 1676. His family returned to Medfield.

*Pond*, Nathan, descendant of Daniel, a settler in Dedham, 1652, was the



first of the name in Walpole. He settled on the Plain in 1767. See Pond Genealogy, p. 47.

*Robbins.* One of this race, Ezekiel, for half a century, was an estimable and public-spirited citizen; one of the deacons of the church; keeper of the Golden Ball—a half-way house between Boston and Providence; and probably the only slaveholder in the whole history of the town. He died in 1772, leaving a generous fund for the church which is still in existence. He left no children.

## DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL STONE, OF DORCHESTER, MASS.

By WATERMAN STONE, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

**D**EACON GREGORY<sup>1</sup> STONE, brother of Simon, and probably also of the Rev. Samuel, came over from England in about 1635, being accompanied by his wife Lydia (the widow Cooper), six children, John,<sup>2</sup> born about 1619, Daniel,<sup>2</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> Sarah<sup>2</sup> and Samuel,<sup>2</sup> together with two children of Mrs. Stone by her first husband. They settled in Cambridge, and Deacon Stone became prominent both in church and state.

The children of David,<sup>2</sup> the third son, were by his wife Elizabeth, David,<sup>3</sup> born April 16, 1650—and by his wife Dorcas, Daniel,<sup>3</sup> born about 1651; Dorcas,<sup>3</sup> born December 18, 1652; John,<sup>3</sup> born about 1654; Samuel,<sup>3</sup> born June 19, 1656; and Nathaniel,<sup>3</sup> born about 1658.

Daniel<sup>3</sup> Stone, grandson of Gregory, is mentioned in Bond's History of Watertown. By his wife Joanna he had three children, Daniel,<sup>4</sup> David<sup>4</sup> and Dorcas.<sup>4</sup> David<sup>4</sup> married Mindwell Priest, of Watertown. Both brothers probably settled in Dorchester, Daniel<sup>4</sup> being the progenitor of the following families:

1. DANIEL<sup>4</sup> STONE (*Daniel,<sup>3</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Gregory<sup>1</sup>*), born 1678; died May 2, 1762, aged 84; married first, Thankful Withington, Jan. 5, 1711—by the Rev. John Danforth. She died Oct. 27, 1732, and he married second, Mrs. Hannah Woodcock, Nov. 23, 1738. He appears to have settled in Dorchester, afterwards Stoughton, and now Canton, between 1706 and 1711. His old cellar hole and well can still be seen. The lot is still known as the Stone pasture. He received his deed from the Indians in 1725, and was first taxed in 1727. Some years afterwards he removed to the village of Ponkipog and occupied the farm now owned by the poet T. B. Aldrich. Children by first wife:

- i. MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1713; m. Daniel Holbrook, March 15, 1753.
- ii. THANKFUL, m. — Day.
- iii. JOANNA, bapt. Feb. 15, 1718.
2. iv. HENRY, bapt. Feb. 19, 1721.
- v. AMITY, bapt. June 9, 1723; m. — Smith.
- vi. ANN, bapt. Jan. 2, 1727; m. Josiah Sumner.

By second wife:

- vii. HANNAH.



2. HENRY<sup>3</sup> STONE (*Daniel,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>3</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Gregory<sup>1</sup>*), innholder, born 1721; died Jan. 7, 1784, aged 62; married Lydia Wadsworth about 1742. She died Nov. 15, 1797. His name appears, in connection with land matters, a number of times on the indexes of the Registry of Deeds, Boston. In connection with Edward Wentworth he established at Milton the first chocolate mill in British North America. Children:

- i. PATIENCE, b. March 23, 1743; m. Lemuel Davenport Oct. 4, 1764.
3. ii. GEORGE, b. Jan. 23, 1745.
- iii. LYDIA, b. July 25, 1747; m. Nathaniel Davenport in 1767. She died Dec. 22, 1805.
- iv. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 4, 1749; d. Oct. 18, 1778, aged 29; m. Avis Cushing July 28, 1777. They had one child, who died March 3, 1779. The widow Stone m. William Davenport March 17, 1780. She d. March 5, 1826, aged 75.
- v. HENRY, b. April 5, 1751; d. June 26, 1777, unm.
- vi. EUNICE, b. Jan. 23, 1753; m. first, Thomas Crane, Jr., July 9, 1772; m. second, Dudley Bailey. She died May 8, 1787.
4. vii. LEMUEL, b. March 5, 1755.
- viii. CHLOE, bapt. Sept. 25, 1757; m. Joseph Bemis Jan. 6, 1774; d. July 1, 1840.
- ix. LOIS, bapt. Oct. 7, 1759; m. Thomas Allen Dec. 8, 1785.
5. x. DANIEL, b. May 9, 1762.
- xi. MARY, b. March 28, 1765.
- xii. SARAH, b. March 1, 1767; d. Oct. 11, 1769.
- xiii. SALLY, b. Oct. 6, 1777; m. Elisha Crehore March 5, 1791.

3. GEORGE<sup>6</sup> STONE (*Henry,<sup>5</sup> Daniel,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>3</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Gregory<sup>1</sup>*), born 1745; died August 13, 1770; married Rebecca May, Oct. 1, 1767. The following extract from an old diary, kindly furnished by D. T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, pathetically describes the circumstances attending his death:

"Aug. 3, 1770. George Stone cuts himself with his knife and bleeds excessively. 5th. Very dangerous. Drs. Lord, Downing and Dowse pronounced his case desperate. 9th. Dr. Kittredge speaks encouragingly of George. 12th. Poor George grows very bad. 13th. Mortification sets in and he dies about eight o'clock in ye eve, great loss. 15th. Poor George laid in ye grave. A great funeral."

Child:

6. i. GEORGE, b. Sept. 15, 1768.

4. LEMUEL<sup>6</sup> STONE (*Henry,<sup>5</sup> Daniel,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>3</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Gregory<sup>1</sup>*), born 1755; lost at sea probably about 1785; married Sarah Smith March 5, 1778. The widow Stone afterwards married George W. Crover. Sarah Smith and her sister were said to be the two prettiest girls in Stoughton. Children:

- i. AVIS, b. Dec. 23, 1778; m. Ezra Thompson.
7. ii. HENRY, b. Sept. 9, 1781.
- iii. LYDIA, b. June 14, 1783; m. Elisha Merion, May 17, 1801.

5. DANIEL<sup>6</sup> STONE (*Henry,<sup>5</sup> Daniel,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>3</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Gregory<sup>1</sup>*), born 1762; lost at sea; married Sarah Crossman, May 13, 1787. Children:

- i. SALLY, b. April 4, 1788; d. May 19, 1809, aged 21.
- ii. DANIEL, d. young.

6. GEORGE<sup>7</sup> STONE (*George,<sup>6</sup> Henry,<sup>5</sup> Daniel,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>3</sup> David,<sup>2</sup> Gregory<sup>1</sup>*), born Sept. 15, 1768; died May 2, 1805, aged 37. From another old diary we learn that: "George Stone who had been sick of consumption for



more than a year, being dead, was brought to the meeting house and buried from there." He married first, Rebecca Bussey, July 1, 1792. She died Dec. 8, 1796, aged 29; married second, Dec. 24, 1797, Rhoda Hollis. Child by first wife:

- i. GEORGE, b. 1795; d. June 3, 1812, aged 17.

Child by second wife:

- ii. WILLIAM, b. 1800; d. Dec. 2, 1814, aged 14.

7. HENRY<sup>7</sup> STONE (*Lemuel*,<sup>6</sup> *Henry*,<sup>5</sup> *Daniel*,<sup>4</sup> *Daniel*,<sup>3</sup> *David*,<sup>2</sup> *Gregory*<sup>1</sup>), born 1781; died Feb. 15, 1860, aged 79; married Lucina Winsor, daughter of Augustus and Nancy (Waterman) Winsor, April, 1813. When about six years of age he was apprenticed to — Drake, with whom he remained during his minority. He then moved to Rhode Island, and was for a time clerk in a store in Olneyville. He became a manufacturer of cotton fabrics at the Union Mill, Olneyville, Randall Mill, North Providence, and afterwards at the Central Mill in Seekonk, Mass. (now East Providence, R.I.). Failing during the financial panic of 1837 he retired to the Daniel Winsor estate in Smithfield, near Greenville, where he passed the remainder of his life.

He was a man of sterling character, and was much esteemed by his neighbors. He was for several years a member of the town council of Smithfield. His widow, who for many years had patiently borne the affliction of total blindness, died in Providence Dec. 12, 1862, aged 82. Children:

- i. HENRY AUGUSTUS, b. April 14, 1814.
- ii. JULIA ANN, b. Aug. 10, 1816; d. Oct. 13, 1817.
- iii. SARAH ANN, b. Feb. 7, 1818; m. W. T. Ide, Jan. 1, 1840.
- iv. LEMUEL MORSE ELLIS, b. Feb. 21, 1820.
- v. WINSOR, b. Oct. 25, 1822.
- vi. WATERMAN, b. Feb. 8, 1825; d. April 28, 1840.
- vii. MARY THURBER, b. March 23, 1829; d. April 4, 1829.

## JOHN BROWNE OF THE OLD COLONY. 1634–1662.

Communicated by GEORGE M. BROWNE, A.B., of Boston, Mass.

JOHN BROWNE was a man of considerable prominence in his day and generation in the Plymouth colony; but of whose career only a few scattered traces remain. Though not one of the original "Pilgrims," he early joined them and became and remained one of their trusted counsellors. Judge Davis, referring to Morton's statement (Memorial, p. 297), says, "we find the same remark respecting Mr. Browne as of Mr. Winslow and Capt. Standish, that while on their travels they became acquainted with the refugees at Leyden, and were so attached to them on acquaintance as to unite themselves to their society."\*

Sixteen or seventeen years after his continental travels, John Browne, having now a wife and three children, sold off his posses-

\* A generation earlier, to wit, about 1580, his reputed kinsman, Robert Browne, the fanatic, had made and abandoned his eccentric attempt to establish an Independent or Separatist church at Middleburgh in Holland—which attempt however may have been, in some sense, a harbinger of the Pilgrim movement to Leyden.





sions, whatever they were, and they appear to have been not inconsiderable, and emigrated to America—joining his Leyden acquaintances, who had preceded him, at Plymouth. He was admitted a freeman in 1633-4. The solid oak chest, of elaborate workmanship, with its duplicate bottom, in which he brought over his valuables, is still preserved by his descendants, or was a few years ago.

In 1635, less than two years after his arrival, he was elected one of the Governor's Assistants, and continued an active and influential member of that board for many years.

He became a large proprietor of lands in Taunton, and, with Miles Standish, under appointment of the General Court, fixed the boundaries of that town. He became a still larger proprietor of lands in Rehoboth; and in this latter township, which then comprised the present towns of Seekonk, Swansea, Barrington, and some others, he established his seat and took a leading part in town affairs.

He was on terms of friendship with Roger Williams and the banished Gorton, and others who suffered persecution in that intolerant age. He "scrupled the right of coercing any person to support the ministry. There was scarcely any other man either in Plymouth or Massachusetts who could with impunity have expressed a doubt on the subject" (2 R. I. Hist. Coll. 168, n.). He acted on his principles. When a petition came before the Court of Assistants, of which he was a member, to compel certain of his townsmen to pay their ministerial assessments, he caused it to be rejected, by obligating himself for seven years to pay from his own property all that they should fail to make up by their voluntary contributions. In 1644 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, and served in that capacity until 1655-6, when he went to England, at the instance of Sir Henry Vane, to take care of his estates.

Sir Henry Vane was at that time enduring the relentless persecutions of Cromwell for having opposed his assumption of imperial powers as Lord Protector. By the recent death of his father (in 1655) Vane had become the heir to large estates, heavily encumbered with debts—among them Raby Castle, of which Leland says it "is the largest castel of loggings in all the north country," and it is said "the demesnes annexed to it exceed 30 miles in length."

Notwithstanding his early rebuffs in Boston, Sir Henry Vane kept up through life a friendly interest in New England's affairs, and some intercourse with its leading men. It is to be regretted that his correspondence, which doubtless would have thrown light upon many things, was so completely destroyed as it seems to have been at the Restoration. He entertained Roger Williams repeatedly both at his house in London, and for months at a time at Belleau, his seat in Lincolnshire—where he used sometimes himself on Sundays to preach to his assembled neighbors. Cromwell imprisoned him,



for a while, in Carysbrook Castle; and threatened, and indeed attempted, to confiscate his estates. During these turmoils Mr. Browne seems to have acted as steward of his property, and remained in England until near the time of the King's return, when he thought it prudent to withdraw. It was to Mr. Browne, during this sojourn in England, that the upright and estimable Cudworth, of Scituate, wrote the noble letter (given in Bishop's New England Judged, p. 168) in relation to the persecutions and sufferings of the Quakers; the writing of which brought down upon him political and social ostracism.

Mr. Browne returned to Rehoboth, where his family had continued to reside during his absence, and he died there in 1662. A singular controversy arose and got into the courts twenty years ago in relation to the cemetery in which he was buried two centuries before. It is on a point of land projecting into Bullock's Cove, on Narragansett Bay, and was a portion of the Browne farm which had never been conveyed away, and had been chiefly used as a burial-place for that family. But as others, from the town and vicinity, had been permitted to be buried there, the question was raised whether, under the statutes, it had not thereby become "a public burying ground." The court, in a somewhat flowery decision, held that it had (2 Allen's Mass. Reports, 512).\*

A year or two before his death Mr. Browne completed a purchase which he had made before going to England, of a tract of territory within what was called the Narragansett or Pequot country; the jurisdiction over which was long a subject of dispute between Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

In regard to this purchase. Cartwright, one of the King's commissioners, in his ill-natured reply to the Massachusetts statement to Lord Clarendon, gives the following account. This reply is printed in the New York Historical Society's Collections for 1869, p. 102, from manuscripts of the Clarendon Papers in the Bodleian Library. Cartwright says:

"It appears that Tecomano (a petty sachem) gave John Browne land in 1652, not in writing—that Mr. Browne went to England and was Sir Henry Vane's steward at Raby. In 1660, when he saw the King was to return to Old England, he returned to New England. Then in 1661 Mr. Browne makes a writing and gets it signed, which says that 'Whereas Tocamano 9 years since gave such a tract of land to Mr. Browne to make an English town on, but then he could not because he was to go to Old England, But now being returned and having in mind to make an English town, and having taken for his associates Mr. Winthrop of Connec-

\* There was another lawsuit in which Mr. Browne himself was a party, which it would be interesting to know more about. The Rev. Samuel Newman, a learned divine, an Oxford scholar, lived and ministered in the solitudes of Rehoboth. There he completed his great work, the Concordance of the Bible. In 1652 Mr. Browne sued the Rev. Mr. Newman for "defamation," and obtained a verdict for £100. The record states that "the damage is freely remitted by Mr. Browne, only Mr. Newman is to pay the costs of Court" (Plym. Col. Rec., vol. 7, p. 58). But what the "defamation" consisted in does not appear.



ticut, Major Atherton of Boston, Major Winslow and Mr. Willet of New Plymouth, all of whom I approve well of; I do confirm unto said Browne the said tract of land—presently after this Mr. Browne dies, and Mr. Willet his son-in-law acts in the matter,' " &c.

But notwithstanding the disapproval of the King's commissioners, the purchase was sustained; and on a portion of that territory, which, in the final settlement of boundaries, fell to Connecticut, and is within the limits of what, under Massachusetts rule, was called Southertown, and under Connecticut jurisdiction became Stonington, one branch of Mr. Browne's family seated themselves, at a place near an eminence still called Browne's Mountain.

There also in a cemetery are buried several generations of his race; and among them several of the name of Christopher, which, next to John, seems to have been a favorite name in the family, both in Old and New England. The descendants of Mr. Browne are numerous and widely dispersed.

## DOCUMENTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, Eng.

**W**E continue the publication of the documents sent us by Mr. Scull.

The library of the Rev. Mr. Welde, of which a catalogue is here given, and which was purchased of him for the Rev. Mr. Eliot, is mentioned by the latter in his letter of October 20, 1651, printed in the last number of the REGISTER (*ante*, p. 293).

The account of receipts and expenditures which follows the catalogue bears the same date, September 10, 1652, as the letter of the Commissioners to the Corporation printed in the REGISTER for April last (*ante*, 159–60), and in the Plymouth Colony Records, x. 378–9, and is signed by the same commissioners. It was probably sent to England with that letter.—EDITOR.

A Catalogue of the Library y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Eliot  
hath bought of me, Tho: welde for Thirty  
fowre pounds, paid me by the  
Corporation for N. Engl. Aug. 18, 1651.

<i>Bookes in Folio.</i>			
Tremelius & Junius bible		Chemnitij opera	vol 1 } 2 } 3 }
Halls workes			
Zanchij opera:	vol 1 } 2 } 3 }	Cypriana opera	
		Basilij magni Opera	
		Polani Syntagma	



Perkins workes in	1 } 2 } vol. 3 }	Negus of faith Counsell of doct. Boultons Works Dr. Prestons All Sufficiency & Cov- en <sup>t</sup> Dr. Prestons of faith & love Pemble his vindiciæ Gra et Glo: Pemble in Zach. Granger in Eccles. 2. Physick bookes Esties workes Topseld on Ruth Topseld on Joel Edwins workes Calvin on y <sup>e</sup> Psalmes Dod on y <sup>e</sup> Proverbs A. C. on Eccles: Gifford on y <sup>e</sup> Cant. Clapham on y <sup>e</sup> Cant. Gouch on y <sup>e</sup> Cant. Bringley in Chap. 9 <sup>th</sup> of Ezekiel Map of Rome Renolds against ffast Whitaker against Bellermine Danzus in Omnes minores Prophetas Wilkemann in Omnes Prophetas minores Downham on y <sup>e</sup> 9 Chap. of Hosea D <sup>r</sup> Mayers Catechisme Mayer on ye 4 <sup>th</sup> Evang <sup>t</sup> & Acts Malcolmus in Acta Musculus in Johān Bucenes in Johān Wilson on y <sup>e</sup> Romanos 9. Pareus in Romanos Pareus in 1 <sup>st</sup> Epist: et Cor. Luther on y <sup>e</sup> Gal. Pareus in Gal. Aiery on y <sup>e</sup> Philipians Elton on Col. Rolocus in Thes. 1 et 2 Epist. Slater in 1 Epist. et Thes. Phillips Sermons Tayler on y <sup>e</sup> Parable of y <sup>e</sup> Sower Tayler on 10 Chapt. of the Acts Tayler on Psal. 32 Luther on the Epistles of Joh: Jude & Revel. Boulton on y <sup>e</sup> 1 Psal. Simpson on 7 Pen. Psalmes 1. Cygnea Cantio Bradshaw on 2 Thess. Jackson on 2 Thess.
Grenehams workes		
Rogers 7 treatises		
Hérons workes		
Cottons Concordance—Taylor on Titus		
Destructionis viciorum		
Babingtons workes		
Hemingius in Epistolas		
Calvinus in 5 libros moyses		
Calvinus Sermoni in Deutero.		
Ainsworth in Gen. et Exod.		
Attersole on Numbers		
Pet. Martir in Jud.		
Rogers on y <sup>e</sup> Judges		
Willet on 1 & 2 <sup>d</sup> lib Sam̄		
Musculus in Psalmos		
Wilcocks in y <sup>e</sup> psal.		
Musculus in Isaiah		
Bullinger in Isa.		
Marloret in Isa.		
Musculus in Math.		
Marloret in novu test.		
Galter in actor posto		
Calinus in Epistoles		
Erasmus in novu test <sup>r</sup>		
Musculus in Rom & Corinth		
Willet on y <sup>e</sup> Romans		
Byfield on y <sup>e</sup> Col		
Hildersham on y <sup>e</sup> 4 chap. of John		
P. Martir. Loci		
Willets Synopsis		
<i>Bookes in 4to.</i>		
Wilsons Dictionary		
Simpsons history of the church		
Byfields on y <sup>e</sup> Creeds		
Heren on Psal. 51		
Dyke on y <sup>e</sup> heart		
Dyke on Philemon		
Dyke on repentance &c		
Dyke of 6 histories on John		
Downhams warfare in	1 } 2 } bookes 3 }	
Downhams 4 treatises		
Smiths Sermons		
Gough on Ephes domesticall duties		
Rogers on y <sup>e</sup> 39 Art.		
fforbes on Justification		
Sphinck Philosophica		
Melmens Contra Arminia		





Bradshaw on y <sup>e</sup> 90 Psal.		1	} lib.
Rogers on y <sup>e</sup> Parables	Plutarchi Morales in	2	
Anatomy of Death		3	
Stapletons Postillory libri Duo	Piscator in nobis lect in quatuor libris		
Theodoriti Postill. libri tres.	Downhamus in Romes		
Whatly of Gods husbandry, &c	Magirjs Physia		
Slater on Rom   cap 1. 2. & 3	Keckermanni Logica		
Pen on Rom   cap 12. 4 end of y <sup>e</sup> sp <sup>t</sup>	Dy on Scandalls		
Couper on y <sup>e</sup> 8 cap. a <sup>d</sup> Rom.	Dy on Consciense		
Elton on y <sup>e</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup> Cap. ad Rom.	Burroughs Gra Spirit		
D <sup>r</sup> Denison on 1 Cor 11. 23 ad sinem	T. Goodwins of Returne of Prayer		
Cooper on 2 Cor. Cap. 5. 4. vn. 10 y <sup>e</sup>	Child of light		
Baines on y <sup>e</sup> first Chap <sup>r</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> Ephes.	Sibbs bruis <sup>d</sup> reed		
Byfield on 1 Pet. 1 Cap 1	Great Assise		
Byfield on 1 Pet. x Cap. 2	Green-woods works		
Denison 2 Psl. Cap 1	Danzus de Neresiebus		
Boys his Postill	Sphinx Philosophica		
Brewrij Postil	Morneus de Veritate rel. Christ.		
Hemingij Postil	Sam <sup>l</sup> wards Sermons		
Erasm. Post in dies Sestar	Aristophanes		
Melancton. Postil	Greeke Test.		
Whites way to y <sup>e</sup> church	Chaine of Graces		
Ames. Contra. Armin.	Greek Gram <sup>r</sup>		
Dod on y <sup>e</sup> 10 Comds	True Watch		
on y <sup>e</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup> Comd <sup>t</sup>	Brightman on y <sup>e</sup> Revel. Eng <sup>l</sup>		
Whately of Morty & Troubles of Marriage	Halls Contemplationes in 3 bookes		
D <sup>r</sup> Twisseus Contra Armin.	Rogers on 1. Sam. 15		
Strange Vineyard in Palestine	Pilkinton in Nehemiah		
	Beza in Job		
	Beza in Psal.		
	Gifford on Cant.		
	Beniscell on Amos, 1 cap.		
	Theophilæ in Evangelia		
	Hochmester in Lucan		
	Mathisius in Rom.		
	Rolocus in Ephes. & 1 Thes.		
	Bullinger in Rev.		
	flox in Rev.		
	Dent in Rev.		
	Wilsons in y <sup>e</sup> 1 Psal.		
	D <sup>r</sup> Denison in 2 Pet. 1 Cap.		
	Moulen of y <sup>e</sup> Love of God		
	Governm <sup>t</sup> of thoughts		
	Coubers Catechisme		
	Pathway. Dom.		
	faithfull Shepherd, Bernard		
	Lewes his Sermons		
	Hildershem on y <sup>e</sup> Lo. Supper		
	Sutton on y <sup>e</sup> Sac <sup>ta</sup>		
	Household Govern <sup>t</sup> w <sup>t</sup> God		

*Libri in Octavo & 6°.*

9. Bucani Loci	
Hyperij Loci	
Alstedij Loci	
Yates his modell.	
Crooker	} Catechisme
Par.	
Baines	
Bach epos. of y <sup>e</sup> Cat.	
Cartwright's Cat.	
Alsteadij Lexicon	
Vicelij opera	
Allens Cat.	
Practice of Pietiy	
Bremes Resol.	1 } p <sup>t</sup>
	2 }
	3 }

Diverse other small bookes, w<sup>ch</sup> I sett not down

ꝑ me THOMAS WELDE.



In Thomas Jenner's catalogue of books the list comprises 200 titles, and 204 volumes in all, commencing with Cotton's Concordance and ending with Barnard on Witchcraft. The catalogue is in the handwriting of Thomas Jenner, and concludes with the following: "The catalogue of mine Thomas Jenner. This above written Cattaloug of bookes according as they are nombred being tow hundred Books are sould unto the Corporacōn for the propagatōn of the Gospell in new. England."

June, 1651. The Commissione<sup>s</sup> for the united Collonies are Credo<sup>r</sup>s for the sev'all goods sent over by the Corporation in England for the Advancem<sup>t</sup> of the Gospell in newe England amongst the Indians.

An Invoice of hardware, bought from Humphrey Osborne,	}	£
amounting to . . . . .		
		76. 8. 0
		5. 17. 0
		<hr/> 82. 5. 0

A true entrie of the sev'all Invoices of the goods sent by the Corporat'on of new-England to the Commissioners of the united Collonies in the May flower as they were deliv'ed to me by Mr Peter Oliver and Mr James Johnson 24<sup>th</sup> September 1651 by Order of the Commissioners and in the margent the seve'all wastes and spoyles occasioned by the sad providence of God in the Shippes casting away at Scittuate.\*

Invoice of "Canvis." holland, dowlies, dymitie, Cloth, &c. &c. }	101.	1.	0
bought of Richard Hutchinson. Shringage in all, 103 ells			
Invoice of "neates Leather lignered shooes" . . . . .	32.	17.	0
do " 40 doz. " Greene & blew Cotton stockings" . . . . .	28.	5.	0
do " Cloth, Kersie, &c. bought of Mr Babbington . . . . .	83.	19.	0
do " Thread, Buttons, needles, pins &c. bought of Mr Ffeloid . . . . .	28.	9.	1
	<hr/> 356.	<hr/> 16.	<hr/> 1

Charges expended on the Goods sent from the Corporation to the Comisoners of the united Colonies at Scittuate bringing them to Boston & at Boston before they came to me.

For a boate to fetch the goods . . . . .	£01.	10.	00
for 4 loads Carriage to y <sup>e</sup> boate about 2 miles. . . . .	01.	00.	00
for the helpe of 2 men there to Aire & dry y <sup>m</sup> . . . . .	00.	04.	06
for the hire of a man to goe downe & help there 3 daies . . . . .	00.	11.	00
for wine & strong waters for the shippes Compay & those y <sup>t</sup> helpt y <sup>e</sup> }	00.	09.	06
goods out of the shipp			
for the hire of 2 men more to dry <sup>e</sup> y <sup>e</sup> goods at Boston . . . . .	00.	12.	00
for grinding knives, sissers, oyling all blades & tacts . . . . .	00.	06.	06
for Carting to y <sup>e</sup> Comon & backe againe . . . . .	00.	04.	00
for charges about the first p'cell of goods—boats fetcheng from }	00.	09.	00
ship & carting them up . . . . .			
for warehouse roome . . . . .	00.	10.	00
for Mr Johnson's tenn daies worke going to Scittuate & loss in }	03.	05.	00
leather y <sup>t</sup> could not be p'vented by his going			
for Mr Peeter Oliver going to Scittuate & 5 daies worke about them }	01.	05.	00
for charges expended on y <sup>e</sup> first goods since they Came. In remov- }			
ing the goods & help & for washing & drying 30 ells of holl and }	1.	18.	00
57 ells of y <sup>d</sup> wide doulas, 89 ells of Canvas, 56 yds of Red Cotton }			
	<hr/> £12.	<hr/> 03.	<hr/> 06

This p'ticular note I only send y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>w</sup> may show it to more full satisfaction.

\* "Mr Wilbers ship was wrackt at Conehasset while the Court was at New Haven."—*Eliot's Letter to Winslow* (ante, p. 292). The Commissioners met at New Haven Sept. 4, 1651, and were in session as late as the 16th of that month, so that the wreck was probably between those two dates.—EDMON.



The Commissione<sup>s</sup> of the united Collonies are debito<sup>r</sup>.

ffor Charges expended by Mr Oliver & Mr Johnson for carting the goods, boates hire, warehouse roome, cleansing sev'all tooles as shoemakers knives alls and theire owne attendance as per bill &c	12.	03.	06
22 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1651. ffor goods deliv'd to Mr Thomas Mayhew and yo <sup>r</sup> Order	21.	09.	02
More deliv'd to him for a suit and Coat . . . . .	05.	03.	06
more deliv'd to him for y <sup>e</sup> use of y <sup>e</sup> Indians & order	15.	19.	08
17 <sup>th</sup> Octobr 1651. ffor goods deliv'd to Mr Eliott for his owne accompt	20.	00.	00
More to him for his Brother <sup>e</sup> sellorie till March last . . . . .	20.	00.	00
More to him for an Indian Scholemaster for half a yere ended in May last	05.	00.	00
More to him for an Indian interprit <sup>r</sup> for halfe a yere ended in May last	05.	00.	00
To Mr Elliott: More deliv'd to the use of the Indians & ord <sup>r</sup>	20.	00.	00
23 <sup>th</sup> Octobr 1651. more deliv'd to Mr Willm Parkes by yo <sup>r</sup> ord <sup>r</sup> s for sev'all things deliv'd for the Indians use	10.	00.	00
10 <sup>th</sup> March 1651. more deliv'd to Francis Eliott towards his sallary from May last for this year & yo <sup>r</sup> order	15.	00.	09
More deliv'd to Mr Elliott for the use of the Indians. 3 Cowes £16. 10s. and foure Cowes more at £19. 10s. and 18 Ewe gotes is in all	51.	00.	00
more deliv'd to Mr Elliott towards the Charge of an Indian Interpreter & Schoolmar <sup>t</sup> & sev'all tooles for the use of the Indians as per yo <sup>r</sup> order	25.	13.	11
more deliv'd to Mr Samu <sup>el</sup> Oliver to purchase Cowes which nowe lyes still by yo <sup>r</sup> order till the Cure of the Indian be determined	26.	00.	00
(Note wch now was ordered to be Cancelled respect <sup>s</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Chirurgions paines, medicines and other charges.)			
more deliv'd to Mr Willm Parkes per yo <sup>r</sup> order for charge expended on a Journey by Mr Elliott.	10.	00.	00
more for charges laid out to fetch the goods from Mr Olivers to Porters for washing & drying off Canvas, holl & dowles	01.	18.	00
more for freight of the goods this yere £5. 1s. 6 for literage, wharf-ge porters help & carting them 11s.	05.	12.	06

The Commissione<sup>s</sup> of the united Collonyes are Credito<sup>r</sup>s from theis sev'all goods Rec<sup>d</sup> from the Corporac<sup>o</sup>n in England & Mr Crane & Mr Corwithen.

June 1652.

Bought of Joshua Wooloush	Sundry pieces of dowlas and Canvas . . . . .	50.	02.	08
Bought of Mr Abraham Babington	Sundry pieces of gray Kersy &c . . . . .	33.	00.	11
	do do " do do . . . . .	20.	07.	03
	do do of Goods &c . . . . .	09.	08.	04
	ffor 16 Reame of white wrighting paper the best at 6s. 4d.	05.	01.	04
	190 bibles at 2s. 10 . . . . .	26.	18.	04
	10 large bibles in qrto at 3s 4 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	01.	13.	04
	13 doz. Primers at 3 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	01.	19.	00
	1 grosse of penne Knives at 26 <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	01.	06.	00
	8 doz. of Pockett Inckhornes at 2s 8 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	01.	01.	04
	4 doz. dito at 2s <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	00.	06.	08
	1 gross ½ of hanging Inckhornes at 26 <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	01.	19.	00
	6 doz. of Spectacles at 3s 6 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	01.	01.	00
	2 doz. of Spectacles at 18 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	00.	03.	00
	Sundry other articles . . . . .	07.	18.	04

The Commissione<sup>s</sup> of the united Collonies are debito<sup>r</sup>.

24 <sup>th</sup> July 1652. ffor money paid Mr Corwithen for freight of the barrell 10 wharfage, literadge & centage for money paid Mr Craine for freight, &c. . . . .	05.	01.	00
--	-----	-----	----



Att a meeting of the Com̄isser<sup>s</sup> in Boston at M<sup>r</sup> Rawson's house 10th Sept<sup>r</sup> 1652: After the Com̄ission<sup>rs</sup> had p<sup>r</sup>used and examined the accompts charged on M<sup>r</sup> Elliott and M<sup>r</sup> Mayhew for their own proper accompts as also for the accompt<sup>s</sup> of the Indians Company them with the severall orders of Mr Symon Bradstreet and Cap<sup>t</sup> willjam Hawthorne besides such goods as were delivered by M<sup>r</sup> Rawson for them to accompt for, which they both owning to have Receaved the Com̄issione<sup>rs</sup> accept & Approve thereof.

SYMON BRADSTRETT,  
RO. LUDLOW,  
WM HAUTHORNE,  
JOHN CULLICKE,  
JOHN ASTWOOD.

### BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from page 301.]

Mercy the daughter of Thomas Juell and Grizell his wiffe was born the (14) (2) 1653.

John Webb the sonne of Christopher Webb and hanna his wiffe was borne the (23) (8) 1655.

William Allis the sonne of William Allis and mary his wiffe was borne the (10) (11) 1655.

Sarah Belcher the daughter of John Belcher and Sarah his wiffe was borne the (27) (4) 1656.

Samuel Vesey the sonne of William Vesey and Ellin his wiffe was born the (24) (6) 1656.

mary ffackson the daughter of Richard ffackson and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (7) (7) 1656.

Martha Barrett the daughter of Thomas Barrett and ffancis his wiffe was borne the (17) (7) 1656.

William copelande the sonne of Laurance Copelande and Liddia his wiffe was born the (15) (9) 1656.

hanna goole the daughter of ffancis goole and Rose his wiffe borne the (18) (5) 1655.

John Goole the sonne of ffancis goole and Rose his wiffe was borne the (26) (2) 1657.

Richard Poffer the sonne of James Poffer and mary his wiffe was born the (14) (1) 1657.

Sarah Mills the daughter of John Mills Junior and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (9) (4) 1656.

Joseph pimenter the sonne of Robert pimenter and Leah his wiffe was borne the (20) (10) 1655.

Mary twells the daughter of robert twells and Martha his wiffe was borne the 8<sup>th</sup> mo. 5<sup>th</sup> 1656.

John pimenter the sonne of robert pimenter and Leah his wiffe was borne the (23) (8) 1653.

Elizabeth pimenter the daughter of robert pimenter and Leah his wiffe was borne the (29) (8) 1657.





rebecca ffackson the daughter of Thomas ffackson and debora his wiffe was borne the (25) (4) 1657.

hanna Brackett the daughter of peter Brackett and prissilla his wife was borne the (14)

Bethiah deeringe the daughter of Samuel deeringe and Bethiah his wiffe was borne the (6) (6) 1649.

mary deeringe the daughter of Samuel deeringe and mary his wiffe was borne the (16) (11) 1652.

hannah deeringe the daughter of Samuel deeringe and Mary his wiffe was borne the (14) (12) 1654.

Sarah deeringe the daughter of Samuel deeringe and Mary his wiffe was borne the (30) (4) 1657.

Elizabeth ffancis the daughter of John ffancis and Rose his wiffe was borne the (24) (11) 1656.

Abigail neale the daughter of henry neal and hannah his wiffe was borne the 12mo. 14. 1656.

John Aldridg the sone of Georg Aldridg and katheren his wiffe was borne the (2) (2) 1644.

Sarah Aldridg the daughter of Georg Aldridg and katheren his wiffe was borne the (16) (11) 1645.

peter Aldridg the sone of George Aldridg and katheren his wiffe was borne the (14) (2) 1648.

mercy Aldridg the daughter of Georg Aldridg and katheren his wiffe was borne the (17) (4) 1650.

Jacob Aldridg the sone of Georg Aldridg and katheren his wiffe was borne the (28) (12) 1652.

Mattithiah Aldridg the daughter of Georg Aldridg and katheren his wiffe was borne the 5th mo 10th 1656.

Sarah Speere the daughter of Georg Speere and mary his wiffe was borne the 3<sup>d</sup> mo. 11th. 1647.

Samuel Speere the sone of Georg Speere and mary his wiffe was borne the (15) (8) 1652.

hannah Speere the daughter of Georg Speere and Mary his wiffe was borne the (30) (1) 1656.

John pray the sone of John pray and Johanna his wiffe was borne the 1 mo 11th 1658.

Mary Barritt the daughter of Thomas Barritt and ffancis his wiffe was borne the (17) (2) 1658.

Jonathan Thayre the sone of ffarthanando Thayre and hulda his wiffe was borne the (18) (1) 1658.

Elizabeth nucome the daughter of ffancis nucome and Rachell his wiffe was borne the (26) (6) 1658.

Ruth quinsy the daughter of edmond quinsy and Joanna his wiffe was borne the (29) (8) 1658.

John Bass the sonne of John Bass and Ruth his wiffe was borne the (26) (9) 1658.

Martha Twells the daughter of Robert twells and martha his wiffe was borne the (19) (10) 1658.

hannah parmenter the daughter of Robert parmenter and Leah his wiffe was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 17. 1658.

John Belcher the sonne of John Belcher and Sarah his wife was borne the 11th. mo. 1. 1658.



John nucome the sonne of John nucome and Ruth his wiffe was borne the (13) (2) 1659.

John Mott the sone of nathaniel mott and hanna his wiffe was borne the (19) (6) 1659.

John pray the second sone of John pray and Joanna his wiffe was borne the 5<sup>th</sup> mo. 11. 1659.

Ellin Veasy the daughter of William Veasy and ellin his wiffe was borne the 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 3. 1659.

Beniamin downam the sone of John downam and dorathy his wiffe was borne the (14) (8) 1659.

Sarah ffackson the daughter of Thomas ffackson and debora his wiffe was borne the (21) (6) 1659.

✓ daniel owen the sone of William owen & Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (23) (9) 1659.

Ruth Walsbee the daughter of david walsbee & Ruth his wiffe was borne the (22) (7) 1659.

mary poffer the daughter of James poffer & mary his wiffe was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 12. 1659.

mary chapman the daughter of Richard Chapman & mary his wiffe was borne the (23) (2) 1659.

Rachel deeringe the daughter of Samuells deeringe & mary his wiffe was borne the (30) (6) 1659.

John payne the sone of Moses payne and Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the 12mo. 8th. 1659.

Isaac niles the sone of John niles & hanna his wiffe was borne the (2) (2) 1658.

Samuells french the sone of John french & Grace his wiffe was borne the (22) (12) 1659.

Edmond quinsy the sone of edmond quinsy & Joanna his wiffe was borne the 1 mo 3. 1660.

moses payne the sone of Steevin payne & hanna his wiffe was borne the 1 mo. 26. 1660.

John mills the sone of John Mills & Elisabeth his wiffe was borne the (13) (2) 1660.

Richard Ellisson the sone of Richard Ellisson & thamasin his wiffe borne 2 mo. 7th 1660.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Bass the sone of John Bass & Ruth his wiffe borne 1 mo. 25. 1660.

debora Tomson the daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Tomson & Sarah his wiffe borne 3 mo. 1. 1660.

Sarah Sheffield the daughter of edmond Sheffeld & mary his wiffe borne 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 6<sup>th</sup> 1660.

martha Twells the daughter of Robert twells & Martha his wiffe borne 4th. mo. 16. 1660.

Sarah Scant the daughter of William scant & Sarah his wiffe borne 5th mo 9<sup>th</sup> 1660.

Joseph neale the sone of Henry neale & hannah his wiffe borne 6<sup>th</sup> mo. 8th 1660.

Sarah Staples the daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Staples & mary his wiffe borne 5 mo 10<sup>th</sup> 1660.

Josia ffackson the sone of Richard ffackson & Elizabeth his wiffe borne 7th mo. 8th 1660.



Ruth harman the daughter of nathaniell harman & mary his wiffe borne 1660.

Elizabeth marsh the daughter of Allexander marsh &

Elizabeth Brackett the daughter of peter Brackett & elisabeth his wiffe borne 12 mo — And dyed the 27 day of the same month.

Judith Saunders the daughter of John Saunders & mary his wiffe borne 12 mo 28. 1662, and dyed the same day.

Cornelius Darly the son of Denice Darly & hanna his wiffe was borne 1 mo 4<sup>th</sup> 1663.

Joseph poffer the son of matthias poffer & Rachell his wiffe was borne 1. mo. 17. 1663.

John Ruggles the son of John Ruggles & Rebeca his wiffe was borne 2 mo 2. 1663.

hesther harbour the daughter of John harbour & Jaell his wiffe was borne 3 mo. 9<sup>th</sup> 1663.

hanna pray the daughter of John pray & Joanna his wiffe was borne 1 mo. 21. 1663.

James poffer the son of James poffer & Mary his wiffe was borne the 3<sup>d</sup> mo. 5. 1663.

mary Sheffeld the daughter of Edmond Sheffeld & Sarah his wiffe borne 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 20. 1663.

John rockwood the son of John rockwood and Joane his wiffe was born 6<sup>th</sup> mo. 18. 1663.

Liddia & hanna ffackson the two daughters of Richard ffackson & elisabeth his wiffe was borne the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1. 1663.

Christopher Webb the son of Christopher webb & Hannah his wiffe borne 25 of March 1663.

Sarah Stone the daughter of John Stone & Sarah his wiffe was borne 8<sup>th</sup> mo. 1. 1663.

Joseph Aldridg the son of Joseph Aldridg & patience his wiffe borne 5<sup>th</sup> mo. 14. 1663.

John Baxter the son of John Baxter & Anna his wiffe borne 8<sup>th</sup> mo. 28. 1663.

mary Thayre the daughter of Shadrach Thayre & deliverance his wiffe borne 10<sup>th</sup> mo. 1663.

mary Addams the daughter of Joseph Addams & Abigail his wiffe borne 9<sup>th</sup> mo. 8<sup>th</sup> 1663.

mary Tomson the daughter of Joseph Tomson & mary his wiffe borne 9<sup>th</sup> mo. 17<sup>th</sup> 1663.

hannah hayward the daughter of Jonathan hayward & Sarah his wiffe borne 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 22. 1663.

Elizabeth Saunders the daughter of martin Saunders & Liddia his wiffe borne 8<sup>th</sup> mo. 2. 1663.

Sarah harris the daughter of Richard harris & Margritt his wiffe borne 12 mo. 2. 1663.

Rachell Saunders the daughter of John Saunders & mary his wiffe borne 12 mo. 4<sup>th</sup> 1663.

mary hubbert the daughter of Caleb hubbert & mary his wiffe borne 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 12. 1663.

mary neale the daughter of henry neale & hanna his wiffe borne 1 mo. 11. 1664.

Debora chapin the daughter of Josia chapin & mary his wiffe borne 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 16. 1664.



hanna niles the daughter of Joseph niles & mary his wiffe borne 12 mo. 15. 1663.

Katheren mash the daughter of Allexander Mash & Mary his wiffe borne 10<sup>th</sup> mo. 12. 1664.

[To be continued.]

## THE BURIAL-PLACE OF GENERAL WALDO.

By the Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, A.M., of Belfast, Me.

GENERAL SAMUEL WALDO, a distinguished citizen of Boston, the second officer to Sir William Pepperrell in the siege of Louisburg, and the proprietor of the large tract of land in Maine known as the Waldo Patent, died suddenly near Bangor, May 23, 1759, while upon a tour with Gov. Pownall for the purpose of establishing a fort on Penobscot River. The Boston News Letter of Thursday, May 31, 1759, gives the following account of his obsequies :

“On Wednesday the 23d Instant the Honourable Brigadier General WALDO, who went with his Excellency in his late expedition to Penobscot, drop’t down with an Apoplexy on the March just above the first Falls ; and notwithstanding all the Assistance that could be given, expired in a few Moments. His Excellency had the Corps brought down with him to the Fort Point, where it was interred in a Vault built for the purpose on Friday, with all the Honours due to so faithful a Servant of the Public, and so good a Commonwealth’s Man as the Brigadier had ever shown himself to be.—Upon landing the Corps, it was received by a guard, and when Procession began the Ship King George fired Half-minute Guns ’til it arrived at the place of Interment :—The Procession was lead by an Officer’s Guard, next to which the Minister, then the Corps carried by the Barge-men of the King George, and the Pall was supported by the principal Officers : The Governor followed as chief Mourner, then the Officers of the Troops and the Master-Artificers, employed in building the Fort, two and two ; and the whole closed with a Captain’s Guard : Upon coming to the Ground, the Troops under Arms form’d a Circle. Divine Service was performed, and a Sermon suitable to the awful Occasion preached by the Reverend Mr. *Phillips* : And upon the Interment of the Corps, the Guards fired three Vollies over the Grave.”

Gov. Pownall’s journal of the expedition says :

[May] “25th. At Evening Buried Brigd<sup>r</sup> Waldo at the Point near the Flag Staff, with all the honors of War in our Power.”

The “Point” was Fort Point, at the mouth of the Penobscot, where Fort Pownall was then being built. Outlines of this fortification are still distinct. Every indication of the vault referred to has long since disappeared.

It is generally supposed that the remains of Gen. Waldo continue to repose in their original burial-place. At the centennial celebra-





tion of the first settlement of Waldo County, held July 28, 1859, on the site of Fort Pownall, the spot was eloquently alluded to by the orator of the day, and in speeches, as containing the ashes of the proprietor from whom the county derived its name. Local historians have since extended the belief.

No itemized funeral charges appear in the settlement of Gen. Waldo's estate, in the Suffolk Registry of Probate. But among the invaluable Knox manuscripts owned by our society, is the account of Thomas Fluker, one of the administrators, which contains the following charges :

1759.	July 6.	Ralph Inman, 15½ dozen gloves at the Funeral.	£28. 18s. 8
	3.	Thomas Sanders, his expenses at the Funeral,	1. 8s.
		Clark the Porter, carrying gloves, . . .	8.
	Aug. 3.	William Fairfield, repairing the tomb near Kings Chapel. . . . .	6.
1760.	July 9.	To Capt. Sander's people the care in removing the remains of the Brig <sup>r</sup> from Penobscot, . . . . .	1. 4.
		To Mr. Clarke, the Sexton, . . . . .	1. 10.

From this it is evident that Gen. Waldo is buried in King's Chapel Burial Ground, in Boston. Bridgman's Inscriptions erroneously mentions "Brig. General Waldo of Waldoboro'."

Capt. Thomas Sanders was for many years commander of the Province Sloop Massachusetts, a vessel frequently employed in transporting government troops to the eastern forts and trading-houses.

## BELLINGHAM SKETCH.

By CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND, Esq., of New Haven, Ct.

**G**OVERNOR RICHARD BELLINGHAM, the subject of this sketch, was descended from Robert Bellingham, Esquire, Lord of Bellingham, in the County Lincoln, temp. Edward III., who by wife Thurston, daughter and heir to Sir Gilbert Burnefield, Knt., had issue—Robert Bellingham, who by wife Margaret was ancestor of the numerous families of Bellingham, as has been shown by the several Heralds' Visitations deposited at the College of Arms, London.

Sixth in descent from this Robert Bellingham, we find Richard Bellingham, of Brombye, alias Burnabie, in co. Lincoln, Esquire, who by wife Jane, daughter of Robert Evers, of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme in county Lincoln, had son and heir John Bellingham, of Brombye Woode, in the same county, and living in 1562, who by wife Alice, daughter of Stephen Loddington, of Scotton, had son and heir apparent William Bellingham, Esquire, Lord of the



Manor of Brombye Woode, and living in 1592. This William Bellingham, Esquire, by wife Frances, daughter of Alexander Amcotte, of Aistrope, county Lincoln, Esquire, had issue Richard Bellingham, Esq., eldest son and heir, who was bred to the law, and in place of Anthony Irbye, Esq., deceased, elected Recorder of Boston, co. Lincoln, in 1625, which office he resigned November 8, 1633, having, as will be shown, a short time before disposed of his estates in the counties York and Lincoln, preparatory to his emigration the spring following to New England. Besides this Richard Bellingham, William Bellingham, Esquire, had Susan Bellingham; Sarah, wife of William Goodrick, Esquire, of county York; Judith Bellingham, and William Bellingham, Gent., youngest son, who also came to New England and died at Rowley, Mass., 1650, without issue, as shown in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, and in the REGISTER.

As frequent mention of Gov. Bellingham's official history both in Old and New England has been made in the local histories and colonial records of Massachusetts Bay, a repetition here seems unnecessary. There are, however, numerous facts and circumstances attending his emigration that are interesting, and will serve to throw light on the history of many of his cotemporaries who emigrated between the years 1630 and 1640, among them his near relations and connections. His father William Bellingham of Brombye Wood, Esquire, aforesaid, died intestate at Brombye, as has been proved by letters of administration granted to his eldest son Richard, dated at London, July 11, 1620. This Richard Bellingham (the Governor) was born about 1585, and of full age long before the death of his father. His first wife was Elizabeth, granddaughter of Nicholas\* Backhouse, Alderman of London, and Sheriff in 1578, and daughter of his eldest son Samuel Backhouse, of Swallowfield, county Berks, Esquire, by Elizabeth Borlace. Her brother, the Visitation of Berkshire (taken in 1664) tells us was Sir John Backhouse, Knight of the Bath to King Charles I., and who died in 1649, aged 66, who by wife Flowers, daughter of Benjamin Henshaw, of London, had a daughter and sole heir Flowers Bellingham, who married first, William Bishopp, of South Warrborough, co. Hants, and secondly, her cousin Sir William Backhouse, Bart., of Swallowfield, aged 23, February 22, 1664, and High Sheriff of the County 1664, and who died August 22, 1669. The lady married again to Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury, eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon, and brother to the Lady Anne, who married James, Duke of York, afterwards King of England; and brother also to Edward Hyde, colonial governor of New York, 1702-8.

The Governor was accompanied to New England by his wife Eliz-

\* See mention of the Bachus family in letter to Gov. Bellingham from his niece Mary (Eldwell) "née Goodrich," dated at London, "ye 9<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1668-9."—REGISTER, vol. vii. p. 186.



abeth and son Samuel, who graduated as early as 1642 at Harvard College and completed his education at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D., and then resided in or near London, where he spent the most of his life, having married a lady (by whom he had a daughter) christian name Elizabeth, who died early. His second wife, the widow Elizabeth Savage, he also married at London, in April, 1695. She came over to New England and disposed of her estates, making her will November, 1697, and giving to the Church, College and ministers liberally, but gave back to her husband his estate, which he had transferred to her, and sailed for England 8 November, and was lost by shipwreck on the Irish Coast Feb. 9 following. This son Samuel Bellingham is mentioned in letters to the Governor by his nieces the Goodricks, and called *cousin*. Their letters, which are published in the REGISTER, point out the relationship of the Bellingham to the Goodrick\* family of York, Lincoln and Suffolk. These nephews and nieces were children of Governor Bellingham's brother-in-law Col. William Goodrick, of Kelby, co. York, and are dated at York, 1662, and at London, 1668-9, and one of them makes mention of much distress to their family caused "by the Cromwellian Wars and the fatal destruction of London by a most Wonderfull and dreadful fire."

This Colonel William Goodrick was second son of Richard and great-grandson of Henry Goodrick of Ribstone, co. York, who was brother of Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and Lord Chancellor of England, who died 1555. Col. Goodrick's brother, Sir Henry Goodrick, son and heir of Richard aforesaid, married the Lady Fairfax,† widow of William Lord Fairfax of Walton, and Viscount Emelie in Ireland. This William Goodrick and his brother Henry were admitted to Gray's Inn, London, Nov. 22, 1598, and he for some years made his residence at Walton Head, co. York, where he was living Oct. 28, 1656, when his son William Goodrick was admitted a member of the Middle Temple, London. The first mentioned William Goodrick and brother-in-law of Gov. Bellingham was largely interested in landed estates, which in the end seem to have brought disaster to the family as proved by the numerous letters before mentioned to the Governor from his nephews and nieces in England. He not only bought a part of Gov. Bellingham's estate as enrolled‡ October 10, 1633, but made extensive purchases of estates in York and Richmond Surry, as proved by an indenture made London, Nov. 30, 1652, between William Steel and eleven others, trustees for the sale of the Honors, Manors and Lands late belong-

\* This Goodrick family should not be taken for the Goodrick family of Bury-St-Edmunds and Hessel, co. Suffolk. The Goodriches settled at Watertown, Mass., and Weathersfield, Ct.

† See mention of Fairfax family in letters to Gov. Bellingham, REGISTER, vol. vii. p. 275. This family also connect with Mary Forth, wife of Gov. Winthrop, and Margaret, wife of Henry Towne-end, who died at Gedding, co. Suffolk, in England, 1625.

‡ See abstracts of Indentures appended.



ing to the Crown, "all of which said Manors and Premises are mentioned to have been parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England." This indenture, which was for the Manor of Westwange, laying in the Would, co. York, was enrolled Dec. 1, 1652, before the "Keepers of the Liberties of England by authority of Parliament, and who acknowledge the said Indenture." The indenture for the Richmond property was made April 23, 1651, and in it William Goodrick was joined by Thomas Rookeby and Adam Baines, Esquire, all of the city of York, and the price paid was £13,562. 0s. 6d. It is described as the Manor of Richmond, &c. &c., with all and singular the rights, &c., in the counties of Middlesex and Surry, and also the Capital Messuage *Palace or Court House*, commonly called Richmond Court, otherwise West Sheen, &c. &c., together with the site thereof, situated in the town or parish of Richmond, in the counties of Middlesex and Surry, or one of them, abutting on a parcel of ground called Richmond Green on the north, and upon a lane leading from said Green to the River Thames on the west, and on the River Thames on the south-west.

This indenture, which is of great length, enters largely into detail of the Richmond property, and abundantly proves that it was the same property restored to Charles II. in 1661, after his return from exile, and the loss of these "estates, with other losses," caused by the Cromwellian wars, brought much distress to the family, as mentioned in their letters to the Governor, and no doubt caused him to make the following bequest in his will, dated at Boston in New England, Nov. 25th, 1672. Items, "the other two farms (part of his Manor of Winesemet) where John Beleher and Goodman (Samuel) Townesend are tenants, I doe give the rent of them towards the relief of four daughters of Col. William Goodrick\* so long as they shall have urgent need. to be paid to their certain Attorney here and by him to be sent to the Elder sister to dispose of for their use."

The Manor of Winesemet is described in Boston Town Records as follows, under date of "The last of the 9th Month 1640." "The land of Mr. Richard Bellingham lieth at Winnisimett belonging to the town of Boston are bounded with the lands of William Steedsonne of Charles-towne and with Charles-towne lands, limited by fences and marsh towards the North West with a Winter fresh water runnell and Powder-Horn Creeke parting between the lands of Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Nicholas Parker of Boston towards the North East, with the salt water on all other parts towards the East, South

\* His will, dated York, 21 Sept. 1672, proved 10 January, 1664. He is called of Walton-Head. Bequest to daughters Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary wife of Matthew Edwald, nephews Sir John and Francis Goodrick, and wife Sarah and *best beloved* son, William Goodrick, executor.

This son William Goodrick, will dated May 12, 1665, proved Nov. 8, 1655, of Ely, co. Camb., friend Sir Francis Goodrick, my nephew John Goodrick, eldest son of my brother Henry, sisters Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary.

This brother Henry is not mentioned in his father's will, but his name appears in his letter to Gov. Bellingham.





and West, all within said limits and bounds belongs to Mr. Bellingham." This Manor the Governor soon after his arrival in 1634 bought of Mr. Maverick and John Blackleach, they probably having received it under the Gorges Patent several years before. And when Rumney Marsh was allotted his title was recognized, but not recorded until 1640. This tract seems to have been divided into farms after the English manner of dividing estates. It is probable that the bequest of the rent of these farms was not paid to the Goodrick relations, as the Governor's will was put one side by the Court, and in the Records of Mass. Coll., vol. vi. p. 142, dated June 1, 1677, is the following entry: "This Court in answer to Mrs. Penelope Bellingham,\* widow of the Hon. Gov. Bellingham, Esq., order her to have the use for life of the farm now leased by Samuel Townesend at Winesemet, she to keep the fences in repair. This farm, which was leased to Samuel Townesend and children for more than fifty years, was next West and across the Creek from Mr. Nicholas Parker's estate at Rumney Marsh, which was originally granted Mr. Henry Vane, Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and latter Sir Henry Vane† "the Martyr."

This Samuel Townesend was constable of Rumney Marsh, and a son of Mr. Thomas Townesend, or Towneshend, of Lynn, whose kinship and connection with the Winthrop, Forth, Bellingham, Newgate, Mansfield and Goodrick families has been satisfactorily traced by those skilled in the science of genealogy, and assisted by the learned late Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, D.C.L., &c. &c., of London, deceased, whose investigation of the Townshends will soon be published in a memorial volume of the family.

#### ABSTRACTS.

London, Roll Office, June 1, 1880. Close Roll 9 of Charles I. Part 35, No. 23. Bellingham & Goodrick.

Indenture made 4<sup>th</sup> Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> Charles I. (1633) between Richard Bellingham of Brombey, co. Lincoln, Esq. & Elizabeth his wife of the one part, and William Goodrick of Skidby co. York Esquire of the other part

Witnesses that Richard Bellingham and Elizabeth his wife for £270 paid to them by William Goodrick sold to William Goodrick aforesaid all that

\* Mrs. Penelope Bellingham, second wife of the Governor, was daughter of Herbert Pelham, Esq., by Penelope West, fourth daughter of Thomas, second Lord De la Warr. By her he had Hannah, bapt. 14 August, 1642; John (H. C. 166.), agent for his uncle William Bellingham at Rowley, 1662; James, bapt. 10 May, 1646; Grace, died young. Madam Bellingham died May 28, 1702, at Boston.

† Sir Henry Vane's youngest child, and born after his execution, was Albania, who married Henry Forth, Esq., Alderman of London, a cousin of Mary Forth, wife of Gov. Winthrop, and Margaret Forth, wife of Henry Towneshend, who died at Gedding, co. Suffolk, in 1625, and was once Lord of the Manor of Bruen-Ash, Norfolk. Sir Henry's kinsman Mildmay Fane (Vane) Earl of Westmoreland, married Mary Vere, daughter of Lady Vere, the firm friend of the Rev. John Davenport of the New Haven Colony, widow of Sir Roger Townesend, the Presbyterian Baronet (brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary General), whose domestic chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Whitting, of Lynn, was a near neighbor of Mr. Thomas Townesend, and whose wife Elizabeth (sister of Lord Chief Justice Oliver St. John) was connected with the Townsends of Raynham, Norfolk, by marriage of Mr. Oliver St. John to Lady Townesend's sister.



their Messuage and 3 Oxgangs of land in Scunthorpe & Fordingham. co. Lincoln, and all lands, &c. &c. belonging thereto, now or late in the tenure of Richard Fowler, and all that Cottage in Caudholme in the parish of Southcave, co. York, now late in the tenure of [blank] Bell, Widow, and pasture grounds containing about 10 acres in Greenacke in the parish of Estington, co. York, now late in the tenure of [blank], and all houses, &c. &c. belonging to the said premises and the reversion, and a yearly rent of 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> issuing out of lands in Scawbye now or lately in the seisin of Richard Kersye, co. Lincoln, and all deeds, &c. &c. To hold to the said William Goodrick his heirs & assigns forever. In Witness, &c. &c. . . . And be it remembered that on the 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1633, Richard Bellingham, Esquire, came before the King and Acknowledged the Said Indenture. Enrolled 10 Oct. 1633.

Same Close Roll No. 22. Bellingham & Lord Brooke Richard Knightly John Hampden.

Indenture Made 20 Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> Charles I. (1633) between Richard Bellingham of Brombey Wood, co. Lincoln, Esq. of the one part, and the Right Honorable Robert Lord Brooke, Richard Knightly of Preston, co. Northampton, Esq. & John Hampden of Hampden, co. Buck., Esq. of the other part

Witnesses that the said Richard Bellingham, for £3,000 paid to him by Robert Lord Brooke, Richard Knightly & John Hampden, sell them all his Messuages, Cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, &c. &c. &c. in Brombye Wood & Borringham, co. Lincoln, &c. &c. &c. . . . To hold the same premises above mentioned to Robert Lord Brooke, Richard Knightly or John Hampden, their heirs and assigns forever. And the S<sup>d</sup> Rich. Bellingham will warrant the said property to the said Robert Lord Brook, &c. &c. their heirs and assignes against the said Richard Bellingham & his heirs and against William Bellingham, Gent. brother of the sd Richard & the heirs of the s<sup>d</sup> William, and against Elizabeth the now wife of the s<sup>d</sup> Richard Bellingham. In witness, &c. &c. . . . And be it remembered that on the 10 of October 1633 Rich Bellingham Esq. came before the King in Chauncery & acknowledged s<sup>d</sup> Indenture. Enrolled 10 Oct. 1633.

Close Roll 9<sup>th</sup> Charles I. Part 35 No. 24.  
Bellingham Randall.

Indenture made 4<sup>th</sup> Oct 9<sup>th</sup> Charles I. (1633) Between Richard Bellingham of Brombey, co. Lincoln Esq. and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and William Randall of Lincoln Inn, co. Middlesex Gent of the other part

Witnesses that Richard Bellingham and Elizabeth his wife for £980 paid to them by William Randall sold to William Randall their Manor or Lordship of Colby Hatheby & Walcott. co. Lincoln, and a Capital Messuage or farm there now or late in the tenure of John Hill, a Cottage and Croft adjoining now or late in tenure of M<sup>r</sup> Wetherhead, and another Cottage there with Croft adjoining now or late in tenure of [blank] Hurde, Widow, And also the half of the profit of all fairs &c. &c. of Burton and Burton Stather, co. Lincoln, and a Capital Mesuage in Boothbye garthe, co. York, now or late in the tenure of Richard Mounder. And all rents due or any leases or grants of the premises and the reversions and all deeds &c. &c. To hold to the said William Randall his heirs & assigns forever. In Witness &c. . . . And be it remembered that on the 10 of October 1633 Richard Bellingham Esq. came before the King in Chancery and acknowledged the said Endenture. Enrolled 10 Oct. 1633.



## THE HAYES FAMILY OF WINDSOR AND GRANBY, CT.

Communicated by the Rev. CHARLES W. HAYES, A.M., of Westfield, N. Y.

GEORGE HAYES, born in Scotland, 1655, went as a young man to Derbyshire, Eng., where, it is said, he had an uncle, with whom he lived for a time; thence to London, and there, hearing of the new "land of promise in the Western World," embarked for New England, and is first known at Windsor, Ct., 1682.\*

Two years earlier, 1680, came John Hayes from Scotland to Dover, N. H., to become the founder of another wide-spread New England family, many of whom still cling around their old homes of Dover, Berwick and North Yarmouth.† The Dover and Windsor Hayeses are certainly of a common Scottish stock; but the degree of relationship between their founders has not yet been traced.

George Hayes married first, Sarah — (surname illegible in Windsor records), who died at Windsor, March 27, 1683, leaving one child, George, born March 26, died April 3, 1683. He married second, Windsor, August 29, 1683, Abigail Dibble (as now written, but on early records and grave-stones, Dibol), daughter of Samuel (fourth son of Thomas of Simsbury, son probably of Robert of Dorchester, 1634), born Windsor, January 19, 1666. The births of three sons and four daughters of this marriage are recorded at Windsor, the last in June, 1697; and in 1698 he is found at Simsbury, in that part now the town of Granby, and in the little hamlet of "Salmon Brook," so called from a little stream, famous in old time for salmon, crossing its one street. A deed of December 30, 1698, from Thomas Griffin to "George Haize formerly of Windsor," consideration £28, is recorded at Simsbury. His name appears in the "Minister's Rate," 1700, "George Hayes, £00-8-11;" in "Wood Rate," Jan. 31, 1700-1, "George Hayz, £00-1-5;" in "Centry Rate," 1701, "Georg Hayse £00-7-6, being 3½d. on y<sup>e</sup> pound;" in list of freemen same year, "George Hayse;" and in the "Lyst of Simsbury lands taken by y<sup>e</sup> Sizors," "Georg Haiz Mead 4 ac. 1 r. 8 s. upland £01-16-0." By deed of March 6, 1708, John Matson conveys to "Georg hayse of y<sup>e</sup> town of Simsbury Husbandman," land "lying between the low meadow lotts and the uper Meadow Lotts upon a little brook by reason of the windingness of said brooke is called Crooked brooke — being ten acres more or less." Jan. 2, 1723, the town granted to "y<sup>e</sup> severall persons hereafter named the quantaties of land hereafter express<sup>d</sup>:" to "George Hays Sener 138 acres;" "Daniel Hays 120;" "George Hays Juner 99;" "William Hays 75;" "Samuel Hays 60." (To complete the list of variations in the orthography of the name, it is spelled "Haize" in the before-mentioned deed of 1698, and "Hais" in a deed of 1713 to Daniel, the eldest son.)

George Hayes died at Simsbury, Sept. 2, 1725. By will dated April 30, proved Oct. 5, 1725, he bequeaths to his wife Abigail during her widowhood, his "dwelling house, barn, orchard, home lot and pasture," with household goods as far as needful, and one cow; to the four elder sons,

\* Ezekiel Hayes, of New Haven, great-grandson of George.

† Savage, Gen. Dict. ii. 437. Thomas Hayes, of Milford, Ct., 1645 (perhaps founder of the New Jersey family, see REG. xxvii. 79), and Nathaniel, of Norwalk, 1652, have no apparent connection with the Dover and Windsor families.





"Daniell, George, William and Samuell," two-thirds of his residuary estate, and to his six daughters, "Abigail, Sarah, Mary, Johanna, Thankfull and Doritha," the remaining third, with the addition of £10 to Daniel and £5 to Abigail; and to his youngest son Benjamin, who with Abigail was then living with him, the "Bever Marsh" of ten acres, and his share in "oure Saw Mill at Salmon Brook," the said Benjamin to "dwell and live with me and support me in all my wants and necessities," and "to behave himself towards me as a dutyfull Child ought to do towards a dutyfull parent, during my natural life."\* The date of his wife's death, and their burial place, are as yet unknown; the latter is probably in the older cemetery at "Hop Meadow," which dates from 1683.†

In his will he calls himself "yeoman," and "about seventy years of age;" and its expression of entire and humble Christian faith we may hope is his own, and more real than formal.

His five sons and six daughters by his second marriage all survived him, married and left descendants.

- i. ABIGAIL, b. Windsor, Aug. 31, 1684; received by her father's will £5 more than the other daughters "by reason of her Lameness;" m. Paul Tompkins; joined in deeds of release to Daniel and George, March 22, 1734.
2. ii. DANIEL, b. W., April 26, 1686.
- iii. SARAH, b. W., Jan. 22, 1687[-8]; m. John Gosard (or Gozzard), son of Nicholas and Elizabeth, of Windsor, b. 1682.
- iv. MARY, b. W., Jan. 6, 1689[-90]; m. William Rice, probably of Norwich or New London.
- v. JOANNA, b. W., Oct. 2, 1692; d. after 1760; m. James Hillyer, of Simsbury (eldest son of James Hillyer and Mary, dau. of John and Ann Wakefield, of Watertown, and widow of Ebenezer Dibble), b. S., Jan. 28, 1679. Their dau. *Joanna*<sup>2</sup> m. Nov. 6, 1725 (?), Amos Wilcox (or Wilcoxson) of S., and d. a. about 100. Her second dau. Joanna Wilcox,<sup>4</sup> b. May 26, 1740, d. Dec. 17, 1812, m. Job Case, of Simsbury, and had 6 sons and 5 daus., of whom the eldest daughter, Joanna<sup>3</sup> Case, was b. Aug. 1760, and baptized the same year, in presence of her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, in the female line, *all Joannas*; and three of the four surviving forty years more into the present century. The great-granddaughter m. Israel Case, of Simsbury.
3. vi. GEORGE, b. W., March 9, 1695.
4. vii. WILLIAM, b. W., June 13, 1697.
5. viii. SAMUEL, b. Simsbury, c. 1699.
- ix. THANKFUL, b. S., c. 1701; on earliest church covenant at Salmon Brook, c. 1739; m. S., Oct. 9, 1717. Nathaniel Holcombe, son of Nathaniel and Martha (dau. Peter) Buell, of Windsor, and had 12 children: 1. *Hannah*,<sup>2</sup> probably m. John Reuel; 2. *Nathaniel*,<sup>2</sup> 3. *Thankful*,<sup>2</sup> m. Adonijah Burr; 4. *Elizabeth*,<sup>2</sup> m. Moses Dibble; 5. *Mercy*,<sup>2</sup> m. 1. Obed Holcombe. 2. Moses Dibble; 6. *Elijah*,<sup>2</sup> m. Violet Cornish; 7. *Joseph*,<sup>2</sup> m. Elizabeth Wilcox; 8. *Ephraim*,<sup>2</sup> b. Dec. 22, 1721, m. Doreas, 4th daughter Samuel Hayes; 9. *Amos*,<sup>2</sup> 10 and 11 unknown; 12. *Roger*,<sup>2</sup> m. Mary or Mercy Gillett.
- x. DOROTHY, b. S., c. 1703-4; on church covenant 1739 with husband; m. her first cousin Abraham Dibble, son of Thomas Dibble and Mary Tucker, probably his second wife, as he m. 1709 (according to Stiles, Hist. Windsor) Hannah Hosford.
6. xi. BENJAMIN, b. S., probably c. 1706.

2. DANIEL<sup>2</sup> HAYES (*George*<sup>1</sup>), born Windsor, April 26, 1686, was in 1707-8 taken prisoner by the Indians, carried to Canada, and kept in captivity.

\* He had already given Benjamin by deed £50 of his portion.

† Simsbury, at first called "Massacoe," was settled as early as 1664; made a town (21st in the colony) 1669-70; first grants at Salmon Brook in 1679. Granby was set off in 1786.





ity at least five years; finally released (by earning his own ransom, for which he was afterwards reimbursed by order of the General Court of Connecticut) and returned to live to a good old age in Salmon Brook village. The romantic story of his sufferings and heroism in his long captivity is given quite fully in Phelps's History of Simsbury, Hartford, 1845, and in "A Long Journey," by the present writer, Portland, Me., 1876. He built in 1720 the house occupied by him and his descendants for four generations (and the oldest in the town when taken down in 1871) on the east side of "Salmon Brook Street," in the lower or southern part of the village. In this house the first Congregational Society (of which he and his wife became members at its organization, c. 1739) met for worship until 1743, when the first meeting-house was built. "He was," says Phelps, "a prominent citizen, often employed in public affairs, and during many years a pillar in the church at Salmon Brook." He became a freeman October, 1717; received grant of 120 acres from the town, January 2, 1723; deed of release from brothers and sisters, March 22, 1734; died at Salmon Brook, Sept. 23, 1756. His grave in the old Salmon Brook Cemetery is still marked by a substantial stone (the oldest in the ground) with a quaint inscription, copied from the stone by me in 1875, as follows:

Here lies y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of m<sup>r</sup> Daniel Hays  
who Served his Gene-  
ration in a Steady  
Course of Probity &  
Piety & was a Lover  
of Peace & God's  
Public Worship &  
being satisfied with  
Long Life left this  
World with a Comfo-  
rtable Hope of Life  
Eternal Sept 23 1756  
In y<sup>e</sup> 71 year of his Age

By his will of Feb. 21, 1750, proved Nov. 30, 1756, he bequeaths to his wife Mary one-half his real estate for life, and one-third of his personal property; to his (second) son Ezekiel £200, his daughter Marria £150, daughter Zilpah £250; the rest of his estate to sons Daniel and Joel, his executors, in equal shares.

He married first, Simsbury, March 1, 1716, Martha Holcombe, who died Simsbury, Jan. 9, 1717; married second, Simsbury, May 4, 1721, Sarah Lee, of Westfield, Mass. (probably, I should say almost certainly, daughter of John Lee, son of Walter, and Elizabeth Crampton of W.), born April 24, 1692, died Simsbury, July 14, 1738; married third, c. 1739, Mary —, named in his will, and on earliest church covenant at Salmon Brook with him, probably that year. Children by first marriage, 1 son; by second marriage, 5 sons and 5 daughters, all born Simsbury.

- i. DANIEL, b. Dec. 20, 1716; m. Abigail Hayes, dau. of Samuel<sup>2</sup>; had Daniel,<sup>3</sup> Obadiah,<sup>3</sup> and 5 daughters; Daniel<sup>3</sup> had Daniel,<sup>4</sup> and he Daniel<sup>5</sup>; Obadiah<sup>3</sup> had Dea. Chester<sup>4</sup>; descendants at Granby.
- ii. SARAH, b. March 22, 1722.
- iii. EZEKIEL, b. June 21, 1723; d. May 6, 1724.



- iv. EZEKIEL, b. Nov. 21, 1724; rem. to New Haven, m. 1749, Rebecca Russell, dau. Judge John Russell and Sarah Trowbridge; had *Rebecca*<sup>†</sup> (m. Capt. Abel Frisbie), *Ezekiel*,<sup>†</sup> *Rutherford*<sup>†</sup> (whose son Rutherford<sup>†</sup> married Sophia Burchard, and was the father of the Hon. Rutherford B.<sup>6</sup> Hayes, LL.D., ex-president of the United States), *Sarah*,<sup>†</sup> *Mary*<sup>†</sup> and *Abigail*.<sup>†</sup> He m. 1774, Mrs. Abigail Brown, of New Haven, and had by her four children; d. New Haven, Oct. 17, 1807.\*
- v. BENONI, b. Jan. 8; d. Jan. 16, 1726.
- vi. MARTHA, b. Nov. 8, 1726.
- vii. JOEL, b. Oct. 2, 1728; d. Granby, May 27, 1800; Lieut. in Revolutionary army; m. 1751, Rebecca Post, of Norwich; had *Joel*<sup>†</sup> (born 1753, d. 1827, minister of South Hadley, Mass., 45 years, father of the late Oliver Bliss<sup>3</sup> Hayes, of Nashville, Tenn., Joel<sup>5</sup> Hayes, of S. Hadley, and Dr. Roswell P.<sup>5</sup> Hayes, of Cincinnati), *Rebecca*,<sup>†</sup> *Rufus*,<sup>†</sup> *Zilpah*,<sup>†</sup> *Rufus*,<sup>†</sup> *Roswell*,<sup>†</sup> *Calvin*<sup>†</sup> (father of the late Horace<sup>8</sup> and Curtis<sup>8</sup> Hayes, of New York), *Luther*,<sup>†</sup> *Roswell*,<sup>†</sup> and *Newton*<sup>†</sup> (many years proprietor of Franklin House, Broadway, N. Y., died 1868).
- viii. ELIZABETH, b. March 5, 1730; d. March 4, 1737.
- ix. SILENCE, b. Nov. 11, 1731; d. March 2, 1737.
- x. AARON, b. Sept. 6, 1733; d. Feb. 27, 1737.
- xi. ZILPAH, b. Aug. 25, 1735; d. April 1, 1737. (But see her father's will of 1750, above.)

3. GEORGE<sup>2</sup> HAYES (*George*<sup>1</sup>), born Windsor, March 9, 1695; received grant of 99 acres, 1723; on church covenant at Salmon Brook, with wife Sarah, 1739; by will of Oct. 31, 1765, devises his estate to Sarah his wife, sons Jonathan, George, Elisha, David, Benjamin, Jacob, Elijah and Amos, only daughter Mary (or Mercy), and heirs of daughters Zeruah Lamson and Jane Lamson. Inventory of real estate, 107 acres; whole appraisal, £185 11s. He married first. —, who died c. 1735, and second, 1735-6, Sarah —, named in will. By first marriage, 3 sons and 3 daughters; by second marriage, 5 sons and 2 daughters.

- i. JONATHAN, b. June 15, 1722; m. 1743, Mary Loomis, dau. of Philip, of Simsbury. (Loomis Geneal. 30.) Had *Jonathan*<sup>†</sup> (of Rupert, Vt.), *Mary*,<sup>†</sup> *Philip*<sup>†</sup> and *Moses*.<sup>†</sup>
- ii. ZERUAH, b. Dec. 15, 1724; m. Lamson.
- iii. GEORGE, b. Dec. 12, 1727.
- iv. ELISUA, b. Sept. 6, 1730; m. 1754, Mercy Lamson; had *Zilpah*,<sup>†</sup> *Elisha*,<sup>†</sup> *Mary*,<sup>†</sup> *Jemima*,<sup>†</sup> *Temzen*,<sup>†</sup> *Amasa*<sup>†</sup> and *Rhoda*.<sup>†</sup>
- v. JANE, b. Nov. 15, 1733; m. Lamson.
- vi. MARY, or MERCY, b. c. 1735; m. Phelps, of E. Granby.
- vii. DAVID, b. Dec. 6, 1744; on church covenant, 1772, with wife; had *Zophar*<sup>†</sup> (d. in U. S. service, 1812), and *Theodore*,<sup>†</sup> m. Martha, dau. Ozias Higby, of Granby; deed to him 1784; house at Bushy Hill, Granby.
- viii. BENJAMIN, b. April 13, 1747; d. Granby, 1810; m. 1st, his cousin Rosanna, eldest dau. of Samuel<sup>2</sup> Hayes (q. v. inf.); m. 2d, Mrs. Martha (Hecock) Bishop; m. 3d, Hannah Fuller; had *Thaddeus*,<sup>†</sup> *Alpheus*<sup>†</sup> who left numerous descendants at Washington, Pa., *Alice*,<sup>†</sup> m. Dimock Fuller of New York, *Zaccheus*,<sup>†</sup> *Patty*,<sup>†</sup> m. Charles Cadwell of New York, *Elizur*,<sup>†</sup> father of Anson E.,<sup>5</sup> the father of Everett A.,<sup>6</sup> of Madison, Wis., *Rosanna*,<sup>†</sup> *Flora*,<sup>†</sup> m. Elam Kendall, of Granby, *Sheldon*,<sup>†</sup> and *Benjamin Sheldon*<sup>†</sup> of Washington, Pa.
- ix. JACOB, b. Dec. 10, 1749.
- x. ELIJAH, b. March 22, 1752; on church covenant with wife, 1774.
- xi. AMOS, b. Sept. 6, 1755; "Tythingman" and "Packer," 1791.
- xii. JANE, b. Nov. 15, 1756; } d. before 1765.
- xiii. SARAH, b. Jan. 18, 1759; }

\* For descendants of Rebecca (Hayes) Frisbie, see *Whitney Family*, i. 183, 498; and of Ezekiel<sup>2</sup> and Rutherford,<sup>2</sup> see *Trowbridge Family*, pp. 42-4.



4. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> HAYES (*George*<sup>1</sup>), born Windsor, June 13, 1697; tythingman 1742, grand juror 1748 and 1754; received grant of 75 acres. 1723; m. first, Sept. 4, 1723, Joanna Lee (undoubtedly sister of Sarah, wife of Daniel, above), born Westfield, Mass., 1702 (she or daughter Joanna on church covenant 1743) died Simsbury, Dec. 27, 1748; married second, ——— (Mary, w. of William Hayes, died March 27, 1760, and William Hayes, probably son of this William, married Rachel Lewis, Jan. 15, 1761). By first marriage are recorded four sons and five daughters; by second marriage, one daughter.

- i. WILLIAM, b. April 5, 1725; on church covenant as "Jr.," c. 1739; probably m. 1761, Rachel Lewis.
- ii. JOANNA, b. Aug. 12, 1727.
- iii. JUDAH, b. Jan. 3, 1730; m. 1760, Honora Lamson; had *Chloe*,<sup>4</sup> *Lydia*,<sup>4</sup> *Honora*,<sup>4</sup> *Mary Ann*<sup>4</sup> and *Rosetta*.<sup>4</sup>
- iv. RHODA, b. March 31, 1732.
- v. DUDLEY, b. March 24, 1735; one of the two survivors from Granby of the disastrous expedition of 1762 against Havana; m. 1756, his cousin Anne Hayes, dau. of Benjamin, q. v. inf.; had *Anne*<sup>4</sup> and *Zenas*<sup>4</sup>; was ancestor of Willis G. Hayes, of Granby.
- vi. SILENCE, b. March 9, 1737.
- vii. AARON, b. Aug. 18, 1739.
- viii. ———, daughter, d. 1748.
- ix. ROSANNA, b. April 15, 1748.
- x. JENNY, b. Oct. 15, 1754.

5. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> HAYES (*George*<sup>1</sup>), born Simsbury, c. 1699; received grant of 60 acres, 1723; on church covenant at Salmon Brook, 1739, with wife; tythingman 1751; deed to son Andrew, 1759; will of Nov. 8, 1759, gives to wife Elizabeth and sons Samuel, Asahel and Andrew, five shillings each, "having given them the whole of what I intend for their portion;" to son Silas his house, barn and homestead; and other bequests to his five daughters Lydia, Elizabeth, Abigail, Dorcas and Susanna. At Granby is recorded a deed of March 7, 1787, from Samuel his father to Silas, "in consideration of a valuable sum, Divers good causes, love and good will which I have received from my son Silas Hayes." From this it would appear that he lived to a great age. He married, Simsbury, July 16, 1719, Elizabeth Willcockson (Willcockson in Sims. Rec.; also Wilcoxson, finally Wilcox), daughter probably of Samuel, of Meadow Plain, Simsbury, son of "Serg<sup>t</sup> Samuel," a well-known early settler of Simsbury, and third son of William, from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, Eng., to Massachusetts, 1635, and later to Hartford and Stratford. They had four sons and five daughters, all named in will above.\*

- i. LYDIA, b. Feb. 18, 1720.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 17, 1721; m. 1740, Joseph Gillett, of Simsbury.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 3, 1723; m. 1742, Daniel Hayes, above.
- iv. DORCAS, b. March 15, 1727; m. Ephraim Holcombe, son of Nathaniel and Thankful, fifth dau. George Hayes, above.
- v. SAMUEL, b. March 26, 1730; d. Dec. 25, 1801; res. "Bushy Hill," Sims.; large farm-house built by him in 1753 still occupied and in good condition; on church covenant 1753, "Deacon," "Captain," Representative, &c.; m. 1750, Rosanna Holcombe, dau. Judah (3d son of Nath. ii.) and Hannah (Burr) H. of Sims., b. 1732, d. 1814. They had seven sons and three daughters:
  1. *Rosanna*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1751, m. her cousin Benjamin Hayes, son of George.
  2. *Seth*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1753; d. 1839; m. Mehetabel, dau. Dr. Josiah Topping; had Hilpah, Melissa, Mehetabel, Seth, Cullen and Ansel.

\* See REGISTER, xiv. 304, xxvii. 192; Savage, iv. 546.



3. *Theodosia*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1757; m. Gen. Chauncey Pettibone, of Granby.
4. *Samuel*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1759; d. 1831; large landholder at Prattsburgh, N. Y., from 1806; m. Anna Pettibone, dau. of Ozias, of Granby; had Sarah,<sup>5</sup> Nancy,<sup>5</sup> Cephas<sup>5</sup> (g. f. of Warren H.,<sup>7</sup> architect, of Minneapolis, Minn.), Samuel,<sup>5</sup> now of Plattsburgh, N. Y., Casson,<sup>5</sup> Chauncey<sup>5</sup> and Drayton<sup>5</sup>.
5. *Temperance*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1761; m. Luther Foote; had Calvin,<sup>5</sup> of Erie, Pa. (Judge), and Temperance.<sup>5</sup>
6. *Levi*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1763; removed to Granville, O.; m. 1786, Ruhama Parsons; had Levi L.,<sup>5</sup> Rev. Orlin P.,<sup>5</sup> Ruhama,<sup>5</sup> m. Kilborn, Rosanna,<sup>5</sup> Anson B.,<sup>5</sup> of Granville.
7. *Pliny*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1766; d. Bristol, N. Y., 1831; rem. to Western N. Y., in 1798; m. 1787, Lucretia Jewett, dau. Capt. Joseph Jewett of Revolutionary army, and Lucretia, dau. Dr. Theophilus Rogers, of Lyme, Ct.; had Pliny,<sup>5</sup> 1788-1831, M.D., Harv. 1815, of Canandaigua, N. Y., father of the Rev. Charles W.<sup>6</sup> and Robert P.<sup>6</sup> Hayes, of Buffalo; Henry,<sup>5</sup> of Quincy, Ill.; Emma L.,<sup>5</sup> m. Theodore Brown, E. Bloomfield, N. Y.; Harold,<sup>5</sup> father of Dr. P. H.,<sup>5</sup> of Binghamton, N. Y., and Dr. R. S.,<sup>6</sup> of E. Bloomfield; Gunilda,<sup>5</sup> m. D. Howland, Brooklyn, Mich.; Mumford,<sup>5</sup> Hector,<sup>5</sup> now of Muir, Mich.; Guy,<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth A.,<sup>5</sup> m. 1st, Hervey Blackmer, 2d, Joseph Plumb.
8. *Simeon*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1768; d. Prattsburgh, 1841; m. 1st, Elizabeth Holley, dau. Rev. Israel, of Granby; had Betsey M.,<sup>5</sup> m. Israel Skinner; Emily,<sup>5</sup> m. Orlando P. Fay; Simeon,<sup>5</sup> and three others; m. 2d, Elizabeth Gilbert; had George,<sup>5</sup> George Edward,<sup>5</sup> of Buffalo, N. Y., D.D.S., founder of the "Hayes School of Natural Sciences," of Buffalo; Willis G.,<sup>5</sup> Joseph B.,<sup>5</sup> and Henry O.<sup>5</sup>
9. *Joseph*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1771; d. Granby, 1857; m. Clarissa Gillett, of Granby; had Mary,<sup>5</sup> m. Hector Miller, William R.,<sup>5</sup> Priscilla D. F.,<sup>5</sup> m. J. G. Hurlburt, New Britain, Ct., and Mary.<sup>5</sup>
10. *Martin*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1776; d. Greene, Pa., 1847; m. 1798, Mary Camp, dau. Rev. Samuel, of Ridgely, Ct.; had Lester,<sup>5</sup> Alson,<sup>5</sup> Mary M.,<sup>5</sup> m. Thomas J. West; Joseph M.,<sup>5</sup> Rev. of Salem, Wis., and Roxy A.,<sup>5</sup> m. Samuel Hilborn; descendants at Greene, Erie Co., Pa.
- vi. *ASAHEL*, b. June 3, 1732; m. Martha Holcombe, dau. David; had *Asahel*,<sup>4</sup> b. 1750, m. Anne Clauson, of Fredericksburgh, N. Y.; *Michael*,<sup>4</sup> *Murtha*,<sup>4</sup> *Oliver*,<sup>4</sup> *Apphia*,<sup>4</sup> *Asenath*,<sup>4</sup> *Benajah*,<sup>4</sup> *Lewry*,<sup>4</sup> (or *Lura*), and *Anne*.<sup>4</sup>
- vii. *SUSANNA*, b. Nov. 26, 1735; m. Reuben (son of David) Holcombe; had *Phineas*,<sup>4</sup> Rev. *Reuben*,<sup>4</sup> of Sterling, Mass., *Increase*,<sup>4</sup> *Nahum*,<sup>4</sup> (g. f. of Dr. William Fred<sup>6</sup> Holcombe, of N. Y.); *Seth*,<sup>4</sup> of Canandaigua, N. Y., *Orator*,<sup>4</sup> and *Sylvanus*.<sup>4</sup>
- viii. *ANDREW*, b. May 29, 1737; deed by him, Granby, 1784.
- ix. *SILAS*, b. Feb. 28, 1740; "Capt.," m. Sims, 1757, Hannah Holcombe, dau. Judah, above; had *Oliver*,<sup>4</sup> *Silas*,<sup>4</sup> *Hannah*,<sup>4</sup> and probably others.

6. BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> HAYES (*George*<sup>1</sup>), living with his father in 1725; died Simsbury, Oct. 19, 1744; married and had three sons and two daughters, perhaps others.

- i. *ZEDEKIAH*, b. Oct. 31, 1730; m. 1753, Elizabeth Graham, of Windsor; had Ann G.,<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> Asa,<sup>4</sup> Zadock,<sup>4</sup> Sarah,<sup>4</sup> Dianthy.<sup>4</sup>
- ii. *ZADOCK*, b. Oct. 26, 1732.
- iii. *HANNAH*, b. Nov. 24, 1735.
- iv. *ANNE*, b. May 9, 1738; m. Dudley Hayes, son of William,<sup>2</sup> above.
- v. *ENOS*, b. July 11, 1740.





## LETTERS OF COL. JOHN THOMAS.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

A BRIEF sketch of the life of Colonel Thomas, afterwards a general in the Revolutionary army, will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii. page 383. The same number contains a journal kept by him in 1755, while serving in the expedition which removed the Acadians from their homes.

Halifax Aug<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 25 A.D: 1759.

S<sup>r</sup>

This week we have a Schoone<sup>r</sup> from Saint Lawrance which Left the Isle of orliance y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Instant. She Brings but Few Letters but from a Person of Note In the Camp at that Place, he Seems to write very Doubtfully of thare being able to make Themselves Marster of Quebeck this Campain thay Find the Enemy very Numerous & Strongly Intrenched & altho we have much Damaged the City the Enemy Keep Possession & are Sposed to be very Numerous. General wolf has Lost a Considerable Number of his men, & will not be able to Do any Great unless General amherst Should Joyn him which Compareing all Succumstances must be very unsertain whether he will be able to Do it this Season. this is the best Construction that Can be Put upon what is at Present to be Collected from what we have here from the River Tho I wish we may have more Favourable account hereafter, but by the best accounts if General wolf Fails of Success it will be for want of Numbers to attack the Enemy.

I Inquired after Goram the maister Informs me he Knew him & that he was Near the Isle of orliance & had not Received So much Damage as many of them had, for the Transports In General ware very much Damaged by Reason of Gails of wind a Strong Currant & a Considerable Swell that Constantly Runs thare many of the Transports were So Disnabled with Loss of Cable & anchors & other Damages Rec<sup>d</sup> that thay ware Discharged & ware to be Sent Home very Soone. many more are in a very Poor Condition to Ride out any Considerable Gail of wind therefore I amagen thay Cant Continue thare much Longer. This account I beleive you may Depend on for Truth Let whatever Report Prevail to the Contrary. I write you this account tho it will not Sound So well to be made very Public but that you may not be Disappointed if you Should hereafter Hear that the Sege is Raised without our Takeing Posesion of Quebeck. However you Need not make this very Public from me Least I Should be out in my Prognostications.

Truly Yours.

JN<sup>o</sup> THOMAS.

---

Halifax Sept y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1759.

S<sup>r</sup>

I Rece<sup>d</sup> yours of 7 Aug<sup>t</sup> Last. I am allway Pleased to hear of the Friendship Health & Good order that Subsists in your Chore at Lunenberge for unanimety is allways Necessary & Contributes much to the Good of his majesties Service.



we have no Great matter of News of any Kind that is of Importance. the Last from y<sup>e</sup> River brings no Particulars but upon the whole I am Ready to Think General wolf will not be able to Reduce Quebec this Campaign unless General amherst Can Joyn him which I amagen by the best accounts is very Doubtfull.

Several of the Transports are already Dismissed & Sent home as unfit for the Service. However To Hear of Quebec being Reduced would be a very agreeable Disapointment. we have had no vesel Lately from Boston So have Nothing New from that Quarter. These with Regards from your Humble Servant.

JN<sup>o</sup> THOMAS.

Halifax Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12 AD 1759.

S<sup>r</sup>

I Received yours of Aug<sup>t</sup> Last wharein you Seem to have an Inclination to Come to Halifax. I Know of no Inconvenancy y<sup>t</sup> Can attend your making a Short Trip here Sence you have So many officers at Lunenburg, therefore Shall be Glad to See you if the Servise will admit of your absence from Lunenberge which you are able to Judge of.

My Regard to Doc<sup>t</sup> Hall m<sup>r</sup> Miller & others, this from your

Sinsere Friend & Humble Servant.

JN<sup>o</sup> THOMAS.

Halifax Oct: y<sup>e</sup> 30 AD 1759.

S<sup>r</sup>

I have by Repeated Remonstrances to his Exelancy at Last Prevailed on Him to Releve you at Pisquit & that you will March to Halifax but as there is no Regulars to be sent here this winter I Know not as yet when we Shall be Relieved, Hope to See your Safe arival & that very Soone. Shall not write you any News but all is well. This from your very

Humble Servant.

JN<sup>o</sup> THOMAS.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE GERRISH PAPERS.

Communicated by FRANK W. HACKETT, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

**I** SEND for the REGISTER copies from the Gerrish Papers at Kittery Point, Me., as follows: I. The draft of a letter, dated Dover, 10 July, 1686, addressed to Pheasant Eastwick, of Great Island (Portsmouth), Marshal of the Province Court for New Hampshire, erected under order of President Dudley and Council of 10th June, 1686. The hand-writing resembles that of Richard Chamberlain, the clerk of the court. II. A paper, the body of which is in the hand-writing of Edward Rishworth, of York—being a cautionary notice by the purchaser of certain land on Champernoune's, now Cutts Island, at the mouth of the Pascataqua. III. An interesting letter from Capt. Laurence Hammond, written at Charlestown, to Capt. John Gerrish, of Dover, under date of 15th December, 1685. The shortcomings of a correspondent can scarcely be rebuked in more delicate terms than are here employed. It seems



moreover peculiarly annoying that a Captain *Hurry* should be kept in port by unfavorable breezes; but the proverbial utility of such winds is exemplified by the fact that had they blown otherwise they might not have wafted this letter down to us:

## I.

Dover 10<sup>th</sup>: 7<sup>ber</sup>. 1686

Mr Pheasant Eastwick

Since I saw you I have Rec<sup>d</sup> the order of Council For Pricking the Pannell for the Juries & to Prevent yo y<sup>e</sup> trouble of Comeing up again On Purpose I have Inclosed the names of those I think meet to Serve at ye Next Court w<sup>ch</sup> if you are Satisfied w<sup>th</sup> you may please to warn them Accordingly [I am Sir y<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup> *erased*]

I have nominated 18 to a' Jury least there should be a' want at Court by the absence of Some of those warn'd w<sup>h</sup> I suppose will be enough to Supply such vacancies.

I am

Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> humble serv<sup>t</sup>

## Ye Grand Jury

Walter Neal	}	Portsm <sup>o</sup> 6
Sam <sup>l</sup> Wentworth		
Tho: Parker		
Jn <sup>o</sup> Bracket		
Jno Fabins		
Jno Brewster Sen		

## Petty Jury

Henry Crown	}	Portsm. 6
Jno Sherbon marrin <sup>r</sup>		
Shadrach Walton		
Sam <sup>l</sup> Haines		
J <sup>no</sup> Cutt marrin <sup>r</sup>		
Jno Cotten		

Henry moulton	}	Hampton 5
Henry dearborn		
Joseph Shaw		
Abraham Cole		
Isaac Marston		

Joseph Palmer	}	Hampton 5
J <sup>no</sup> Smith Cooper		
J <sup>no</sup> Sanborn Jun		
Benj <sup>a</sup> Cram		
Ephraim marston		

Jn <sup>o</sup> Roberts Sen <sup>r</sup>	}	Dover 4
Jn <sup>o</sup> Evans		
Jn <sup>o</sup> dam Jun <sup>r</sup>		
Ja: Hucking		

Joseph Beard	}	Dover 4
J <sup>no</sup> Hale Jun <sup>r</sup>		
Jo: Canny		
Nich <sup>o</sup> Follett		

L <sup>r</sup> Ralph Hale	}	Exeter 3
Biley Dudley		
francis Lyford		

W <sup>m</sup> More	}	Exet <sup>r</sup> 3
Jonath <sup>n</sup> Thing		
Jn <sup>o</sup> Foulsham		

18

18

## II.

Mr Thomas Kellond assigne of Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Walden having bought the Title & Interest of Capt. Francis Champernouns Island, with five hundred Acers of Land vpon the Mayne over against the sd Island, of Capt: Paul Whitte, Enters Caution against the acknow-ldging or Entering the Record of any deed from any p<sup>r</sup>son or p<sup>r</sup>sons w<sup>h</sup>soever, in reference to the Land above sayd

This Caution Entered this 7<sup>th</sup> of June :64: p Edw: Rishworth Recor.



Vera Copia of this Caution transcribed out of y<sup>e</sup> Recorde this 30 : of April 1668:

p Edw: Rishworth Recor :

(Endorsed)

Mr Edward Rishworth Sr this Caution is void therfor shall desire you to take it off when Captā Champernounge mr fry-er or either of ym requier<sup>e</sup> it Tho: Kellond  
Portsm<sup>o</sup> ye 30<sup>th</sup> June 1670

Upon request of Mr Nath: ffreyer By this order of  
Mr Thomas Kellond this caution is reversed this  
22<sup>th</sup> of August 1672: as Atteste Edw: Rishworth Recor:

### III.

D<sup>r</sup> B<sup>r</sup>

Charlestowne Decemb<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1685

Skipper Hurry being detein'd here by contrary winds; am willing to adde a Line or two to my last, to acquaint you w<sup>th</sup> the continuance of health in our family, through the Lords mercy, & likewise to let yo<sup>a</sup> know that you were lately at Salem, & that you there staid some time, & y<sup>t</sup> for certaine, you did neither come, nor write to y<sup>r</sup> Brother at Charlestowne, w<sup>ch</sup> I now signifie, to y<sup>e</sup> end you may be convinced, of your faults, & practise amendm<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> future; altho. y<sup>e</sup> occasion of y<sup>r</sup> coming thither, viz. y<sup>e</sup> illness of yo<sup>r</sup> Arme (as I am Informed) I Lament; and wish your Journey thither may prove successfull for yo<sup>r</sup> recovery. I have not yet seen m<sup>r</sup> Barton, but intend speedily to acquaint him with yo<sup>r</sup> order to pay him three pounds on your accompt. Underwritten is an Acco<sup>t</sup> of what you have rec<sup>d</sup> of me & how matters now stand betweene us.

I referre you to cousen pike for an acco<sup>t</sup> of a murther lately comitted in Boston. w<sup>th</sup> hearty affections to you & my most obliging Sister. from my-  
selfe & wife, I am

D<sup>r</sup> B<sup>r</sup>

yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate B<sup>r</sup> & serv<sup>t</sup>

LAUR. HAMMOND

Cap <sup>t</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Gerish is D <sup>r</sup>				p Contra is C <sup>r</sup>			
	£	s	d		£	s	d
To one Barrel of Rum at				By one Raft of boards qt			
of 32C of boards am <sup>o</sup> to	3.	4.	0	12500 ft	12.	10.	0
To one Barrel mellasses	1.	10.	0	By 1000 ft. Plank	2.	15.	0
To one p <sup>s</sup> of presst Searge				} in one Raft			
w <sup>ch</sup> cost me in mony	3.	10.	0		10.	0.	0
To one p <sup>s</sup> striped Dimety	1.	3.	0	By 10000 ft boards			
To two p <sup>s</sup> red tape		2.			£25.	5.	0
sent by Hurry							
To 28 y <sup>ds</sup> blue Linnen at							
11 <sup>d</sup> 1/2	1.	6.	10				
To 6 y <sup>ds</sup> speckled Callico							
at 2 <sup>d</sup>		12.					
To one p of shooes		3.	9				
	£11.	11.	7				
Ballance	13.	13.	5				
	£25.	5	0				





## LETTER OF THADDEUS MASON, 1775.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

**T**HADDEUS MASON was a son of John and Elizabeth (Spring) Mason, of Lexington, Mass., and was born December 26, 1706, graduated at Harvard College 1728, and died May 1, 1802, aged 95. He was private secretary of Gov. Belcher, whose son Jonathan was his classmate. He also held the offices of Deputy Naval Officer; Deputy Secretary of the Province; Clerk of the Middlesex Courts and Register of Deeds. His daughter Rebecca was the mother of the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., of Dorchester. He was the earliest graduate of Harvard who survived till the present century commenced.—*See Paige's History of Cambridge*, p. 606.

Stoneham, Oct<sup>o</sup> 9: 1775

Dear Brother

Your kind Letter of Condolence of Augst: 8: last did not find me 'till the 6<sup>th</sup> Instant. I was heartily glad to find you all So well then, and hope your then Disorder is before now removed. A Divine Providence (by the Agency of a cruel, savage, unnatural Enemy) has reduced me to great Necessities & Distress, to which, I pray, I may be humbly Submissive. I and my Family escaped on Foot, the afternoon of the Battle at Concord, and on Charlestown Common in the Road to Winter Hill was so near, as Some in Company heard the whistling of the Bullets, and the Balls entred Some Houses not far from Us. We reached Mr: Temple's Seat, where we tarried that Night, with about 150 distressed Men, Women, & Children; the Next Day we went to Gen<sup>l</sup> Royalls where we continued about 10 Days, and from thence removed here, where I ca'n't find Accomodations to Winter, and am in quest of a Place, and have rode near 150 Miles in Search of one, and as yet have not been able to get one, but have Some Prospect of one either in Lexington, Weston, or Sudbury.

My Loss in Charlestown of my House, Barn, and many convenient Buildings, Fruit Trees, &c, is not less than £2000, lawful money, as near as I can compute. Besides to the Value of about £200, or £300, old Tenor in Furniture &c left in my House, which, in the general Hurry & Confusion, I could not remove: never imagining the Enemy could be so Savage as to lay the Town in Ashes. I have not had the Opportunity of earning in my Office or otherways 20s. for a Year and a half past. And of the Debts due to me which are considerable, I can get little or Nothing, And must borrow, & pawn what I have left, for Support of my Family.

Son & Daughter Harris & their Children were all well about a Week ago, when he was here, he removed to a fine Parish in Lancaster amongst our Relations where he has been Kindly treated, he has purchased a large House there; has the School and will keep a large boarding School, & is likely to continue there.—When this cruel, unnatural impolitic Scene will be Accomodated, God alone knows; may it be Soon, and before this Continent is greatly distressed & impoverished, and the Mother Country intirely ruined, which certainly will be, if America is drove to desperation.



I desire a Remembrance in your Prayers to the Throne of Grace; that my Afflictions may be Sanctified to my Spiritual Good, and that you & yours, I & mine may have an Interest in an heavenly Inheritance, where no Enemy can approach to disturb us to all Eternity.

My Wife cordially unites with me in her Love to you, Sister Mason, and all our Cousins

I am

Your Loving Brother

THAD: MASON

Jonas Mason Esq:

Superscription : To | Jonas Mason Esq. | in | North Yarmouth.

## MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774-1796.

Contributed by Mr. LYMAN H. BAGO, of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from page 62.]

THE Intention of Marriage between Wells Tuttle and Electa Morgan both of West Springfield, was entered January 3<sup>d</sup> and published the 6<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Jasper Peck Sears of the Geni-see Settlement, and Miss Martha Parsons of West Springfield was entered January 12<sup>th</sup> and published the 13<sup>th</sup> 1793.

Betty Chapin Daughter of Moses Aug Chapin and Leffina Chapin was born Dec<sup>r</sup> 27, 1792.

Hannah Loomis Daughter of Justus Loomis & Mary Loomis was born April 22<sup>d</sup> 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Joshua Kendall King of Suffield and Lucy Loomis of West Springfield was entered January 18<sup>th</sup> and published the 20<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Moses Ashley and Sarah Rogers both of West Springfield was entered March 8<sup>th</sup> and published the 10<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Abel Morley of West Springfield and Rachel Lovring of Westfield was entered March 20<sup>th</sup> and published the 24, 1793.

Alfred Warner, son of Noah Warner and Mary Warner was born August 3<sup>d</sup> 1792.

Miranda Barker Daughter of Grove Barker and Persis Barker was born December 11<sup>th</sup> 1789.

Mahlah their Daughter was born June 1, 1791.

Miller Barker their Son was born Nov<sup>r</sup> 11, 1792.

The Intention of Marriage between Pliny White and Lydia Granger both of West Springfield was entered April the 6<sup>th</sup> and published the 7<sup>th</sup> 1793.

Persis Morley Daughter of Asahel Morley and Asenath Morley was born January 10<sup>th</sup> 1792.

Gardner Lilly Son Benj<sup>a</sup> Lilly & Anna Lilly was born the 11<sup>th</sup> August 1791.

Alexander Smith and Elizabeth Hastings both of the 2d Parish of West Springfield, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered April the 9<sup>th</sup> 1793, and published the 21, 1793.



The Intention of Marriage between Solomon Wolcott 2<sup>d</sup> of West Springfield and Princess Pomroy of Southampton was entered April 22<sup>d</sup> and published the 28<sup>th</sup> 1793.

To Mr. Aaron White, Sir, The following Persons were married at the respective Dates prefixed to their Names.

1792, 21st June, Tilly Leonard and Sarah McIntier both of West Springfield.

25 Do. Henry Leonard and Olive Remington both of West Springfield.

11th July Ebenezer Ripley of Westfield and Sally Flower of West Springfield.

13th December Horace Flower and Artemisia McIntier both of West Springfield.

1793 February 28th Joshua Kendal King of Suffield & Lucy Loomis of West Springfield. Syl<sup>v</sup> Griswold.

Mr. Aaron White Clerk of West Springfield, Sir, This may certify that I the Subscriber have not joined any Person in Marriage in the Course of the last Year.

Attest Abr<sup>m</sup> Burbank, Just. Pacis.

West Springfield 29<sup>th</sup> April 1793.

This may certify that the following Persons were joined in Marriage at the Times as affixed to their Names.

Apollos Kent of Suffield and Margaret Stephenson of West Springfield on the first of August 1792.

Darius Smith of Westfield and Elizabeth Colgrove of Wt. Springfield on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 1792.

William Pepper and Mary Colgrove both of Wt Springfield on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November, 1792.

Alexander Smith 2<sup>d</sup> and Elizabeth Hastings both of West Springfield on the 25. of April 1793.

Entered April 30, 1793, Jesse Wightman.

Lazarus Warren and Lovisa Leonard both of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered and published May the 11<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Moses Day and Polly Carver both of West Springfield was entered and published May the 11<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Silas Clap of Southampton and Eunice Ranger of West Springfield was entered May 17<sup>th</sup> and published the 19<sup>th</sup> 1793.

Norman Beach son of Samuel Beach and Martha Beach was born January 21, 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Robert Ely and Jemima Leonard both of West Springfield was entered and published June 20, 1793.

Jonathan Nolon of West Springfield and Jemima Clough of Stafford in Connecticut, the Intention of Marriage between them was entered July 1st and published the 6<sup>th</sup> 1793.

Cyrus Robinson and Polly Williston both of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered July 20<sup>th</sup> and Published the 21. 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Solomon Ashley and Caroline Rogers both of West Springfield was entered August 9<sup>th</sup> and published the 11<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Elijah Farnam and Lovisa Day both



of West Springfield was entered the 9<sup>th</sup> of August and published the 11<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Doct<sup>r</sup> Timothy Horton Jun<sup>r</sup> of West Springfield and Miss Betsy Haumer of Weathersfield was entered Octo<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> and published the 13. 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between Ezekiel Remington and Sally Bliss both of West Springfield was entered October 22<sup>d</sup>.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr Thomas Hutchins and Miss Lucy Bedortha both of West Springfield was entered and published Octo<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1793.

The Intention of Marriage between —dmind Day and Bede Hitchcock both of West Springfield was entered November 23d and published the 24<sup>th</sup> 1793.

Edward Stebbins son of Edward Stebbins and Anna Stebbins was born Octo<sup>r</sup> 26, 1793.

Sophronia Wilson Daughter of John Wilson Jun<sup>r</sup> and Mary Wilson was born 22d July 1793.

[To be continued.]

## THE ALCOCK FAMILY OF MAINE.

By Dr. CHARLES E. BANKS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

**A**S early as 1643, and probably before, Mr. JOHN ALCOCK came to Gorgeana (York). Maine, presumably from England. Contemporaneous with him and his descendants there lived in Roxbury, Mass., a family of the same name, of considerable note, but there is not known to be any family connection existing between them. Our settler is always mentioned in the records with a prefix or suffix of respect, from which it is customary to infer that his social position was above the average of emigrants. His name first appears as a purchaser of land at Gorgeana, 16 June, 1643, when he bought a homestead of William Hooke, of Salisbury, formerly a resident of Gorgeana (York Deeds. i. 99). It is thought from certain facts that he lived at the boundary line of Gorgeana and Kittery, owning lands on both sides of the line. He had town grants in the latter settlement in 1659 and 1669, besides his original purchase at Gorgeana. He was on the grand jury 1649, signed the submission to Massachusetts in 1652, and was chosen sergeant of the train band of York in 1659. In 1656 he had granted to him a parcel of land in Gorgeana adjoining his other property, and in 1671, just before his death, 210 acres "in full of his dividend" (Town Records), showing that he was one of the early settlers.

His thirty years residence in the town must have been devoted to his own private affairs, as he does not appear in the political arena during the exciting years from 1659 to 1680. and the large estate left by him confirms this view. Only once does he appear in court, and then as a defendant. 30 June, 1647, being sued by Edward Godfrey, in behalf of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for a debt of £50. which he acknowledged, and the complaint was dismissed. Between 1671 and July 6, 1675, he died, as on the latter date administration of his estate was granted to Joseph Alcock, Rev. Shubael Dummer and Richard Banks. A portion of his estate was divided by Edward Rishworth, John Twisden and Abraham Preble, a committee agreed





upon 29 October, 1675, with whose award Joseph and Job Alcock and Richard Banks gave bonds in £200 to "rest satisfied." The following division was then agreed upon the same day: Joseph Alcock, "eldest son," double portion, £62 4 0; Mary Twisden, Job Alcock, Elizabeth Banks, Hannah Snell, Sarah Giddings, Mrs. Lydia Dummer, each £31 2 0; and ministers' rate for Mr Dummer, £1 13 0; Total, £250 9 0. (York Court Records, folio 36.) His widow Elizabeth was alive at this division of the estate, but it is not known how long after. Their children, according to this settlement, are as follows:

2. i. JOSEPH, of whom presently.
- ii. MARY, m. John Twisden, of York.
3. iii. JOB, of whom presently.
- iv. ELIZABETH, m. Richard Banks, of York, whom she survived (1692) for several years.
- v. HANNAH, m. [George?] Snell.
- vi. SARAH, m. [George?] Giddings.
- vii. LYDIA, m. Rev. Shubael Dummer.\*
- viii. [SAMUEL, a person of this name signed the submission to Massachusetts at York in 1652, and may have been a brother or son of John the emigrant. If the latter, he died before 1675, as he does not appear to take part in the division of the estate. If he was a brother, he may be the Samuel of Portsmouth, a sea captain who "Died of a fever after ten Days sickness occasioned by striking in a malignant itch with y<sup>e</sup> bathing of Rum," 13 Oct. 1708. (Pike's Journal, 36.) This Samuel probably married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Treworgie) Wells (REG. xxvii. 267), and was master of the "Richard and Margaret" 1697-1700, and juror in 1707.]

2. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> ALCOCK (*John*<sup>1</sup>), the "eldest son," signed the submission at York, 1652, with his father and "Sam Alcocke," which may be taken as good evidence that he had arrived at his majority, and was born as early as 1630. He was a sergeant of militia in 1659, and died before Oct. 2, 1678, leaving a widow (11) Abigail, and an estate which was administered by his brother-in-law John Twisden. His widow became Abigail Rowsley, of Portsmouth, before August 10, 1681 (York Deeds, v. 249), and but one child appears:

- i. JOHN, a sea-captain.

3. JOB<sup>2</sup> ALCOCK (*John*<sup>1</sup>), reported by Savage as of York in 1666, was born either in this country just after emigration, or shortly before in Eng-

\* This fact is of special interest to historians in view of the long accepted statements that the Rev. Shubael Dummer, H. C. 1656, married Mary, daughter of Edward Rishworth. Its repetition by Sibley (Harvard Graduates, i. 474) is taken as a text by the late Hon. Nathaniel G. Marshall, of York, for a full discussion of the claim and an ingenious presentation of theories to controvert it (REG. xxxi. 219). Afterwards Mr. Marshall discovered the Dummer-Alcock alliance, which discovery he communicated to the writer of this article. The division of the Alcock estate is certainly conclusive as to the marriage of the Rev. Shubael Dummer to Lydia, daughter of John and Elizabeth Alcock. John her father dying without a will, she, with the prefix of distinction due to a minister's wife, as "Mrs. Lydia Dummer," last named, being youngest, probably, received her equal share with the rest. Parson Dummer as an interested person, with Joseph Alcock and Richard Banks his brothers-in-law, was an administrator of the estate with them. Probably there was some disagreement about the division, as the full records show that some of the children had portions of money and valuables before their father's death, and a new set of administrators was chosen consisting of one heir, John Twisden, and two disinterested persons (Edward Rishworth being one), who settled the matter as above. Further evidence of the Dummer-Alcock marriage may be found in the York Registry (Deeds, iii. 373). This does not disprove, however, the alleged Dummer-Rishworth alliance, but it does show that in October, 1675, the wife of Shubael Dummer was Lydia Alcock, and as Mr. Marshall has proven conclusively that Mary Rishworth, daughter of Edward, was the wife of John Sayward from 1681 to 1690, it rests upon those interested to prove that between 1675 and 1681, Rev. Shubael Dummer married a second wife whose maiden or married name was Rishworth.



land, as he was not old enough to sign the submission to Massachusetts in 1652. He was lieutenant of the militia in 1677, and a magistrate under authority of Massachusetts in 1678. In 1681 he became captain, and ten years later had risen to the distinction of Councillor of New Hampshire, appointed by William and Mary. In 1697 he was appointed Assistant Judge of the Superior Court of Pleas of New Hampshire. In the Provincial Papers of New Hampshire (1704), the following account occurs: "Job Alcock, his debenter am<sup>o</sup> to l. 8. 2. for oars for her Majesty's service." His will, which is dated 2 December, 1712, and was probated 1716, contained these bequests: To cousins John Snell [son of George? and Hannah (Alcock) Snell, his sister] and Joseph Banks and John Banks [sons of Richard and Elizabeth (Alcock) Banks, his sister], "my farme at York provide<sup>d</sup> that Richard Millbree who now lives upon it has the refuse"; to Robert Walker and Wife; to Abigail Walker, "my lands in England, which was her aunts desire"; to Samuel and Joseph Alcock, Mary Wheelwright and Hannah Littlefield. (Rockingham Probate Records.) He left a widow Dorothy, who may have been a Walker, the "aunt" of Abigail. I do not know who Samuel and Joseph were; perhaps sons of Captain Samuel of Portsmouth, mentioned above.

### PETITION OF JEREMIAH MATHER, 1681.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

NO reply has been received to my query in the REGISTER, xxxv. 89, relative to this Jeremiah Mather. Mr. Drake (History Boston, 442, 443) mentions the burning in Boston of Mr. Samson Sheaff's house, and states that "two other houses were burned with it, and one blown vp." He adds, "Jerrini[?] Mather was blown into a cellar, and had his thigh broken and his head bruised." Mr. Drake gives the date of the fire December 28, 1681; but if this document be correct it must have been in 1680.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Generall Court Assembled at Boston 11<sup>th</sup> May 1681.

The humble Petition of Jeremiah Mather, late attendant upon the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup>  
Sheweth.

That at the time of the fire in Boston in Decemb<sup>r</sup> last past, yo<sup>r</sup> petition<sup>r</sup> going forth to afford his best assistance for the extinguishing thereof and to bee helpfull to such as were indangered thereby for the removall of their goods; by the blowing up of a house neer unto the place where hee was at worke, the force of the s<sup>d</sup> blow beat in the end of another house, and carried your petition<sup>r</sup> in at the s<sup>d</sup> breach. to the Cellar of s<sup>d</sup> house and cast a great deale of rubbish. upon him. by meanes whereof he was sore bruised and wounded, his thigh bone fractured, and was at length taken up in appearance almost dead having layen some space of time in that cold season undiscovered; and was under the Docto<sup>r</sup>s hands for cure by the space of severall month's afterwards to his very great cost. and charge neer what his yeares Salary doth amount unto, which was the cheife of what his dependance was on for a livelihood, and is likely to bee alwaies lame in that thigh.



Wherefore hee humbly prays the pittie and charity of this Hono<sup>ble</sup> Court. for some allowance to bee made him towards the charge of his cure out of the publike Treasury which. ffavour and kindness of yo<sup>r</sup> Hono<sup>r</sup> wil- bee most thankfully acknowledged by yo<sup>r</sup> poor petition<sup>r</sup> and oblige him farther to remain.

Yo<sup>r</sup> most humble Servant

JEREMIAH MATHER

In Ans<sup>r</sup> to this peti<sup>ti</sup>on the magis<sup>tr</sup> Judg meet to orde<sup>r</sup> the Tresnre<sup>r</sup> of the Country to pay y<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>ti</sup>one<sup>r</sup> tenn pounds in Country pay their brethren the deputies hereto Consenting :

EDWARD RAWSON Secre<sup>ty</sup>

19<sup>th</sup> may 1681.

The deputs Consent not hereto

WILLIAM TORREY Cleirc

Massachusetts Archives. Book 10C. page 268.

## COL. ALLAN'S INTERVIEW WITH INDIAN CHIEFS AT WASHINGTON.

Communicated by PETER E. VOSE, Esq., of Dennyville, Me.

**T**HE following account of an interview with Indian chiefs at Washington, D. C., is copied from Col. John Allan's Journal.

1801, Feb. 16. Monday. Being at the City of Washington, lodged in the same house with some Indians, To Wit, Red Jacket, chief; Con-na-wan-ta-ra, Blue-Sky, Ton-na-wanda. John of the Senaca Tribe, Sac-car-ree-saco of the Tus-ca-ro-ra. Upon some conversation happening, they understood I belonged to the tribes this way Eastward. Accordingly, on consulting with the Interpreter and other friends, advised me to make a speech—which I did this morning—after they had seen the President.

Allan, with three strings of Wampum.

Connections with Eastern Indians. Their desire to be at peace with all nations, particularly those of their own color. No fighting, but in defence of life. Liberty & property, as when they joined America. Their wish for friendly communication. Will be glad to receive any that come. That God will bless the men, women & children. Wish them a good journey and a sight of their families.

Deliv'd Wampum.

Feb. 17th. Early in morning, Mr. Parish the interpreter called upon me to attend the Indians, who wished to answer the speech of yesterday. I attended accordingly. Present Mr. Isaac Williams an half Indian chief & agent of Sandusky, on Lake Erie.

Red Jacket, with three strings of Wampum, spoke.

Brother, You told us such things yesterday (repeating over what I had said) of the long time, and connections with the people of our color, which lies far to the Eastward of our Country and Nation, but we view all America to be as one. We believe what you have said, for none but those who are well acquainted with our ways, and customs, or express themselves so, could be any other than a friend to Indians. As such we gladly received your speech, and strings of Wampum. And will deliver it on our return to our nation the same. Who will receive it with satisfaction & Love, as



we are very glad to hear always from any of our countrymen, and as brothers we shall view you.

Brother, There has been for many years past, great wars & troubles through the tribes and nations of this great Country, since the White man came among us. Sometimes without proper consideration we joined one side—then another, Madly led by what we could get at the time, without thinking what was to happen after. The great quarrels which happened among the people on the other side of the great waters, were brought among us, and would lead us often to bad things, against one another, which hurted all Indians, and made us unhappy afterwards. When the war raged between America and Old England, many of us imprudently gave an Ear, to what we thought kind words of friendship of that side, but we soon found that all was wrong, for the English, as they did not live among us, had no other intention but to make . . . of us to answer the End at that time, then leave us to ourselves, to make what peace we could, this is the way of all the nations over the great waters.

Brother, Whether the white men coming among us was by the direction of the Great Spirit, we have been so ignorant as not to know. But as we see with our Eyes & hear with our Ears how Every thing prospers, among the white men inhabiting America, that the nations on the other side of the great water are still at war, destroying & killing in numbers like the Trees in the woods, we are led to believe that the Great Spirit is a friend to all good Americans, Who conduct themselves by industry, honesty & Love of their Country, and if they always behave as they do now, we must not forsake and leave them for any other on this Earth.

Brother, No matter for all this, we must not forget ourselves as Indians—the original natives and owners of those grounds which the Great Spirit made & put us in possession of, nor forget the custom & rule of our forefathers. We do not want more land than we can cultivate on & work for the benefit of our families, but we must consult for ourselves in our own way, for the white people may forget us sometimes, and we must endeavor to fix a solid peace, and try to stop all wars & strifes among us, and live like one great family. There will be a great Council of all the Indians from Mississippi to Canada, after the harvest is in, to meet at Buffalo Crick, near Niagara for the purpose of establishing a universal peace, and consult upon such measures as may be thought useful for future happiness. Strings of Wampum, and messages have been sent to the several tribes through America. We invite you, but as you live so great a distance, it may be inconvenient for your attendance. We shall not forget you but inform you what we may do. We wish to hear from you at all times. You Brother Allan, whom we know, you may say what you want. We will wait now for your answer.

Brothers, We wish you well, and hope the chain of friendship and brotherly love will remain bright and unsullied—the Callumet of Peace be always lighted. Our Love to your Women & Children. In token of our Sincerity we present you, through the hands of yr Brother Allan, three strings of Wampum.

Allan again speaks :

Brothers, I receive these tokens of friendship & brotherly love, and shall present them to the nations where I belong.

Brothers, The Indians of our nation are Christians—have heard the glad tidings from heaven through the mouth of the white men's ministers,





who are sent to proclaim peace on earth & good Will to men, and to direct & inform them of the good place they may attain after this life. I believe the white men in many instances have impaired the virtues which once adorned the native state of Indians, and by the want of Education & good instruction have led them into many Evils. Yet Brothers. Indians are possessed of the same natural talents as other men, and capable of cultivation. You have had experience enough of the evil effects of submitting to overruling passions, without attempting to restrain and moderate the unhappy tendency they lead to. I have pitied the Indians in these excesses and often wished it in my power to instruct for the better. You have seen, Brothers, the advantages with several tribes, which resulted from their prudent, considerate and Industrious rule of life. How happy may all be that have conducted themselves with prudence & discretion. Let me therefore advise you as a brother, to cultivate those good feelings of Religion, which the Great Spirit has set up for our interest and duty. Let us treat all men like friends, & do to them as they should to us. Let us be honest, and pay all contracts & debts when in our power. Let us do our utmost to refrain from going to excess with that cursed Liquor, which brings so many Evils. Let us be diligent & industrious in cultivating our lands, & Set an example before our families of economy & frugality, & of procuring an honest Livelyhood, then may we expect a blessing in this world, & that to come.

I now wish you farewell and present my hand of friendship as a token of my sincerity.

## THE REV. THOMAS WELD.

Communicated by the Rev. THOMAS W. DAVIDS, of London, England.

**T**HE articles about the Rev. Mr. Weld in the REGISTER for January, 1882, pages 36 to 39, and 62 to 70, are of great interest and value. I send you what I have collected about him since I published my "Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex" (London, 1863), where I notice him on pages 154, 174, 486 and 574.

His entries in the Terling Register close with the 31st March, 1632; and the last words in his handwriting are "April, 1632." He signs at the foot of each page, Thomas Weld, Viccar.

His entries there commence Feb. 13, 1624, the year 1625 beginning in the April following.

June, 1625. "John y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Thomas Welde vicar of Terling & Margaret his wife baptized the 6 day."

July, 1627. "Thomas y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Thomas Welde (vicar of this parish) & Margaret his wife baptized y<sup>e</sup> 26 day."

October, 1629. "Samuell y<sup>e</sup> sonne of Thomas Welde, vicar of this parish, & Margaret his wife baptized the 8 day."

July, 1631. "Edmund the sonne of Thomas Welde, vicar of this parish, was baptized the 8 day."

The above kindly sent me by the Rev. C. Boutflower, the present vicar of Terling.



Calendars of State Papers. Dom. Series Charles I. clxxv.—A paper endorsed in Laud's handwriting, dated Nov. 25, 1630, and entitled, *The names of such ministers in Essex as ar (sic) not conformable,*" has

Mr. Thomas Welde, vicar of Terling.

Some papers in the Record Office entitled "*Miscellanea, Exchequer, Queens Remembrancer,*" under the head of "*List of fines exacted by Ecclesiastical Commission,*" have

16 Nov. 1631. "Thomas Weld fined by Geo. Abbott £20."

It is not said for what.

Is not the work to which Weld replied, 1644, by the author of "*A most grave & modest Refutation of the Errors of the sect commonly called Brownists by W. Rathband, 1644.*" It was entitled "*A brief narration of some church courses held in opinion & practice in the churches lately erected in New England, by W. R.*"

Weld describes himself in his answer as "*Pastor of the church at Roxbury.*" *Hanbury Memorials*, ii.

The Rev. C. Boutflower also sends me the following:

1. From "*Fordyce's History of the Bishoprick of Durham.*" p. 761:

"Thomas Weld, an intruder, was put in by the sequestrators in 1649."

"Note. The corporation of Newcastle ordered the sum of £20 to be given to Mr. Weld for his good services to that town. His own parishioners, however, complained bitterly in 1657, that he had for 8 years refused the favour of administering the Sacrament to any of the parish but to eight women & two men, weak and unstable persons that (were) sublimed[?] his converts; nor would he permit his excommunicated flock consisting of 1000 persons, to engage a lecturer to adminiister the means of Salvation."

George Fox, in his "*Great Mystery of the great whore unfolded,*" Lond. fol. p. 74, comments severely on Tho. Weld and the other author of the "*Perfect Pharisee,*" p. 227—as also on their "*Discovery of a generation of men called Quakers.*"

Smith, in his *Catalogue of Friends' books*, i. 33, 443, has "Some questions to be answered in writing & print by the Masters, Heads & Tutors of the College they are setting up at Durham, & by T. Weld (& others), from them that are in scorne called Quakers."

"James Naylor. A discovery of the Man of Sin . . . an answer to a book set forth by T. Weld of Gateshead (and others), 1654, 2to. "James Naylor, an answer to the '*Perfect Pharisee,*' 1654."

The Rev. C. Boutflower also sends me the following from his brother the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, curate of Ryton on Tyne:

1. Extract from Gateshead Register. 1656, buried Mrs. Judith Weld, wife to Mr. Thomas Weld, minister of this parish. May 4.

2. Extract from "*Brand's History of Newcastle.*" 1789, i. 499. "description of Monumental inscription in Gateshead Church." In the choir, "Here sleeps M<sup>rs</sup> Judith Weld, who was to 3 golly ministers a good wife, to Christ a faithful servant, to the church an affectionate member, for piety, prudence, & patience eminent. She departed this life the 1656. In Jesu dormio, splendide resurgam."

Surtees' *History of Durham*, ii. 118, has under Gateshead, Jo Laidler A. M. 16. Mch. 1660 pr Car ii. sed vac.

There was no bishop of Durham, in whom the patronage of the living was vested (*Ecton. Thesaur. Rev. Eccl.* 752), between Morton and Cosin, who was not consecrated until Dec. 1660 (*Le Neve. ed Hardy*, iii. 296), the



presentation would have lapsed to the crown, hence "Car ii. sed. vac." I have taken (p. 575) the account of Laidler's succession and Weld; evidence from Calamy, 288. It would appear then that Laidler had secured himself before the passing of the act of 1660 (Sept. my p. 326), and that when that act came into force he was ejected—not in 1662, as Mr. Trask's informant has it.

I have omitted to say, in the proper place, that Weld visited Laud when he was confined in the Tower, 1648.

"The great Impostor unmasked . . . by Henry Burton. Lond. 4to. no date. And

Laud: Troubles & Trials, 214.

Weld was one of the signatories to "A renunciation and declaration of the Ministers of Congregational Churches, & Preachers of the same judgment *living* in & about the city of *London*, against the late horrid Insurrection & Rebellion acted in the City of London, 1661, 4to."

This was Venner's Insurrection, Jan. 6, 1660-1.

I should really like to find something about Weld's two wives. Where and when did Margaret die, and who was Judith, and who were her first two husbands?

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NOTES.

COTTON-VANE ESTATE, BOSTON.—(Copied from the Original Documents, by PETER E. VOSE, Esq., of Dennyville, Me.)

Know all men by these presents, that we whose names are underwritten doe resign of Interest in the land lying next to that house w<sup>h</sup> was Sometimes Sr Henry Vanes and by him given vnto Mr Seaborn Cotton, Eastward the breadth of ye say<sup>d</sup> house as farr as the ground goeth, and westward the breadth of ye house as farr as the fence at the bottom of the hill, and all the land lying on the south part of the house, unto the say<sup>d</sup> mr Seaborn Cotton to have & to hold by him his heirs or Assigns vnto all intents and purposes, as we ourselves might enjoy the same. Provided that the Say<sup>d</sup> mr Seaborn Cotton by himselfe, heirs or Assigns, shall pay or cause to be Pay<sup>d</sup> in Lawfull money of New England the full sume of fiftie Pounds vnto us or heirs or Assigns before the 29<sup>th</sup> of September one thousand six hundred sixtie & five.

In witness whereof we have hereunto sett o<sup>r</sup> hands. This dated at Boston the 24<sup>th</sup> of June one thousand six hundred sixtie & four.

Sarah Mather  
Increase Mather  
Mariah Mather

John Cotton  
Joanna Cotton

The deposition of Seaborne Coton aged about 46 years, Sworn testifeth y<sup>t</sup> when y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Deponent did make saile to Capt. Paige of Boston, of his part of y<sup>e</sup> Housing & Land, sometime belonging to Mr. John Coton Peacher of y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Church in Boston: y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Deponent never intended, or sold vnto ye s<sup>d</sup> Paige any Housing or fences built by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Deponents Cousen *Canady*, but truly understood all y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Seaborn's right & title in ye land, housing & fences, as specified in ye deed of sail.

May 20. 1680

Taken upon the oath of Mr Seaborn Cotton, May 20<sup>th</sup> 1680. Before me William Stoughton Assis<sup>t</sup>.

SERGEANT.—Indenture made 11 April, 1716, between Thomas Sergeant Esq<sup>r</sup> Gentleman Porter of the Tower of London; Ralph Bucknell, of Malden, co. Essex, son and heir of Clemence Bucknell, widow, deceased, who was one of the sisters of Peter





Sergeant late of Boston in New. Eng. dec<sup>d</sup> and Dorothy Hook, widow, another sister of said Peter; Henry Higginbotham the Elder, of Salford, co. Lancaster, Gent. & Cassandra his wife, another sister of Peter Sergeant; Hannah Coulborn, one of the daughters & coheirs of Thomas Sergeant late of Pilkington, co. Lancaster, Esq<sup>r</sup> dec<sup>d</sup>; Charles Worsley of Platt, in co. Lancaster, Gent. & Cleumence his wife, who was the other dau. & coheir of the said Thomas Sergeant, of Pilkington, Esq:—*Suff. Deeds.*

Peter Sergeant, Esq., of Boston, may have been a son of Peter Sergeant of Newton, co. Lancaster, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry Ashurst, of Ashurst, co. Lanc., Esq., whose wife Cassandra was daughter of John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, Esq.

F. M. B.

TERCENTENARY OF THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR.—On the 15th of the present month (October, 1882) three hundred years will be completed since the reformed calendar of Pope Gregory XIII. went into effect.

#### QUERIES.

PLACE.—Wanted the parentage of Samuel Place, born near the beginning of the last century, who married Mary Rhodes and had children—1. Nicodemus, who married and settled in Pownalborough, Me.; 2. Mary, who married John Groves of the same place; 3. —, married Thomas Parker and settled in Kennebec County, Me; 4. Miriam, born September, 1748.

D. W. J.

MARY WADL.—I find an entry of the death of "Mary Wadl." on "June y<sup>e</sup> 9, 1736." She was a married woman, and probably died not far from the borders of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Query, What was her full surname, who was her husband, and where did she die?

D. W. J.

#### REPLIES.

MANSEUEHOANK (*ante*, viii. 216).—The "Great Mountain" by this name, which is mentioned as one of the boundaries in the Indian deed of Great Barrington, communicated by the late Increase Sumner to the REGISTER for July, 1854, was supposed by Mr. Sumner to be what is now called Monument Mountain. Mr. Taylor, in his recently published History of Great Barrington, page 16, expresses the opinion that it is Rattlesnake Mountain. Mr. Sumner's supposition, he says, "is evidently erroneous, as the north line of this tract as subsequently surveyed—and accepted by the Indians—ran more than two miles north of Monument Mountain, and the Indian name of the latter was Mas-wa-se-hi."

—In the REGISTER, vol. xv. p. 12, a correspondent states that Desire Kent (widow of Samuel) was the granddaughter of Mary Chilton (who m. John Winslow) and daughter of Edward Gray.

This statement must be wrong, for according to good authority, Desire (the dau. of Edward Gray) married Nathaniel Southworth, and furthermore the age as given makes it evident on comparing with the records, that it is not the same individual.

I have obtained a record elsewhere of the death of Desire Kent, stating that she died Feb. 8, 1763, aged 90 years lacking a few days.

This record I consider as giving the age more exact than the inscription on the gravestone, as quoted by your correspondent.

My reasons for writing are:

1. To correct the statement made.

2. Because I am somewhat interested to know who were the parents of the said Desire Kent; and I thought if you would print a few lines calling for information, some one might respond who possessed the desired knowledge.

Providence, R. I.

GEORGE W. CHASE.

WENDELL GENEALOGY, *Correction*.—In the article published upon the "Wendell Ancestry," which appeared in the July number of the REGISTER, occur the following inaccuracies, which the author desires to correct.





Upon page 241, line 2. the word *settled* is printed *signed*. The articles of capitulation were settled the 6th, but not signed until the 8th September, 1664.

Upon page 242 occurs a transposition of three notes.

Upon page 252, in the marginal note upon the family of *Rindge*, in which the births and marriages of the children of Hon. John Rindge (1695) are given, the name of Mehetabel Rindge (b. Sept. 22, 1725) appears as married to Mark Rogers. This is a misprint. The proper statement should be: *Mehetabel Rindge*, born Sept. 22, 1725, who married the Hon. Daniel Rogers.

JAMES RINDGE STANWOOD.

*Boston, Mass.*

#### HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

**DINWIDDIE PAPERS.**—The following communication appeared in the *Richmond Dispatch*, July 20, 1882. We commend it to the attention of our readers, and have no doubt that all who are able to assist Mr. Brock will do so.

I am engaged in preparing for publication by the Virginia Historical Society, the important historical manuscript recently presented to the Society by its vice-president, W. W. Corcoran, Esq., and known to the public as the "Dinwiddie Papers." Much additional original material bearing on the period is in the cabinet of the Society. The proposed publication will make a handsome volume of probably 500 pages, and will be uniform in size and execution with the choice volume of the Spotswood Letters already issued. It is desired to accompany it in like manner with a biographical sketch of Governor Dinwiddie and with his engraved portrait, arms, &c. Unfortunately I have no knowledge that a portrait of him exists. There are representatives of the name Dinwiddie in Virginia and other states of the Union, who are believed to be of the lineage of Governor Dinwiddie. It is desired that such descent should be stated in the proposed memoir. Any information as intimated, any traditional reminiscences of the residence of Governor Dinwiddie in Virginia, any references to published works in which he is mentioned, however slightly, or any address to which application may be made regarding his portrait, will be most thankfully received.

The loan also of any letters written by him, or manuscripts in which he is mentioned, if such there be in the possession of the readers of the *Dispatch*, is solicited.

R. A. BROCK,

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian Vir. Hist. Soc.

**PROVINCIAL LIBRARY OF NOVA SCOTIA.**—We are sorry to learn from an article in the *Halifax, N. S., Evening Mail* of July 31, 1882, that J. T. Bulmer, Esq., librarian of the Province of Nova Scotia, has recently resigned his office, owing to a lack of co-operation by the library commissioners. A similar want of harmony, it is said, deprived the province, about twenty-five years ago, of the services of T. B. Akin, Esq., editor of the *Nova Scotia Archives*, the celebrated antiquarian lawyer.

Mr. Bulmer had, by his individual efforts, succeeded in collecting a library that was a wonder to—"Lieut. Gov. Archibald in March, 1881, stated that Mr. Bulmer had done more in two years to put together a great collection of books than any librarian in Canada had done in twenty-five." (See *REGISTER*, xxxv. 254.) But the number of books which he collected is not his chief merit. It is the large number of rare works illustrating Nova Scotia history which most surprises us. His resignation will be a loss to historical literature.

**TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns, are advised to send them to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

**Windham, N. H.** By Leonard A. Morrison, of Windham.—This work will give the history and genealogy, from 1719 to 1883, of Windham, a Scotch (commonly called Scotch-Irish) settlement, comprising nearly one-third of the ancient township of Londonderry. The work will be put to press as soon as enough copies are subscribed for to cover the cost of publication, in two volumes. It will be an 8vo. of from 600 to 800 pages, with an elaborate map of Old Londonderry, and forty portraits and other engravings, many of them on steel. The second part, devoted to family history, will contain the records of more than 190 families. Price \$3.50; by mail, \$3.75.



**GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriage, residence and death. All names should be given in full if possible, and initials should be used only when the full name is not known.

*Babcock.* By Rev. Thomas Barber, of Westerly, R. I.

*Clarke.* By George K. Clarke, Needham, Mass.—This book will be devoted to the descendants of Nathaniel Clarke, merchant, of Newbury, Mass., who died in the Canada Expedition in 1690. As the work will be put to press at once, members of that family who have not sent in their records are advised to do so without delay. The book will make about 75 octavo pages, and will be furnished by the author at \$1.50 in cloth, or \$1.00 in paper.

*Corliss.* By Capt. A. W. Corliss, U.S.A.—A revised edition of the Corliss Family Record will be issued with as little delay as practicable. All interested are invited to send such additional facts as have come to light since the book was published, and also to notify the author of any errors discovered. Address him, P. O. Box 261, Yarmouth, Me.

*Huling.* By Ray Green Huling, of Fitchburg, Mass.

*Livermore.* By Walter Eliot Thwing, P. O. Box 3324, Boston, Mass.

*Tillinghast.* By John B. Tillinghast, of Phenix, R. I.

## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

### NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, April 5, 1882*—A quarterly meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon at the Society's House, 15 Somerset Street.

In the absence of the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., and the recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter was chosen president, and M. Grant Daniell secretary *pro tempore*.

The corresponding secretary reported from the board of directors a petition drawn up, pursuant to vote of February 1, by the Rev. William Barrows, D.D., asking congress to withhold from sale one or more of the pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona, so that their antiquities and ruins may be preserved, as they furnish invaluable data for ethnological studies. After remarks by Dr. Barrows, it was unanimously voted that the memorial be signed by the president and corresponding secretary and presented to congress.

Edward Winslow, of Boston, read a paper on "The Rev. Joshua Moody and his Times." Remarks by several members followed.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 18 volumes and 134 pamphlets, as donations during March.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported the acceptance of the membership to which they had been elected, by J. Henry Stickney, of Baltimore, Md., corresponding; and the Rev. Samuel H. Emery of Taunton, Charles E. Stevens of Worcester, Dr. James B. Ayer of Boston, Alfred C. Hersey of Hingham, and George E. Littlefield of Somerville, as resident members.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of the following deceased members: William E. Bright, Hon. Charles F. Sedgwick, Prof. Lyman Coleman, D.D., and Prof. Conrad Engelhardt.

*May 3.*—A monthly meeting was held at the usual time and place this afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Slafter in the chair.

The Rev. Charles A. Downs, of Lebanon, N. H., read a paper entitled, "A Border New Hampshire Town in the Vermont Controversy." The border town was Lebanon. Remarks followed from several members.

The librarian reported 64 volumes and 497 pamphlets as donations in April.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of Hon. Stephen Salisbury,



LL.D., of Worcester, Hon. Henry Morris, LL.D., of Springfield, and James P. Baxter, A.M., of Portland, as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of the following deceased members: Hon. Elisha R. Potter, John A. Boutelle, William Downing Bruce, F.S.A., Gen. William Sutton, Lieut. Strong B. Thompson, and Hon. Oliver Henry Perry.

*June 7.*—A monthly meeting was held at the usual place and hour, President Wilder in the chair.

The president announced the death of Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, D.C.L., LL.D., whose researches and writings have done honor both to his native and his adopted country, and appointed John T. Hassam and John Ward Dean a committee to prepare resolutions of respect to his memory.

The Rev. Elias Nason, of North Billerica, read a paper on "Paper and Paper-Making." Remarks followed from several members.

The Librarian reported as donations in May, 20 volumes and 127 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from Hon. Charles D. Drake of Washington, D. C., Horatio Hale of Clinton, Canada, and Rev. R. Randall Hoes of Lambertville, N. J., as corresponding; and Hon. Samuel L. Montague of Cambridge, Ezra Conant of Roxbury, and George A. Jackson of Boston, as resident members.

#### BOSTON SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

*Boston, Wednesday, March 29, 1882.*—The annual meeting was held at its rooms, No. 96 Tremont Street. The following officers were elected, viz.:

*President*—William Bellamy.

*Vice-President*—S. A. Garman.

*Secretary*—S. C. Chandler, Jr.

*Corresponding Secretary*—J. Ritchie, Jr.

*Treasurer*—E. F. Sawyer.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Concord, Wednesday, June 14, 1882.*—The sixtieth annual meeting was held in this city at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the president, the Hon. Charles H. Bell, LL.D., in the chair.

Amos Hadley, the secretary, reported a list of the acceptances of members during the past year.

Samuel S. Kimball, the treasurer, made his annual report, showing a balance of \$4,686.10 in the treasury.

Joseph B. Walker, in behalf of the standing committee, and Samuel C. Eastman, the librarian, also made their reports.

Hon. Samuel T. Worcester, chairman of the special committee on the Soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill from New Hampshire, made a full report.

Joseph B. Walker, Joseph Barrows and Rev. Moses T. Runnells were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

A memoir of the late Mrs. Sarah (Hale) Hibbard, wife of Hon. Harry Hibbard, prepared by Hon. William L. Foster, was read by Mr. Eastman. President Bell followed with a paper on the autograph manuscripts of Mrs. Hibbard, numbering about two thousand documents, bound in four large volumes, making a very rich collection, presented to the society by her brother, George S. Hale of Boston.

*Afternoon Session.*—The society met according to adjournment, at 1.45 o'clock, P.M.

D. F. Secomb reported articles of historic interest received the last year.

The president, in behalf of Mrs. Peter Harvey, of Boston, presented an elegant silver pitcher and salver given by Daniel Webster to her husband.

A poem by George Edwin Emery, of Lynn, Mass., on "Our Mountain Land," was read by the president; and a memoir of Hon. Harvey Jewell by William H. Hackett, was read by Mr. Eastman. A paper on Town Histories was referred to a committee.

Various donations were announced.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers for 1882-3, who were all elected:

*President*—Charles H. Bell.

*Vice-Presidents*—Jonathan Sargent and John M. Shirley.





*Corresponding Secretary*—John J. Bell.

*Recording Secretary*—Amos Hadley.

*Treasurer*—Samuel S. Kimball.

*Librarian*—Samuel C. Eastman.

*Publishing Committee*—William L. Foster, John J. Bell, Moses T. Runnells.

*Standing Committee*—Joseph B. Walker, Sylvester Dana, Joseph C. A. Hall.

*Library Committee*—Amos Hadley, P. B. Cogswell, Samuel C. Eastman.

*Auditor*—Woodbridge Odlin.

The publishing committee were requested to publish the proceedings of the society to the present time, and to consider the matter of issuing a volume of Collections.

It was voted that the annual tax on members be three dollars.

The meeting was adjourned to the evening at 7.45, to listen to an address by Prof. Hayes in Rumford Hall.

#### RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Providence, Wednesday, January 25, 1882.*—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport, read a paper on Samuel Cranston, governor of Rhode Island colony from 1697 till his death in 1727.

A committee on the proposed change in the constitution was appointed, consisting of Sidney S. Rider, John A. Howland and William Staples.

*Tuesday, Feb. 7.*—A meeting was held this evening.

Hon. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, read a paper on Rhode Island Privateers.

*Feb. 21.*—A meeting was held this evening.

The secretary, Amos Perry, announced that the state of Rhode Island are to have a park, as suggested by the late Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, president of the society (see REGISTER, xxxiv. 414), that will commemorate the services rendered, by the French army and nation during the period of the revolutionary war, to the cause of American liberty and independence. This will be chiefly due to the munificence of a single individual, who was unwilling that his name should be made public, but who is understood to be an active member of the society of long standing.

Remarks were made by Prof. William Gammell, Mr. Perry and the Rev. Mr. Dennison.

*March 7.*—A meeting was held this evening.

Reuben A. Guild, librarian of Brown University, read a paper on the First Commencement of Rhode Island College, now Brown University. This was held at Warren, where the college was then located, September, 1769. There was a forensic discussion between James M. Varnum and William Williams on the subject of American Independence.

*March 21.*—A meeting was held this evening for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of the honored president of the society, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., who died on the 17th inst. The vice-president, William Gammell, LL.D., called the meeting to order and delivered a brief eulogy on his character, and presented a series of Memorial Minutes, which was ordered to be entered on the records of the society. Ex-Gov. Hoppin, Bishop Clark, James N. Arnold, J. Erastus Lester and the Hon. John H. Stiness followed with feeling tributes to his memory.

*April 4.*—A meeting was held this evening, vice-president Gammell in the chair.

The secretary reported letters accepting corresponding membership to which they had been elected, from the Rev. Carleton A. Staples of Lexington, Mass., the Rev. Leander C. Manchester of Lowell, Mass., and Mr. John F. Miller of Washington, D. C. He also announced the death of the poet Longfellow, a corresponding member, elected in 1838.

Charles W. Parsons, M.D., for the publishing committee, reported that the Proceedings of the society for 1851-2 had been printed in pamphlet form.

The Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D., Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, read a paper on William Wheelwright, giving an account of his labors in developing the commercial resources of South America.

*Tuesday, July 11.*—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, the first vice-president in the chair.





The society proceeded to the election of a president in the place of the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., deceased, and Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., vice-president, was chosen to the office. Charles W. Parsons, M.D., was then chosen first vice-president to supply the vacancy thus caused. Appropriate remarks were made by Prof. Gammell on accepting the presidency.

The president announced the death of the Hon. Elisha R. Potter, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and a man whose interest in Rhode Island history was almost life-long. Tributes to the memory of the deceased were also paid by the Hon. J. H. Stiness, the Hon. John R. Bartlett, Sidney S. Rider and the Hon. Abraham Payne; after which a memorial minute, prepared by Judge Stiness, was unanimously ordered to be entered on the records.

#### VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Richmond, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1882.*—A meeting of the executive committee was held at 8 o'clock this evening. Mr. John Ott in the chair.

A letter was read from Ainsworth R. Spofford, LL.D., librarian of congress, granting permission to copy for publication the records of the Virginia Company of London, in reply to an application of the society. The late J. Wingate Thornton, in Feb. 1858, called attention to the value of these records, in an article in the *Historical Magazine*, afterwards reprinted as a pamphlet; and, at his suggestion, the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, in November, 1859, petitioned congress to print the records, but without success. In 1869 the Rev. Mr. Neill printed extracts from them in his "History of the Virginia Company." Students of American history should be thankful to the Virginia Historical Society, which has undertaken to preserve in print these invaluable documents which have several times been in imminent danger of destruction.

A resolution was passed earnestly soliciting the gift or loan of portraits of the sons and daughters of Virginia whose worthy lives have illustrated its history, for exhibition on the society's walls.

As a matter of general interest, it may be mentioned that Mr. Brock, the secretary, has in his possession a voluminous mass of genealogical notes, gathered during the past twenty years, which embrace more or less extensively every family of durable residence in the colony and state of Virginia.

Letters accepting membership to which they had been elected were read from Hon. Henry Morris of Springfield, Mass., W. N. Page and W. O. Skelton of Goshen, and Warren G. Elliott of Norfolk, Va.

## NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Two volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1855. A third volume is in press.

Hon. ALEXANDER HAMILTON BULLOCK, LL.D., of Worcester, Mass., a life member, was born in the town of Royalston, Mass., March 2, 1816, and died suddenly in the city of Worcester, the place of his residence, Jan. 17, 1882.

Mr. Bullock was the son of the late Hon. Rufus Bullock, of Royalston, who was a woolen manufacturer, but was also called into the public service. He was often



chosen to represent his town in the House of Representatives, and was likewise a member of the Massachusetts Senate.

He was graduated at Amherst College in 1836. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Hon. Emory Washburn. He commenced the practice of the law in Worcester in 1841, and made that city his home during the remainder of his life. In that same year he was united in marriage with Elvira, daughter of Col. A. C. Hazard, of Esfield, Conn. His first public office was that of aid (in 1840) to Gov. John Davis, with the title of Colonel. He was chosen representative to the General Court in 1845, as also in 1847. He was a state Senator in 1849. He was chosen mayor of Worcester in 1859. From 1861 to 1865 he was again a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1862-1865 was Speaker. From 1865 to 1868 he was Governor of the Commonwealth. Since 1868 he has held no political office, but has been actively connected with many public institutions. He was president of the Worcester County Savings Bank; a director of the Worcester National Bank; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and many others.

Mr. Bullock leaves a widow and three children, a son and two daughters, all having reached maturity, the two daughters both married. The son is Col. A. George Bullock. The *Boston Journal*, of January the 18th, says: "In his personal appearance Gov. Bullock was a man of about average height, considerably broad in the shoulders and full in the chest. His head was well proportioned, his features were regular and expressive, his complexion was sandy and his eyes light, calm and intellectual. Mentally a most superior man, he was in society a most agreeable one. His manners were genial, his conversational powers large, and his nature that which made him always dignified, yet always approachable."

Mr. Bullock was made a member March 26, 1868.

Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN, A.M., a life member, was born in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 28, 1804, and died in the same town at the house of his son, Francis H. Lincoln, December 1, 1881. He was admitted a resident member, Aug. 29, 1845, when the society was in its infancy. He made himself a life member in 1871.

The name *Lincoln* has been an honored name in Hingham from the beginning, and it is claimed that most of the persons in this country bearing the name are from this Hingham stock. The race began here at an early date, and started in strength. In an article by the subject of this sketch, published in the *Register* for October, 1865, the writer says: "In 1636 house-lots were granted to Thomas Lincoln, the Miller, Thomas Lincoln, the Weaver, and Thomas Lincoln, the Cooper. In 1638, Thomas Lincoln, the Husbandman, and his brother Stephen Lincoln, received grants of house-lots. . . . We have evidence of authentic records that the early settlers of Hingham by the name of Lincoln, were four bearing the name of Thomas Lincoln, distinguished from each other by their occupations, as Miller, Weaver, Cooper and Husbandman—Stephen Lincoln, brother of the Husbandman, Daniel Lincoln and Samuel Lincoln brothers of the Weaver."

This family has contributed many valuable men for public service. One of the most eminent of these was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was one of the most useful and distinguished of the revolutionary leaders, and from 1781 to 1784 was Secretary of War.

Solomon Lincoln, of whom we write, was graduated at Brown University in 1822, having among his classmates Dr. Alexis Caswell, one of the honored presidents of Brown University, Isaac Davis, LL.D., and other men of mark. He gave himself to the practice of law in his native town. He was a bank commissioner for the state of Massachusetts for several years; cashier of the Webster Bank, now the National Webster Bank, from its organization in 1853 to 1869; and president of that institution from 1869 to 1876. As early as 1827, when town histories were comparatively rare, he wrote the "History of the Town of Hingham," a small volume of 183 pages.

Rev. HORATIO ALGER, A.M., of South Natick, Mass., a corresponding member, admitted August 21, 1847, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 6, 1806, and died at South Natick, Nov. 6, 1881.

The founder of the Alger family in this country was Thomas Alger, who appears in Taunton, Mass., about 1665. His son Israel was born Sept. 9, 1659. A son of Israel was James, born in 1729. This James had a son of the same name, who was born Oct. 22, 1770. This last named was the father of the subject of this sketch.



He married Hannah Bassett, and their son Horatio was born according to the date above given.

Mr. Alger was fitted for college in early life, and was graduated at Harvard in 1825, and from the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1829. In September of that same year he was ordained to the work of the ministry and settled over the Unitarian Church in Chelsea, where he remained about fifteen years. In the year 1845 he accepted a call from the Second Congregational Church in Marlborough (Unitarian), and was installed Jan. 22, of that year. He remained fourteen years in this office, closing his pastorate in 1859. In June, 1860, he commenced his ministerial labors in connection with the Unitarian Society in South Natick. In this place he remained till his death.

In all places where Mr. Alger has lived he has entered naturally and heartily into the wants of society around him, making himself exceedingly useful in schools, and in all the needs of social life. He was a man of a gentle and accommodating spirit, ready for every good word and work. As a writer he was also quite well known, contributing to the Unitarian Advocate and the Monthly Religious Magazine. He wrote one of the important chapters in Hudson's History of the Town of Marlborough. He was president of the South Natick Historical and Natural History Society.

He married, soon after leaving the Divinity School, Olive Augusta, daughter of Dea. John Fenno, of Boston. From this marriage there were five children, three sons and two daughters. His son Horatio Alger, Jr., A.B., of New York city, is well known as a novelist.

His funeral was largely attended, Nov. 9, 1881, in the Unitarian Church at South Natick, where he had preached for so many years.

REV. LYMAN COLEMAN, S.T.D., of Easton, Pa., a corresponding member, admitted June 13, 1870, the son of William and Achsah (Lyman) Coleman, was born in Middlefield, Mass., June 14, 1796. He died at Easton, March 16, 1882.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1817, in a class of sixty-one, of which there are now only two or three survivors. He belonged to long-lived families, his father dying at the age of *ninety-three* and his mother at *ninety-four*.

Immediately after leaving college, being then at the age of twenty-one, and of excellent scholarship, he was made principal of the Hartford Latin School, where he remained three years. From 1820 to 1825 he was tutor in Yale College, at the same time studying theology. From October 19, 1825, to September, 1832, he was pastor of the Congregational Church in Belchertown, Mass. For the next five years he was at the head of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and from 1837 to 1842, at the head of the English department of Phillips Academy, Andover. After this he spent a year or more in travel and study in Europe. From 1841 to 1846 he was professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in Amherst College. Next, he was, for two years, professor of German in the College of New Jersey. For nine years he was connected as instructor with different institutions in Philadelphia. During the later years of his life he has been professor of Ancient Languages in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he died. It is very rare that any one continues an active public teacher through such a long course of years. Sixty-five years have passed since he commenced his work as principal of Hartford Latin School.

Mr. Coleman was united in marriage, Sept. 21, 1826, with Miss Maria Flynt, of Monson, Mass. She died Jan. 11, 1871. Their two children, daughters, are both dead, the one, Olivia, dying unmarried at the age of twenty, and the other, Eliza M., wife of Rev. J. L. Dudley, D.D., dying at Milwaukee, Wis., June 3, 1871.

Mr. Coleman was a man of ripe learning, and the author of many valuable books. His chief publications are: "Antiquities of the Christian Church, translated from the German, New York, 1846." "The Apostolical and Primitive Church, with an introductory essay by Dr. Augustus Neander." "Historical Geography of the Bible, Philadelphia, 1800." "Ancient Christianity, Philadelphia, 1852." "Historical Text-Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography, Philadelphia, 1854." "Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America, Albany, 1872." Besides these volumes he has furnished many learned articles to our leading quarterlies.

A touching incident of his last sickness we find reported in the *Boston Evening Transcript*:

"A few days ago the pastor of the Belchertown church received from him as a present to the church, for the use of its successive pastors, a large and valuable Hebrew concordance, compiled by himself. The book was accompanied by the following touching message to his first and only parish: 'Pity me, O my people, for the hand of God hath touched me.'"



WILLIAM CUSHING BINNEY, A.B., LL.B., a corresponding member, admitted Dec. 20, 1850, was born in Boston, April 21, 1823, and died in Rochester, N. Y., June 2, 1882. He was the son of John Binney, Esq., of Boston, by his second wife Judith Cooper Russell.

Mr. Binney's earliest American ancestor was John Binney,<sup>1</sup> who with his wife Mercy and two sons were in Hull, Mass., 1679. One of these sons was born in that year, May 31, 1679. He was known as Deacon John,<sup>2</sup> married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Paine, of Eastham, Mass., and died in Hull, June 30, 1759.

One of the sons of the last named was Capt. Amos<sup>3</sup> Binney, born in Hull, Feb. 5, 1711, married Rebecca Loring, of Hull, and died in the same place, Aug. 28, 1778.

A son of Amos was Amos,<sup>4</sup> born in Hull, May 5, 1745, married Mary, daughter of Rev. Solomon Prentice, of Grafton, Mass., and died Nov. 18, 1783.

A son of the last named was John,<sup>5</sup> a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a captain in the war of 1812, was born in Hull, Feb. 23, 1780, and died in Boston, April 16, 1838. He was married to his second wife Judith, May 3, 1818.

The subject of this sketch, after his preparation for college, was entered at Brown University in 1839, where he remained three years. The studies of his senior year were pursued at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1843. He studied law in the office of Charles G. Loring, and was admitted to practice in 1847. Not long after he removed to Amesbury, Mass., and his legal practice was chiefly in connection with the Essex bar.

Mr. Binney was united in marriage, January 25, 1848, with Dorothea, daughter of Richard Currier, Esq., of Amesbury. From this union there were five children, of whom three, with the mother, survive. The eldest, Emily Currier, is the wife of Prof. Charles A. Smith, of St. Louis. The fourth, Ann Sophia, is the wife of a professor and engineer in St. Louis. The youngest daughter, Frances, is unmarried, and resides with her mother.

Mr. Binney was Trial Justice in Amesbury, was president of the Provident Institution for Savings, was Assessor for Internal Revenue, and treasurer of the Newbury portion of the Newbury & Amesbury Horse Railroad. A man associated with him in this last enterprise decamped with the money and fled to Europe. Mr. B. attempted to settle this business honorably, and in doing so used up his property. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in law practice. He died of heart disease at the house of a brother.

HON. ELISHA REYNOLDS POTTER, A.B., was born in Kingston, R. I., June 20, 1811, and died in the same town, April 10, 1882.

He was the son of the Hon. Elisha Reynolds and Mary (Mawney) Potter. His mother was a native of East Greenwich, R. I., but his father was a native of Kingston. This place was anciently called *Little Rest Hill*. His father was a man of much prominence in Rhode Island, and was Representative in Congress, 1796-97, and 1809-15. He also served as a member in the General Assembly of Rhode Island for twenty-five years.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Harvard College in 1830, at the age of nineteen, in the same class with Charles Sumner. From college he went immediately to his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1832. Like his father he soon became an honored and trusted man in his little state. He served as Commissioner of Public Schools, 1849-1854; was for a number of years a member of the State Legislature; was Adjutant General, 1835-6; member of Congress, 1843-5.

He was also busy with his pen. He published in 1835, "Early history of Narragansett;" in 1837, "Paper Money of the Colony of Rhode Island;" in 1842, "Extension of Suffrage in Rhode Island;" in 1851, "Address before the Rhode Island Historical Society," and in 1854, "The Bible and Prayer in Public Schools." He also wrote much, and on a wide variety of topics, for periodicals.

In 1868 he was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and has since ably discharged the duties of his important office.

The papers relate an anecdote of him connected with his office of Judge. On a certain occasion, it is said, he felt bound to impose a fine of \$50 on some culprit connected with the legal profession, but knowing how utterly empty the pockets of the poor fellow were, he slipped \$50 into the hands of the sheriff to pay the fine.

We take the following from the obituary notice of him in the *Boston Transcript*:

"For some years he was a member of the State Senate and House of Representa-







tives; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1841 and 1842, the latter of which proposed the constitution which was adopted, and is the existing constitution of the state. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1868, since which time he has most honorably filled that position. Mr. Potter was not only thoroughly learned in the law, but was also devoted to general literature, and especially history, and his publications are quite numerous. Besides a number of books, he has prepared numerous pamphlets, newspaper and magazine articles, reports, etc."

He was made a corresponding member, April 18, 1846, the year after the society was organized.

Rev. HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWES, D.D., was born in Boston, June 11, 1814, and died in the city of New York, Jan. 30, 1882, aged 67 years, seven months and nineteen days.

He was the son of John Bellows, of Boston, who rose to be the head of a large importing house, Bellows, Curtis & Co. John Bellows died Feb. 10, 1840, at the age of seventy-two. He retired from the business of his firm many years before, with an ample estate, and for ten years afterwards was actively employed in the public business of the town of Boston.

This John<sup>3</sup> Bellows was the son of Joseph<sup>4</sup> and Lois (Whitney) Bellows,—and Joseph<sup>4</sup> was the son of Col. Benjamin<sup>5</sup> and Abigail (Stearns) Bellows. This Col. Benjamin<sup>5</sup> was born May 26, 1712, and became, about the middle of the last century, the founder of the town of Walpole, N. H. Tracing the line still farther back, this Col. Benjamin<sup>5</sup> of Walpole was the son of Benjamin<sup>6</sup> and Dorcas (Willard, a widow, whose maiden name was Cutter), and this last named Benjamin<sup>6</sup> was the son of John<sup>7</sup> and Mary (Wood) Bellows. We have now reached the American founder of the family. This John<sup>7</sup> came to this country in 1635. By this genealogy, which is compiled mainly from Aldrich's History of the Town of Walpole, N. H., Dr. Bellows was of the sixth generation from John the early American ancestor.

Young Bellows was entered at Harvard College at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in due course at the age of eighteen, in the year 1832. He spent two years in teaching, and returned to Cambridge to the Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1837. He was ordained and settled over the Church of All Souls in the city of New York, Jan. 2, 1839, and in this same connection he died after a pastorate of forty-three years.

For many years he has been one of the representative men in his denomination, widely known for his ability both as a preacher and as a speaker upon the platform. Though he has not been, to any large extent, the author of books, he has been a well-known writer in leading periodicals and papers. Many in this city will remember the sermon preached by him at King's Chapel, in a course of Sunday afternoon sermons, a few years since, from the text—"And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of the times." "Wisdom first," were his opening words. It was a most able and ingenious discourse, designed to show that the present age was far too much inclined to the idea that mere knowledge was the cure of all ills; but that wisdom in the large full scriptural meaning of the word, was the chief safeguard of the individual man and of human society.

With reference to Dr. Bellows's domestic life, we quote the following paragraph from the *Boston Journal*:

"Dr. Bellows was married Aug. 18, 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. Elihu Townsend, a merchant of New York. Several children were born of this union, of whom a son, Russell N. Bellows, of New York, and a daughter survive. Dr. Bellows was left a widower a number of years ago, and in 1874 contracted a second marriage, taking as his wife Miss Annie Peabody, of Cambridge, a daughter of his friend the late Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D.D., formerly pastor of the King's Chapel Society in this city. There was considerable disparity in the ages of the couple, but the union was a very happy one, and several children were born of it. Mrs. Bellows and her children survive."

He was admitted a corresponding member of our society, July 12, 1859.

Hon. EZRA WILKINSON, A.M., one of the Judges of our Superior Court, was born in the town of Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 14, 1801, and died at his home in Dedham, Mass., Feb. 6, 1882, lacking but eight days of eighty-one years of age.

The earliest known American ancestor of Judge Wilkinson was John<sup>1</sup> Wilkinson, of Attleboro', whose wife was Rachel Fales. They had eight children, two sons



and six daughters. The names of the sons were John<sup>2</sup> and Joseph.<sup>2</sup> The father of Judge Wilkinson was Noah, who removed from Attleborough to Wrentham, where he became both farmer and teacher. The ancestral home of the family is Attleborough, where all the earlier generations lived and tilled the soil.

Young Wilkinson was prepared for college chiefly at Day's Academy in Wrentham, and was entered at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1824. After his graduation he was engaged two years in teaching, as the head of Monmouth Academy in Maine.

Returning from Maine he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Josiah J. Fiske, of Wrentham. He began the practice of law in Bristol County, but soon removed to Dedham, which has since been his home. He was District Attorney in his district for twelve years, dating from 1843. He represented the town of Dedham in the Massachusetts House in 1841, 1851 and 1856, and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1859. Of the ten Judges who were appointed with him to serve in this Court, three have been promoted, and Judges Brigham and Rockwell alone remain in office. At the meeting of the Suffolk Bar in memory of Judge Wilkinson, Judge Rockwell, so long intimately associated with him, said: "At the age of three-score years he had achieved a successful life. At that time he commenced anew his judicial career. Unsolicited, the behest of his state came to him, directing him to assume the duties of a Justice of this court. He knew what those duties required and the men with whom he was to be associated, and he cheerfully accepted the appointment as the remainder of his official life-work. He knew that he might aspire to more brilliant situations, but he knew of none more useful, and he never seemed to have any desire to change his position. He seemed to regard no employment of a cultivated mind more honorable and useful than the search for truth in the light of legal principles, with the aid of counsel and sworn testimony and jury trials. And so he went steadily onward, sound in mind, body and estate, year by year and term by term, sustained by his own self-respect and the confidence of suitors and counsel and all observers, with scarcely the loss of a day, to the end of his life."

Judge Wilkinson became a resident member of our society, Nov. 6, 1857. He was never married.

**WILLIAM DOWNING BRUCE, F.S.A.,** of Jamaica, W. I., a corresponding member, admitted August 22, 1850, was born August 14, 1821, in England, and died of yellow fever in the Island of Jamaica, Oct. 13, 1875, aged 51.

He was the eldest surviving son of Samuel Barwick Bruce, M.D. His mother was Jane, daughter of William Downing, of Studley, York. The father was an army physician, and was with the British army in the West Indies, at Waterloo, and in the Peninsula. He retired from the army and settled in his profession at Ripon, Eng.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the Ripon Grammar School, and in his early manhood became connected with the army. He served on the staff of the West York militia during the chartist riots, and had charge of Chester Castle when many political prisoners were confined there. In 1847 he was united in marriage, at the British Embassy, Paris, with Louisa Emily, daughter of the late William Plover. In 1850 he was entered for law studies at the Middle Temple and at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar by both societies on the same day, April 30, 1853.

Mr. Bruce was a voluminous writer, and among his other services as an author and editor, his son, Mr. James A. B. Bruce, gives the following: "In 1852 he established and was the first proprietor and editor of the *Civil Service Gazette*; the present Earl of Derby, Lord Montagu, Sir C. Trevelyan, Sir R. Brounley, Douglas Jerrold, Albany Fonblanque, Horace Man, and T. Leigh Hunt, being on the staff; and it was chiefly owing to this paper's exertion that the Civil Service was thrown open to public competition."

This son also says: "Mr. Bruce carried the pursuit of antiquarianism to an extreme, and his chief characteristic was the passionate fondness which he showed to the great family from which he was descended. Amongst his papers are piles of books and papers following out the various branches of Bruces and people connected with the Bruces all over the world."



Dr. GEORGE SMITH, a corresponding member, admitted Jan. 13, 1863, died at his residence in Upper Darby, Del. Co., Pa., March 10, 1882, in his seventy-ninth year.

He was born February 12, 1804, in Haverford Township, Del. Co., Pa., and was the son of Benjamin Hayes Smith and Margaret Dunn his wife. He received his early education in the day schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, April 7, 1826. He practised but a few years, devoting his time to farming and science. From 1832 to 1836 he was a member of the state Senate. In December, 1836, he was appointed by Gov. Ritner as associate lay Judge of Delaware County, which office he was chosen to fill again in 1861, for five years. In June, 1854, he was made Superintendent of Common Schools for Delaware County, and for twenty years was president of the School Board of Upper Darby District. He was prominently identified with the organization of the common school system of Pennsylvania. The Delaware County Institute of Science was organized in 1833 by Dr. Smith and four of his friends, and he was its president until his death, nearly fifty years. Under the auspices of this body he prepared and published the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," which was issued in the year 1862, in an octavo volume of six hundred pages, with several maps and illustrations. It is one of the best arranged and thoroughly prepared local histories yet produced in this country. He had previously published "An account of the great rainstorm and flood of 1843," and "An Essay demonstrating the fitness of the stone quarried at Luper's Quarry in Delaware County for use in the Delaware Breakwater."

Dr. Smith was a member of the Society of Friends. He married July 26, 1829, Mary Lewis, only child of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. Of this marriage eight children were born, the youngest of whom is Prof. Clement L. Smith of Harvard University, the Dean of the Faculty.

*By Charles Henry Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia.*

ALFRED MUDGE, Esq., a resident member, admitted April 10, 1865, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 25, 1809, and died at Hull, August 14, 1882, aged 73 yrs. 3 mos. 17 days.

Early in life he began to learn the trade of a printer, commencing his work of type-setting when a boy in his native town. At the age of seventeen he came to Boston and completed his apprenticeship. Soon after coming of age, in the year 1831, he commenced business for himself, and gradually built up an establishment which is now known as that of Alfred Mudge & Son, and which has long been one of the chief printing houses in the city. Almost from the beginning his place of business has been in School Street, though not always in its present locality. About the time of establishing himself in business, he was united in marriage, Dec. 22, 1831, with Miss Lucy Angelina Kinsman, daughter of Timothy and Lucy (Stearns) Kinsman, of South Reading, now Wakefield. There were two children from this marriage, Lucy Angelina, born Oct. 13, 1832, and who became the wife of Mr. William Parker Jones; and Alfred Augustus, who has long been his father's partner in the printing business. This son was born Nov. 10, 1833, and married Miss Abbie Clinton King.

The earliest American ancestor of Mr. Mudge was Thomas Mudge, of Malden, who was born in England about the year 1624, and who with his wife Mary was in Malden not far from 1655.

A son of his was George Mudge, born in Malden in 1656, who married Elizabeth Shippie, of Charlestown, May 27, 1673.

A child of this marriage was John Mudge, born in Malden, Oct. 15, 1685. He married a woman whose given name was Lydia, but her family name does not appear.

A child of this John Mudge was John, born in Malden, Dec. 30, 1713, who married Mary White, May 4, 1738. The wife Mary was born Sept. 22, 1714.

A son of John and Mary was John, born in Malden, Dec. 3, 1713, who married Hannah Hutchinson in 1765.

A son of John and Hannah was Martin, who was born in Fitchburg in 1767, and who married Elizabeth Avery, of Plymouth.

The subject of this sketch was a son of John and Hannah, just named. He was therefore of the seventh generation from Thomas Mudge of Malden, 1655. These genealogical facts are gathered from the handsome volume which he himself prepared and published, containing the record of the various American branches of the Mudge family.



Hon. ROBERT SAFFORD HALE, LL.D., was born at Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 24, 1822, and died at Elizabethtown, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1881.

He was a son of Hon. Harry Hale, a prominent citizen of Vermont. He entered Vermont University and was graduated in 1842. He was one of seven brothers, and his death was the first to break the circle. The six remaining brothers are, Thomas, for many years editor in Vermont and New Hampshire; Hon. Henry, a retired lawyer, now in Europe; Dr. Safford E., a physician at Elizabethtown, N. Y.; Rev. John Gardner, a Congregational minister in California; William B., a banker at Northampton, Mass., and Hon. Matthew, a citizen of Albany.

After finishing his studies at Vermont University, he devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1844 entered the office of Judge Hand, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., which has since been the place of his residence. In a life of constant and large activities he won the respect, the confidence and love of his fellow men to a remarkable degree. Few men die so widely and deeply lamented.

He was admitted to the practice of law in 1847. In 1856 he was made County Judge and Surrogate. This office he filled for eight years. During these years he was chosen Regent of the University of New York, which office he retained till his death. At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents, held in the senate chamber at Albany, Jan. 12, 1882, Regent Curtis said of him:

"He was one of the men whose vitality is so rich and sparkling, whose interests are so varied, and whose sympathies so generous, that their death is like a sudden chill at midsummer. His alert and incisive intelligence, his quick and flashing intellectual grasp, his blithe courage and somewhat aggressive independence, with a certain lofty and amused disdain of whatever is mean and narrow and low, made him one of the most interesting of men."

In 1860 he was chosen one of the Electoral College by which Abraham Lincoln was placed in the presidential chair. He was twice elected member of congress, in 1865 and in 1872. His life at Washington, in this official capacity, made him known at the capital, and brought him into legal employment as an agent of the government in several very large and important cases.

Mr. Hale was made a corresponding member of our society, Dec. 10, 1870. He was chosen one of its honorary vice-presidents at the annual meeting on the first Wednesday in January, 1881.

## BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

*Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey.* Edited by WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1880-2. 8vo. vol. i. (1880) pp. xxiii. + 556; vol. ii. (1881) pp. xxi. + 559; vol. iii. (1881) pp. xiii. + 512; vol. iv. (1882) pp. xv. + 464.

This series of volumes has been compiled and edited by Mr. Whitehead, by authority of the state of New Jersey at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society, and under the direction of a committee of that society consisting of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, ex-Gov. Joel Parker and the editor.

In 1813, two years before the formation of the New Jersey Historical Society, the gentlemen who afterwards organized that society, believing that it was desirable to obtain from the English archives copies of documents relating to the provincial history of the state, brought the subject to the attention of the legislature, but though recommended by the governor and favorably reported upon, nothing resulted from it. In 1846 the Historical Society petitioned the legislature on the subject, and again a recommendation from the governor and a favorable report were obtained, but the measure was once more defeated. "The society, however, continued its endeavors to effect the object in view; and in 1849, through private subscriptions, secured sufficient funds to take the preparatory step of obtaining an index to the New Jersey Colonial Documents in the State Paper Office, through an agent in London. This was in 1851; and in 1854 the duty of editing the index was assigned to Mr. Whitehead." In 1858 the work was published as the fifth volume of the soci-





ety's collections, the legislature subscribing for 500 copies. This "Analytical Index" showed the value of the documents. "But still, it was not until 1872, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, member of the legislature from Morris county, that authority was given to the society to procure copies of all papers directly referring to the history of the state which might be found in the State Paper Offices in England. This was subsequently, in 1874, so modified as to include the procurement of documents of a like import that might be found elsewhere; and in 1878 the authority was still further extended to the arranging, collating and publishing the papers thus procured."

The first two volumes contain documents "connected with the period antedating the surrender of the government of the Crown in 1703, which may be termed the Proprietary Era." The third and fourth volumes, the last of which is just issued, are devoted to the "documents connected with the Union Era, or the administrations of the governors to whose charge was committed both the provinces of New York and New Jersey," to the year 1720. Another volume, it is calculated, will bring the documents down to the year 1733, and complete the Union Era. "The succeeding volumes will contain those relating to the Provincial Era, or that portion of the history of New Jersey covered by the various administrations, from that of Lewis Morris in 1733 to that of William Franklin, with which the rule of England in New Jersey closed." If the work is carried on according to the views of the Historical Society, there will probably be ten or twelve more volumes published.

The volumes already published preserve a mass of documents illustrating the history of New Jersey which will be invaluable to the historian of the state and others who wish to study its annals. Mr. Whitehead deserves great praise for the admirable manner in which he has brought them out. Each volume has a full index.

*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Session 1880-81.*

Volume xxxiii. Liverpool: Adam Holden, 48 Church Street. 1881. 8vo. pp. 234.

The previous volume in this series for 1879-80, was noticed in our issue for April, 1881, by the late Col. Chester, to whose notice our readers are referred for information concerning the society and its publications.

The present volume was edited by the honorary secretary of the society, Charles T. Gatty, F.S.A., of Liverpool. It contains—1. Some Old County Sports, by the Rev. T. E. Gibson; 2. Lancashire in the time of Charles II., by Lieut. Col. Fishwick, F.S.A.; 3. Sunday in Lancashire and Cheshire, by William E. A. Axon, M.R.L.S.; 4. Architectural Antiquities of the Church of St. Wilfred, by Thomas Barns, B.A.; 5. The Liverpool Potteries, by Charles T. Gatty, F.S.A.; 6. Extracts from the Registers of the Nonconformist Chapel, Dukinfield, 1677-1713, by J. P. Eurwaker, M.A., F.S.A.; 7. The Roman Roads of Lancashire, by W. Thompson Watkin; 8. The Mock Corporation of Saphton, by the Rev. Engelbert Horley, M.A.; 9. On the Arms existing in the Churches of Prescott, Wigan and Liverpool in 1590, by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.; and 10. Ince Blundell Charters, translated by T. N. Mornton. These papers show learning and research, and throw much light on different portions of the history of the two counties. The volume also contains the proceedings of the society, and other matters interesting to the antiquary.

The honorary members of this society are limited to thirty, as stated by Col. Chester. Since his death the only American on the list is an officer of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

*History of the Town of Montpelier, including that of the Town of East Montpelier for the first One Hundred and Two Years.* [From Vol. iv. of the Vermont Historical Gazetteer.] Montpelier, Vt. Published by Miss A. M. Hemenway. 1882. 8vo. pp. from 251 to 592. Illustrated.

The people of Vermont and those who have gone out from her borders to other states are under great obligations to Miss Hemenway for her zeal and ardor in gathering historic information of every county and town in the state. Her volumes have rendered service not alone in preserving history, but in enlisting the services of others, and awakening a new historic interest. In the years before us, while grateful for what has been accomplished, we can only feel that there will be those in training to produce a fuller and more systematic history of the state. These words are introductory to the history of Montpelier, the capital city, and of East Montpelier, which previous to 1849 was attached to it. This volume is only a part of the Fourth Vol-



ume of the Gazetteer, and has been put in this separate form for those especially interested in that place. In it are many reminiscences of the early pioneers, history of parishes of various denominations, societies of various orders, accounts of various trades, professions and business, and portraits and biography of those in many walks of life. The chief ones assisting in the work before us are the Hon. Eliakim P. Walton, Marcus D. Gilman, Charles D. Bancroft, Hiram Atkins, the Hon. S. S. Kellton and others. Extracts are also made from Thompson's History of Vermont. Col. Jacob Davis, of Charlton, Mass., a veteran of the Revolution, and one of the founders of the Leicester Academy, was the first permanent resident of Montpelier, purchasing large tracts of land in 1780, and removing to his wilderness home in 1787. He was a man of wide influence in all local concerns, religious, political and social.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., Weymouth, Mass.*

*History of Great Barrington (Berkshire County), Massachusetts.* By CHARLES J. TAYLOR. Great Barrington, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan and Co. 1882. 12mo. pp. 516. With a full index. Price \$2 cloth, plain; \$2.25 cloth, red edges; \$2.50 half calf. Sent postpaid by the publishers on receipt of price.

This book bears the marks of great research and conscientious study. The town has an interesting history, and the author has done justice to his subject.

Great Barrington was one of the two townships on the Housatonic river granted by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1732, known as the Upper and Lower Housatonic Townships. Great Barrington was the upper township and Sheffield the lower. This territory, and indeed a large part of Berkshire County, seem to have been included in the patent of Westenhook, granted in 1703, by Lord Cornbury, governor of New York, to Peter Schuyler and other citizens of that province; but there is no evidence that any improvements under the patent were made in the Housatonic valley previous to its occupancy by Massachusetts settlers. It occasioned, however, much trouble to the inhabitants for a number of years after their settlement here.

The Upper Housatonic township was settled as early as 1727, but was not incorporated as a separate town till June 30, 1761. It was a custom at that time to pass the acts of incorporation with the name left blank, and allow the governor to give names to the places. Francis Bernard was then governor of Massachusetts, and probably gave the name as a compliment to his wife's relatives, John Shute, the first Viscount Barrington, being a brother to her mother, as he also was to Gov. Samuel Shute; or the name may have been derived from Great Barrington in Gloucestershire.

The lower Housatonic township was incorporated in 1733 as Sheffield, and a portion of the upper township was included in that town. In March, 1743, the upper township was incorporated as a precinct or parish of the town of Sheffield, and known as the North Parish of that town. On the 28th of December following, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, afterwards of Newport, R. I., celebrated as an author and the founder of Hopkinsianism, was ordained as pastor of the parish. Before this, in 1734, a mission to the Housatonic Indians, under the care of the Rev. John Sergeant, had been established here; but it was removed to Stockbridge a year and a half later.

The aboriginal, industrial, civil, religious and military history of the place is well and faithfully narrated by Mr. Taylor. Many interesting episodes in its annals are given. Here is situated Monument Mountain, whose traditions have been enshrined in verse by the poet Bryant, and here are other interesting localities.

A map of the Housatonic townships in 1761, showing the ancient boundaries, has been compiled for the work by Frank L. Pope, of Elizabeth, N. J., who has otherwise assisted and encouraged the author in his labors.

*King's County Genealogical Club Collections.* Vol. I. No. 2, July 1, 1882, pp. 13; No. 3, August 1, 1882, pp. 13. For sale by E. W. Nash, 80 Nassau Street, New York city. Price 25 cents a number.

The first number of this useful work was noticed in our last. The second and third numbers, now before us, like that contain inscriptions from tomb-stones in King's County. The second number contains those in the Cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatlands, L. I., and private cemeteries adjacent; and the third those in the Cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church, Gravesend, L. I., and the adjacent private cemeteries. We recommend this periodical to our genealogical readers.



*Re-dedication of the Old State House, Boston, July 11, 1882.* Boston: Printed by Order of the City Council. 1882. 8vo. pp. 77.

The lease of the Old State House, which after the city offices were removed from it in 1841, had been used for business purposes, expired July 1, 1881 (see REGISTER, xxxv. 283, 388); and after an animated and prolonged discussion the city voted to restore the building to the appearance it wore a century ago, and to retain control, for public uses, of the upper part, formerly the council chamber and the representatives' hall.

The work on the building having been finished, it was re-dedicated in July last, when Mr. William H. Whitmore—to whom is due the principal honor of causing this historic edifice to be restored to the form in which it met the eyes of the patriots of the revolution, and to be preserved for the benefit of the public—delivered an able address, in which he sketched the history of the building and glanced at some of the thrilling events which have transpired within its walls or on the spot where it stands. A prayer was made by the Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., and brief addresses were delivered by Alderman Charles H. Hersey, acting as chairman of the committee in charge of the restoration of the building, the Hon. Dr. Samuel A. Green, mayor of the city, and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., president of the Historic Genealogical Society.

Speaking of the Old State House, Faneuil Hall and the Old South, Mayor Green said:

"These three structures are full of historic reminiscences and associations, and I envy not the man who can approach any one of them with ordinary feelings. Rude though they are in external form, they represent in their traditions the highest forms of religion and patriotism, as understood by the framers of our government. He lacks some of the human sensibilities whose heart is not thrilled, and whose emotions are not quickened, when he enters their portals."

The part of the building where most of the events which have made it famous took place, is now in charge of the Bostonian Society, an association whose objects are to promote the study of the history of Boston and to preserve its antiquities.

*The Congregational Year-Book, 1882. Issued under the Sanction of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States.* Boston: Congregational Publishing House. 1882. 8vo. pp. 266. Price 75 cents postpaid.

This is the fourth issue of the Congregational Year-Book under its present auspices, the first having appeared in 1879. A work with the same title and with similar contents was issued at New York by the American Congregational Union, for six years, from 1854 to 1859, both inclusive. It was then discontinued, but the statistics of the Congregational churches and ministers of this country were incorporated in the *Congregational Quarterly*, commencing with the second volume of that work (1860) and continuing to its twentieth and closing volume (1878). We have thus a complete series of these statistics in print for twenty-nine years.

The book before us contains the General Statistics of the denomination for the last year; alphabetical lists of the Congregational Ministers and of the officers and students of the Theological Seminaries; the annual record of changes; the Vital Statistics of the Congregational Ministers deceased in 1881; statements of the national coöperative societies; the national and state organization of churches, and other miscellaneous information.

For many years the collection and arrangement of these statistics have been chiefly under the direction of the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., who has carried the work to a high degree of perfection. For the years 1877 and 1878 this work was performed by the Rev. Christopher Cushing, D.D., recently deceased. He kept up the same standard of fullness and exactness which had before prevailed. For the last eight years the Vital Statistics of the ministers of the denomination have been prepared by the Rev. H. A. Hazen with great minuteness and care.

We recommend this year-book as a model for those of other denominations.

*The Pioneer Monthly. History, Biography, Incident, devoted to the Early History of Western New York and to the Interests of its Pioneer and Historical Societies.* G. W. Mason, A.M., Editor. Nunda, New York. 8vo. 32 pages. Terms, \$1.50 per year.

The numbers for July and August, 1882 (Vol. ii. Nos. 1 and 2) of this work are at hand. This new magazine offers an opportunity of which we trust the antiquaries of western New York will take advantage. Though this section of country is less than a century old to the whites, it has played a prominent part in the enlarging and widening the prosperity of the country. The hardest-time campaign of





Gen. Sullivan in 1779 against the Six Nations started the reputation of the fertility of Genessee soil, and ere the century closed western New York was well peopled by farmers gaining wealth by raising of the famous Genessee wheat. The Holland, and Phelps and Gorham Purchases surely have a history, and we trust this monthly, which well begins its work, will do much towards preserving incidents of the early settlers. The Indian history of western New York is rich, and the industrious antiquary has an ample field.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., Weymouth, Mass.*

*The Narragansett Historical Register, a Magazine devoted to the Antiquities, Genealogy and Historical Matter illustrating the history of the Narragansett Country or Southern Rhode Island.* JAMES N. ARNOLD, Editor. Published by the Narragansett Historical Publishing Company. Hamilton, R. I. Vol. I. No. 1, July. No. 2, October. 1882. 8vo. pp. 80 each. Published quarterly. Price \$2 a year.

*Our Ancestors, a Genealogical and Biographical Magazine.* Edited by M. A. De L. VAN HORN. Published by the Genealogical Association of Pa. and N. J., No. 311½ Walnut St., Philadelphia. Vol. I. No. 1. July, 1882. 8vo. pp. 48. Published quarterly. Price \$2 a year. Single numbers 50 cts.

We give above the titles of two new periodicals devoted to history, genealogy and biography, to which we extend a cordial welcome.

The Narragansett Historical Register is devoted to the history and genealogy of Southern Rhode Island. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, and is edited with care and ability. It contains valuable historical and biographical articles, records of births, deaths and marriages, notes and queries, &c. &c.

Our Ancestors is well printed, and filled with interesting matter relating to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, such as biographies, genealogies, grave-stone inscriptions, church records, &c.

*The Illustrated Fryeburg Webster Memorial.* Fryeburg, Me.; A. F. & C. W. Lewis. 1882. 8vo. pp. 39. Sent postpaid by the publishers, Fryeburg, price 50 cts.

*The Newly-discovered Fourth of July Oration, by the Illustrious Orator and Statesman, Daniel Webster; delivered at Fryeburg, Me., in the Year 1802, and now for the first time given to the Public.* Boston, Mass.: A. Williams & Co. Fryeburg, Me.: A. F. & C. W. Lewis. 1882. 8vo. pp. 16. Price 25 cts. Sent postpaid by A. F. & C. W. Lewis, Fryeburg, Me.

The principal article in the pamphlet whose title is first given above, is a hitherto unpublished oration by Daniel Webster, delivered when a young man at Fryeburg, Me., while teaching at the academy there. This was accidentally discovered recently and rescued from destruction. The oration shows a maturity of thought unusual in one at Mr. Webster's age, and the editors point out the fact that the last speech made by him in the United States senate, July 17, 1850, concludes with the same peroration as this: "The last end which can happen to any man never comes too soon, if he falls in defence of the laws and liberties of his country."

Besides this oration, the pamphlet contains a few of Mr. Webster's letters from Fryeburg, and other interesting matter relating to Mr. Webster and to Fryeburg, and concludes with some poetry, original and select, on Fryeburg and Lovewell's Fight with the Indians, which was fought here in 1725. Among the poems is one by the poet Longfellow, written for the centennial celebration of the Fight in 1825, not included in any edition of his poems, and which is supposed to be the earliest poem printed with his name attached. The editors deserve praise for the many interesting matters collected from obscure sources and here printed. The work is illustrated with a helotype view of Fryeburg, a portrait of Webster when a young man, and views of his Fryeburg home, the academy in which he taught, the church where he delivered the oration, and other illustrations.

The second pamphlet contains the oration and several of the illustrations.

*Semi-Centennial of the City of Utica, March 1st, 1832, and the First Annual Supper of the Half Century Club, March 2d, 1882.* Published by the Oneida Historical Society. Utica, N. Y.: Curtiss & Childs, Printers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 196.

The charter of the city of Utica was adopted Feb. 13, 1832, and a city government was organized under its provisions on the 1st of March. The fiftieth anniversary of this event was commemorated by the Oneida Historical Society last spring. The present volume contains the proceedings at this celebration, and also the doings





at a commemorative supper, March 2, by the Half Century Club, a newly organized association, consisting of natives of Utica and of other citizens who have resided there fifty years. The chairman of the committee of arrangements for the celebration by the Historical Society was Robert S. Williams, Esq., and the success attending it does credit to his exertions. The Hon. William J. Bacon presided at the meeting. The addresses delivered and letters read on that occasion preserve many interesting reminiscences of the city and the people who have lived there, such as only an occasion like this will bring out. The volume is handsomely printed and is embellished with excellent artotype portraits of the three first mayors of the city, Joseph Kirkland, Henry Seymour and John C. Devereux.

*Essex Institute Historical Collections.* Vol. xviii. Salem, Mass.: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1881. 8vo. pp. 312; Vol. xix. Nos. 1 to 6, Jan. to June, 1882. Pp. 80.

*Bulletin of the Essex Institute.* Vol. xiii. 1881. Salem, Mass.: Printed at the Salem Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 188; Vol. xiv. Nos. 1 to 6, Jan. to June, 1882. Pp. 104.

*Plummer Hall. Its Libraries, its Collections, its Historical Associations.* Salem, Mass.: Printed at the Salem Press. 1882. 16mo. pp. 58.

*Salem Commons and Commoners, or the Economic Beginnings of Massachusetts.* By HERBERT B. ADAMS. Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1882. 8vo. pp. 35.

The "Historical Collections" and the "Bulletin" of the Essex Institute have been frequently noticed in these pages. The volumes and numbers of these periodicals now before us are filled with the same excellent matter as those that have preceded them. The "Collections" contain historical and genealogical matter relating to Essex County. The "Bulletin" is devoted to the proceedings of the Institute, which are here brought down to the annual meeting, May 15, 1882.

Plummer Hall, where the Essex Institute is located, was built with money bequeathed to the Salem Athenæum by Miss Caroline Plummer, who died in 1854. The pamphlet whose title appears above gives an account of her and her family; also of the building and the several institutions which occupy it, namely, the Salem Athenæum, the Essex Institute, the Essex Agricultural Society, and the Essex South District Medical Society.

"Salem Commons and Commoners" is by Prof. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, who contributed to the last two numbers of the Register an exhaustive article on "Constables." The present pamphlet exhibits the same thorough research and critical skill on a kindred topic. It is divided into three parts. Part I. is entitled "The Fisher Plantation of Cape Ann;" Part II., "Origin of Salem Plantation;" and Part III., "House Lots, Ten Acre Lots, Widows' Lots, Maids' Lots."

*Old Times: A Magazine devoted to the Preservation and Publication of Documents relating to the Early History of North Yarmouth, Maine.* Augustus W. Corliss, Yarmouth, Maine. Vol. VI. No. 4. Oct. 1, 1882. 8vo. Published quarterly. Price 30 cts. a number. Address A. W. Corliss, P. O. Box 261, Yarmouth, Me.

The October number of this valuable periodical is published, completing Vol. VI. for the year 1882. It contains genealogies of several families, besides other matters of interest. This magazine is not confined to the history and genealogy of the present town of North Yarmouth; but it also preserves, as far as practicable, incidents deserving of record relative to the offshoots from that town, viz., Harpswell, Freeport, Pownal, Cumberland and Yarmouth.

Genealogies of the following families have appeared in the six volumes of "Old Times": Bradbury, p. 718; Bucknam, p. 111; Corliss, pp. 285, 326; Cutter, p. 764; Drinkwater, pp. 123, 336; Field, p. 418; Gray, p. 346; Greely, p. 42; Hawes, p. 841; Humphrey, pp. 695, 833; Loring, p. 875; Mitchell, p. 247; Oakes, p. 635; Prince, p. 563; Ring, p. 913; Royall, p. 573; Russell, p. 355; Seabury, p. 373; Soule, p. 813; Stockbridge, p. 806; True, p. 27; Weare, p. 475; Wyman, pp. 161, 661. The volumes are not paged separately.

"Mark the Perfect Man." *A Sermon Preached in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., on the Fourth Sunday in Lent, March 19th, 1882.* By the Rev. GEORGE J. MAGILL, Rector. [Newport. 1882.] Fcp. 4to. pp. 21.

The Rev. Mr. Magill, in the sermon whose title we give, pays a just tribute to the worth of the late Dr. King, of Newport, whose obituary was printed in the Register for July last.



*The true story of John Smyth, the Se-Baptist, as told by himself and his Contemporaries; with an inquiry whether dipping were a new mode of baptism in England in or about 1611; and some consideration of the historical value of certain extracts from the alleged "Ancient Records" of the Baptist Church of Epworth, Crowle, and Butterwick (Eng.), lately published, and claimed to suggest important modifications of the history of the 17th century. With Collections toward a bibliography of the first two generations of the Baptist Controversy.* By HENRY MARTYN DEXTER. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1881. Sm. 4to. pp. 106.

This little quarto, plain but neat and attractive, contains about as much labor and learning as can be crowded into any book of its size. The question whether John Smyth baptized himself or not, more than two hundred years ago, might seem, at first view, not large and important enough to serve as the foundation of a book. Yet such a question, by its historical connections and successions, and by its relations to the various branches of the Christian church, broadens itself out until large interests hang upon it. Dr. Dexter has attempted, in this volume, to answer the question in such a way as to leave no room for doubt. The citation of authorities is on the amplest scale. It would seem as though every scrap of information which could throw light upon it had been gleaned out of the old books and pamphlets and set in array in the present volume. One marvels at the number of witnesses who are brought forward to deliver their testimony along the whole line of this investigation. If it is possible to prove any fact belonging to the past, we should say that it is here proved and established, beyond a doubt, respecting John Smyth, that he did baptize himself.

The last eighteen pages of the volume are filled full with the titles of the books and pamphlets, more than four hundred in number, bearing upon questions connected with the early Baptist controversies.

*By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton.*

*Receipt and Investment of the Geneva Award Money.* 8vo. pp. 7.

In June last, Mr. Frank W. Hackett, who was engaged on a work concerning the Geneva Award, addressed a letter to the Hon. William A. Richardson, who was Secretary of the Treasury when that award was paid by Great Britain, asking him to explain how he solved the problem of receiving this large amount of coin into the treasury and investing it in United States bonds without deranging the business of the country. Judge Richardson replied, giving the details. These two letters form the present pamphlet.

*Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, Marriage Records, 1750-1863. Carefully Transcribed from the Original Records.* By PAUL M'FARLAND, JR., No. 311 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 4. 1882. 8vo. pp. 64. Price 50 cts.

The first number of this valuable series was noticed by us, July, 1879, and the second April, 1880. The present number contains the marriages recorded from October, 1779, to December, 1807, by the Rev. Nicholas Collin, D.D., the rector of the Old Swedes' Church. The records of the Rev. Dr. Collin are remarkably full in regard to the parentage of the parties married, and other genealogical matters. Mr. M'Farland is deserving of great praise for the handsome and accurate manner in which he is bringing out this work.

*The Boston Directory, containing the City Record, a Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory.* No. 78. *For the Year commencing July 1, 1882.* Boston: Sampson, Davenport and Company, 155 Franklin Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 1560. With a map. Price \$5.

The *Boston Directory* still holds its place at the head of American directories in answering all the purposes of a work of this kind. The number of names this year is 155,426, being an increase of 4,933. The changes have been 125,260, or over eighty per cent. of the whole number of names. This shows the amount of labor annually expended in the production of the book.

*The Family of Leete with Special Reference to the Genealogy of Joseph Leete, Esq., F.S.S., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, South Norroy, Surrey.* Collected by the late CHARLES BRIDGER, Esq., F.R.H.S., and Edited by J. CORBET ANDERSON. 1881. Printed for Private Circulation. Sm. 4to. pp. xxii.+113.

*A Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America, Genealogical and Biographical; Embracing Eleven Generations of the First-named Family from 1637 to 1881.* By CHARLES ELIHU SLOCUM, M.D., Ph.D. Syracuse, N. Y.: Published by the Author. 1622. 8vo. pp. 644. Price \$7.50, or \$7.80 by mail.



- The Jordan Memorial. Family Records of the Rev. Robert Jordan and his Descendants in America.* Compiled by TRISTRAM FROST JORDAN. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 488. Price \$5.
- The Nuchall Family of Lynn, Massachusetts.* By HENRY F. WATERS. Part I. Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1882. 8vo. pp. 109. Price 75 cts.
- The Book of the Varian Family. With Some Speculations as to their Origin, etc.* By SAM. BRIGGS. Cleveland, Ohio: 1881. 8vo. pp. 102. One hundred copies only printed.
- Memorial Services and Notices of George William Salter of Washington, D. C.* Washington, D. C.: R. Beresford, Printer. 1882. 8vo. pp. 47. Appendix containing a Genealogy of G. W. Salter.
- First Families of Old Monmouth. Salter Family.* By J. E. STILLWELL, M.D., New York city. 8vo. pp. 11.
- The Williams Family, tracing the Descendants of Ezekiel Williams of Roxbury, Mass.* Compiled by THOMAS W. SEWARD, Utica, N. Y. Boston: Printed for Private Distribution. 1882. 8vo. pp. 17.
- Bartholomew and Richard Cheever and Some of their Descendants.* By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 11.
- Wentworths at Bermuda.* By the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill. Boston, 1882. 8vo. pp. 4.
- Paine Family Records.* Edited by HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., 26 West 30th Street, New York city. Vol. II. Nos. 6 and 7, April and July, 1882. Published quarterly, \$1 a year.

We continue our quarterly notices of recently published genealogies.

The Leete genealogy was compiled for Joseph Leete, Esq., of South Norroy, Surrey, England, by the late well-known genealogist, Charles Bridger, and has been completed and edited by J. Corbet Anderson. Mr. Leete has caused it to be printed for the use of his children and other relatives. It makes an elegant volume. Only 150 copies were printed. A large tabular pedigree, 20 by 33 inches, gives the pedigree of Mr. Leete for eleven generations from John Leete, who lived, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at Everden, Cambridgeshire. The genealogical collections here preserved consist of heralds' visitations, parish registers or bishops' transcripts, records of wills and administrations, and other authoritative English documents. This volume will particularly interest those Americans who trace their descent from Gov. William Leete of Connecticut, as in it are printed visitations signed by his father John Leete of Dodington, co. Huntingdon, in 1613, and by his nephew of the same name in 1684, from which his ancestry is traced to his grandfather, Thomas Leete of Ockington, co. Cambridge, who married Mary, daughter of Edward Slade of Rushton, co. Northampton. Gov. Leete's mother was Anne, daughter of Robert Shute, and his first wife, the mother of all his children, who came to this country and died in 1668, was Anne, daughter of John Payne, minister of Southhoe, co. Huntingdon.

The Slocum genealogy, by Dr. Slocum of Syracuse, who contributed a brief article on this family to the REGISTER for October, 1880, is a very full and elaborate work, and is admirably prepared in every respect. It shows thorough and persistent research. The author gives the descendants in the female lines as far as ascertained. Of many of the individuals he has been able to insert brief biographical sketches containing the important events in their lives. It was his aim, however, "to keep the style of these sketches simple and clear, and to avoid prolix and laudatory histories." The genealogy is arranged on the plan used in the REGISTER, and we would recommend it as a model for those who wish to use our plan for a large work. The book is got up in a superior style, and is illustrated by numerous fine portraits, most of them on steel. The indexes are all that could be desired. The earlier members of this family in New England belonged to the Society of Friends.

Mr. Jordan, of Metuchen, N. J., has been engaged for several years in collecting materials for a genealogy of his family, and the result is the goodly volume before us. The Rev. Robert Jordan, the progenitor of this family, came to New England as early as 1611, and settled in Maine near the present city of Portland. A historical sketch, entitled "Maine in the Seventeenth Century," is prefixed. The Rev. Mr. Jordan was prominent in the events of that colony. The book is arranged on the Vinton plan, except that the descendants of the several sons of the emigrant





ancestor are given in separate divisions. The indexes are full. It is handsomely printed, and is embellished with portraits and other illustrations.

The Newhall genealogy is by Mr. Waters, whose reputation as an accomplished antiquary is well known to our readers. Whatever he undertakes he does thoroughly, and this is emphatically true of this his last genealogical publication. The families here recorded are descended from two brothers, Thomas and Anthony Newhall, early settlers of Lynn. The biographical sketches are full and minute, and authorities are given for important facts.

The Varian genealogy is principally devoted to the descendants of Isaac Varian, who is found in New York city as early as 1720. It is faithfully compiled and well indexed. Portraits of several persons bearing the name, and of the author, whose paternal grandmother was a Varian, are given, besides other illustrations.

The Salter family, to which the two next pamphlets are devoted, is descended from Richard Salter, who settled in Monmouth County, N. J., as early as 1657. Mr. Salter, whose memorial services are printed in the first pamphlet, was a young man of much promise, the son of the Hon. Edwin Salter, of Washington, who died in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, March 27, 1850, aged 26.

The Williams, Cheever and Wentworth pamphlets are reprints from the REGISTER of July last, and their merits are well known to our readers.

Dr. Payne's Family Record maintains the reputation which previous numbers have acquired.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO AUG. 1, 1882.

### I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

Memorial of Henry Wolcott, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn., and of some of his Descendants. By Samuel Wolcott. Printed for private distribution. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company. 1881. 4to. pp. xviii.+429.

The Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity. By Marshall P. Wilder. Boston: Tolman & White, Printers. 1881. 8vo. pp. 85. Privately printed.

Harlem (City of New York): its Origin and early annals. Prefaced by home scenes in the Fatherlands; or notices of its Founders before Emigration. Also sketches of numerous families, and the recovered history of Land-titles. With Illustrations and Maps. By James Riker, author of the Annals of Newtown. . . . New York: Printed for the author. 1881. 8vo. cloth, pp. xiv.+636.

The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer. Edited by Edward Walford, M.A., formerly scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and late editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. London: William Reeves, 185 Fleet Street; T. Fisher Unwin, 17 Holburn Viaduct; and Simpkins, Marshall & Co. 1882. 8vo. vol. i. January to June, 1882. Pp. 340. Published monthly. Annual subscription, 12s. post free.

Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1710-1722. Now first printed from the Manuscript in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society. With an Introduction and Notes. By R. A. Brock, corresponding secretary and librarian of the Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 179.

Andover Theological Seminary Necrology. 1881-82. Prepared under the direction of the Committee, by Henry A. Hazen, secretary. No. 2. Boston: Beacon Press, Thomas Todd, Printer, No. 1 Somerset Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 24.

Damon Memorial, or Notices of Three Damon Families who came from Old England to New England in the XVIIth Century. By Samuel Chenery Damon. Honolulu, H. I.: 1882. 12mo. pp. 143.

Shakspeare's New Map in Twelfth Night, by C. H. Coote, British Museum. London, 1878. 8vo. pp. 14, and illustrative map.

Tithingmen. By Herbert B. Adams. 8vo. pp. 23.

The Romance of History in "The Black County," and the Romance of War in the Career of General Robert Smalls, "The Hero of the Planter." By Charles Cowley. Lowell, Mass. 1882. 8vo. pp. 12.

The Eddy Family. Reunion at Providence to celebrate The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of John and Samuel Eddy at Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1630. Boston, Mass. 1881. 8vo. pp. 265.





Materials toward the Genealogy of the Emmerton Family. Compiled by James A. Emmerton, M.D. Privately printed. Salem Press. 1881. 8vo. pp. 244.

Paine Family Records. Edited by Henry D. Paine, M.D., 26 West 30th St., New York City. Published quarterly at \$1 a year.

Events in the History of New York City, with Illustrations from Shakspeare, by [John B. Moreau] a New Yorker. No Pagination. Two vols. 12mo. 1880, 1881.

The Williams Family, tracing the Descendants of Ezekiel Williams of Roxbury, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Seward, Utica, N. Y. Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1882. 8vo. pp. 17.

Bartholomew and Richard Cheever and some of their Descendants. By John T. Hassam, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 11.

Wentworths at Bermuda. By the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill. Boston, 1882. 8vo. pp. 4.

The Family of Puffer of Massachusetts. By W. S. Appleton. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1882. 8vo. pp. 9.

The Sabir Family of America. The four earliest Generations. By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., Weymouth, Mass. 1882. 8vo. pp. 7+4. Price 25 cents. To be had of the author, South Weymouth, Mass.

American Library Association. Cincinnati Meeting, May 24-27, 1882. Report on the progress of Library Architecture. By William F. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and Resolutions of the Association concerning the building for the library of Congress. Boston, Secretary's Office, 37 Hawley St. 1882. 8vo. pp. 16.

Giornale Araldico-Generale-Diplomatico pubblicato per cura della R. Accademia Araldica Italiana Diretto Dal Comm. G. B. Cav. Di Crollalanza. Anno IX. Maggio, 1882. Num. 11. Nuova Serie. Anno VII. N. 11. Pisa, 1882. Presso La Direzione del Giornale Via Fibonacci N. 6.

## II. Other Publications.

Restos de Colon. Informe Presentado a la Sociedad Literaria "Amigos del Pais" relativo a los últimos opusculos escritos en el extranjero, acerca del hallazgo de 10 de Setiembre de 1877. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de Garcia Hermanos, 1882. 8vo. pp. 40.

Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, for the year ending February 11, 1882. Publication No. 3. Wilkesbarre, Pa.: Printed for the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 58.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1881. Part II. Boston: Printed for the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 331.

Memoir of John Plummer Healy, LL.D., late City Solicitor and Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston. Prepared by Godfrey Morse, LL.B. Printed by order of the City Council. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 24.

General Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Colby University, Waterville, Maine. 1820-1882. Waterville, Me.: Published for the Alumni, June, 1882. 8vo. pp. 72.

Reverend Calvin Lincoln. Sermon preached in the Old Meeting-House, Hingham, Sunday, Sept. 18, 1881. By Rev Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D.; also services at the funeral and sketch by a parishioner. Hingham: Published by the parish. 1882. 8vo. pp. 66.

Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Sessions of 1881-82. Quebec: Printed at the "Morning Chronicle" Office. 1882. 8vo. pp. 173.

Report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the progress of the work during the fiscal year ending with June, 1878. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1881. 8vo. pp. 306+.

Washington-Irvine Correspondence. The Official Letters. The official correspondence which passed between Washington and Brig. Gen. William Irvine, and between Irvine and others concerning military affairs in the West, from 1781 to 1783. Arranged and annotated by C. W. Butterfield. Madison, Wis.: David Atwood. 1882. 8vo. pp. 439.

The Journal of Dr. Caleb Rea, written during the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758. Edited by his great grandson, F. M. Ray. Salem, Mass. 1881. 8vo. pp. 71.

In Memoriam. Joseph Earl Sheffield. A commemorative discourse delivered by President Porter, June 26, 1882. 8vo. pp. 36.

Yale College in 1882. Some statements respecting the late progress and present condition of the various departments of the University, for the information of its graduates, friends and benefactors. By the Executive Committee of the Society of the Alumni, June, 1882. 8vo. pp. 35.

Obituary Record of the Graduates of Yale College deceased during the academical year ending in June, 1882, including the record of a few who died previously hitherto unreported. 8vo. pp. 63-109.

1829-1879. Semi-Centennial Proceedings on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Littleton Lyceum, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1879, consisting of historical address by Miss



H. P. Dodge, of Littleton. . . . Boston, Mass.: Printed by Conant and Newhall, 32 Hawley Street. 1881. 8vo. pp. 36.

Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library, June, 1882. Chicago Public Library Rooms, 40 Dearborn St. 1882. 8vo. pp. 38.

Jethro Wood, inventor of the modern Plow. A brief account of his life, services and trials, together with facts subsequent to his death and incident to his great invention. By Frank Gilbert. Chicago: Rhodes & McClure. 1882. 8vo. pp. 72.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XLVII. London: Printed by Nichols and Sons, 25 Parliament Street. Sold at the Society's apartments in Burlington House. 1882. Folio, pp. 241.

Kong Christiørn den Første Norske Historie, 1448-1453, af Ludvig Daae. Christiania: Trykthos A. W. Brogger. 1879. 8vo. pp. 153.

Myntfundet fra Græsliid i Thydalen, Beskrevet af Dr. L. B. Stenersen. Christiania: J. Chr. Gundersens Bogtrykkeri. 1881. Folio, 74.

## DEATHS.

HALE, Hon. Artemas, of Bridgewater, Mass., died at his home in that town at 11 o'clock, P.M., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1882, aged 98. He was a son of Moses<sup>3</sup> (Abner,<sup>4</sup> Joseph,<sup>3</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>) Hale (REGISTER, xxxi. 92), and was born at Winchendon, Mass., Oct. 20, 1783. He was a member of the 29th and 30th Congresses, 1846-49, and held many other important offices. He is said to have been the oldest surviving member of Congress.

NORTH, Hon. James William, died at his residence in Augusta, Me., Wednesday morning, June 7, aged 75. He was the only child of James and Martha (Jewett) North, of Clinton, Me., and was born in that town, Feb. 12, 1807. He was descended in the fifth generation from John<sup>1</sup> North, who settled in Harrington, at Pemaquid, Me., 1730, through John,<sup>2</sup> captain of Fort Frederic and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Joseph,<sup>3</sup> and James<sup>4</sup> his father. His mother was the dau. of Jedidiah<sup>5</sup> (Moses,<sup>4</sup> Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Joseph<sup>1</sup>) Jewett, by his wife Naamah, daughter of Moody Bridges, of Andover, Mass., for whom the town of Bridgeton, Me., was named (REG. viii. 252).

He removed to Augusta in 1812; pursued a course of studies with the Rev. Benjamin Hale at Gardiner Lyceum; read law with Frederic Allen, of Gardiner; was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1831, and opened an office at Augusta; removed in 1832 to Clinton, his native town, and practised law there; returned in June, 1845, to Augusta, where he has since resided. He was mayor of Augusta five years,

1857-60, 1863; a representative in the legislature from Augusta, 1819, 1853, 1871, 1875; city solicitor four years, and a commissioner of the Kennebec and Penobscot Railroad Company seventeen years.

Mr. North married, Sept. 23, 1834, Phebe, daughter of David Upton, of Danvers, by his wife Jane H. Flint, sister of the Rev. Timothy Flint, the author. They had four sons, three of whom, James William, George Flint and Horace, are now living in Augusta. His wife died several years since.

He was the author of the History of Augusta, a work of great merit, published in 1870. As a lawyer he was a wise and safe counsellor, and as a business man he was enterprising and successful. It is largely to his energy and firm belief in the future of the place that Augusta recovered from the disastrous fire of 1865, in which he was a large sufferer. "To every trust he was rigidly true, to every friend warmly sincere. Despising shams and semblances, his ideas of life were plain, practical and simple. He belonged to the old school of men, and was a gentleman by birth, education and association. He was deliberate and cautious in all his undertakings and in all his counsels. Helpful to those who came within the influence of his sunny, genial nature; never ruffled, but always even in temperament; his long life was permeated by the principles of a practical christianity. In his death one of the corner trees of Augusta is uprooted."—See obituary in *Maine Farmer*, June 8, 1882; also *History of Augusta*, pp. 912-19; 888-92.



# INDEX OF NAMES.

A			
Abbe, 53	Armine, 68, 139, 142, 293	Bardwell, 83	Bellows, 115, 192, 326, 417
Abbott, 87, 230, 340, 406	Armiulus, 235	Barents, 156, 225, 226, 245	Bemen, 166, 191
Adams, 46-9, 53, 59-61, 69, 74, 80, 88, 110, 122, 174, 175, 202, 203, 210, 224, 253, 274, 290, 326, 327, 342, 343, 379, 425, 428	Armstrong, 224	Barker, 81, 281, 338, 398	Bemis, 367
Ainsworth, 372	Arnold, 20, 47, 48, 112, 200, 201, 301, 308, 328, 342, 359, 412, 424	Barkdale, 329	Benckes, 241
Akin, 199, 499	Ascough, 139, 142	Barnard, 74, 122, 374	Benham, 88
Albee, 2-5	Ashbrook, 323	Barnes, 84, 191, 196, 200, 212, 345, 347, 421	Benisell, 373
Alcock, 400-02	Ashley, 59, 60, 221, 222, 315, 398, 399	Barneveld, John of, 235, 236	Bensingh, 218
Alcott, 359	Ashmole, 361	Barney, 329	Benson, 86, 218
Alden, 16, 85, 8*, 102, 103, 165, 123, 124, 189, 260, 322	Ashurst, 160, 161, 408	Barnon, 72	Bent, 328
Aldrich, 766, 417	Aspinwall, 101	Barnot, 73	Bentley, 394
Aldridge, 377, 379	Aston, 79	Barret, 191, 253, 303, 369, 353, 376, 377	Benton, 314
Alexander, 325, 330	Astwood, 158, 376	Barrington, 422	Beresford, 427
Alger, 88, 119, 197, 414, 415	Athearn, 323	Barrows, 82, 198, 199, 326, 416, 411	Berry, 167, 346, 348
Allen, 52, 59, 72, 75, 87, 84, 88-90, 101, 165, 197, 199, 209, 208, 249, 292, 314, 328, 342, 346, 347, 350, 363, 367, 370, 373, 403, 404, 412, 413, 430	Athelstan, King, 183	Barry, 162-64, 223	Beza, 373
Allibone, 332	Atherton, 371	Bartow, 158	Biard, 148, 156
Alline, 72	Attersole, 372	Bartlett, 192, 197, 207, 324, 326, 413	Bicknell, 99
Allis, 376	Atwater, 144, 305	Bartholomew, 42, 82	Bidwell, 321
Allison, 182	Atwood, 108, 345, 429	Bartol, 106	Bigslow, 175, 279, 282, 287, 288
Alphonse, 146-9	Audley, 67	Barton, 73, 396	Bikford, 74
Alsteedj, 373	Austin, 197	Bass, 47, 58, 377, 378	Billings, 20, 363, 304
Alvord, 330	Aveland, 140	Basset, 20, 415	Billington, 52, 258
Alyes, 46-8	Avery, 165, 107, 219, 372, 410	Bastiaensen, 218	Bimon, 68
Ambrose, 141	Axon, 421	Batchelder, 232, 265	Bingham, 6
Ancotte, 382	Ayer, 326, 410	Bates, 46, 198, 219, 299, 376	Bingley, 19
Ames, 34, 51, 60, 134, 147, 327, 373	Ayres, 283	Batter, 269	Binney, 81, 416
Amherst, 29, 34, 35, 393, 394		Bauman, 98, 99	Bird, 278
Amory, 99, 197, 311		Baur, 106	Birdwell, 321
Amsden, 192		Baxter, 20, 47, 100, 229, 379, 411	Bishop, 74, 165, 188, 192, 200, 219, 332, 399
Anderson, 108, 139, 142, 318, 329, 426, 427		Bayard, 247	Bissell, 163
Andrew, 139		Bayfield, 146-49	Black, 19, 363
Andrews, 68, 69, 82, 188, 195, 293, 347		Baynes, 316	Blackburn, 216, 251
Andros, 52, 191, 192, 203		Beach, 399	Blackleach, 189-91, 385
Aunab, 260, 262		Beale, 393	Blackmer, 292
Anne, Queen, 261		Beard, 395	Blackstone, 175-77, 179, 186, 216, 319
Ansel, 323		Beardsley, 260	Blair, 202
Anster, 121		Becket, 111, 142	Blake, 20, 166, 263, 363
Appleton, 223, 231, 293, 332, 429		Beckwith, 67, 328	Blanchard, 143
Archer, 147, 199, 314		Bedle, 140	Bliss, 52, 53, 56, 60, 62, 75, 91, 92, 313, 314, 400
Archibald, 89, 199, 469		Bedortha, 59, 61, 400	Block, 234
Ares, 158		Bedwell, 321	Blomfield, 302
Argal, 156		Bedham, 138	Blommaert, 236-38
Arlington, 73		Beckman, 85	Blood, 22, 23, 168, 169, 172
		Beers, 203	Blount, 270
		Belainy, 222	Boardman, 94, 144, 214, 349
		Belcher, 29, 303, 363, 376, 377, 384, 397	Bodge, 216, 225
		Belknap, 156, 163, 324	Bogardus, 243
		Bell, 99, 159, 256, 295, 326, 411, 412	Bogart, 85
		Bellamies, 73	Bogtrykkeri, 420
		Bellamy, 411	Bogwell, 188
		Bellingham, 70-2, 78, 189, 381-6	Boles, 47
			Bolster, 83
			Bolton, 7, 51



- Bond, 62, 162, 163, 198, 223, 366  
 Bonebrake, 202  
 Bonner, 76  
 Roody, 80  
 Booth, 202, 240  
 Borlace, 382  
 Postwick, 62  
 Bosworth, 368  
 Boulton, 372  
 Bourne, 64, 66, 67, 225  
 Bouteille, 329, 330, 411  
 Boutflower, 405, 466  
 Bouton, 203, 319  
 Boutwell, 356  
 Bowdoin, 216, 230  
 Bowen, 196, 313  
 Bowker, 191, 364  
 Boyd, 62, 88, 123, 203  
 Boyden, 55, 363, 364  
 Boyle, 81  
 Boyle, 160, 161  
 Boys, 373  
 Brackett, 62, 301, 377, 379, 393  
 Bracton, 175  
 Bradbury, 81, 108, 199, 328, 425  
 Braddock, 104  
 Bradford, 42, 159, 187, 205, 223, 256-58, 266  
 Bradley, 60, 88, 106, 197, 288, 326, 331, 337, 338  
 Bradshaw, 363, 372, 373, 408  
 Bradstreet, 158, 231, 376  
 Brainard, 105, 106  
 Brand, 406  
 Brayford, 188  
 Brazier, 54  
 Brenner, 364  
 Bremes, 373  
 Brentano, 99  
 Brevoort, 213  
 Brewer, 60, 278, 321  
 Brewrij, 373  
 Brewster, 260, 395  
 Brice, 94  
 Bridges, 426, 427  
 Bridges, 68, 439  
 Bridgham, 72  
 Bridgmans, 174, 381  
 Briggs, 303, 363, 427  
 Brigham, 163, 191, 270, 415  
 Bright, 332, 410  
 Brightman, 373  
 Bringley, 372  
 Brinley, 328, 353  
 Britton, 175  
 Brock, 89, 97, 320, 341, 344, 345, 469, 413, 428  
 Brodhead, 234, 237-40, 242  
 Brogger, 430  
 Bromley, 418  
 Brook, 94, 232, 329, 356  
 Brooks, 77, 78, 90, 91, 95, 106, 115, 123, 231, 242  
 Brosnan, 224  
 Brown, 28, 82, 83, 95, 102, 107, 141, 159, 193, 197, 217, 219, 224, 230, 256, 317, 318, 323, 365-71, 396, 392  
 Broxholme, 141  
 Bruce, 112, 192, 411, 418  
 Brune, 312  
 Bryan, 229, 422  
 Bryant, 117, 118, 120, 122, 134, 193, 199, 327, 328, 335, 422  
 Buchanan, 356  
 Buck, 28, 105  
 Buckingham, 353  
 Bucklin, 52  
 Bucknam, 363, 425  
 Bucknell, 407  
 Buel, 335, 388  
 Bugbey, 20  
 Bugfinch, 247  
 Bulkeley, 337  
 Bullard, 203, 363  
 Bullin, 52  
 Bullinger, 372, 373  
 Bullock, 326, 413, 414  
 Bulmer, 89, 199, 409  
 Bunce, 314  
 Burbank, 61, 342, 399  
 Burchard, 320  
 Burdick, 314  
 Burgess, 57  
 Burhans, 200  
 Burke, 84, 203, 301, 330  
 Burkit, 77  
 Burleigh, 224  
 Burlingame, 355  
 Burnfield, 381  
 Burnet, 211  
 Burnham, 74, 223  
 Burns, 129, 175, 231  
 Burnside, 342  
 Burr, 29, 388  
 Burrage, 197, 199  
 Burrell, 333  
 Burroughs, 373  
 Burton, 82, 407  
 Bush, 57, 192  
 Bushnell, 280, 284, 285, 290  
 Bussey, 311, 368  
 Butcher, 68, 159, 293  
 Butler, 34, 36, 83, 260, 248, 331  
 Butterfield, 97, 310, 429  
 Buttolph, 391  
 Button, 58-60  
 Butts, 227  
 Byfield, 372, 373
- C
- Cabell, 329  
 Cadwell, 399  
 Calamy, 36, 65  
 Caldwell, 316  
 Calhoun, 343  
 Calley, 102  
 Calneck, 199  
 Calder, 83  
 Calvin, 372  
 Camden, 174  
 Camp, 292  
 Campbell, 94  
 Canady, 407  
 Canby, 10, 12  
 Candee, 101, 103, 281  
 Cane, 163  
 Caner, 5  
 Cany, 73, 74, 395  
 Capen, 88, 332, 350  
 Carder, 83  
 Care, 177  
 Carnes, 306, 311, 312  
 Carpenter, 217  
 Carr, 58, 195  
 Carrington, 210  
 Carroll, 363, 364  
 Carrol, 363, 364  
 Carter, 101, 196, 319, 326  
 Cartier, 147, 156  
 Cartwright, 350, 370, 373  
 Carver, 257, 303, 399  
 Cary, 291  
 Case, 105, 166, 258  
 Casper, 243  
 Cass, 299  
 Caswell, 414  
 Catlin, 191  
 Caton, 260  
 Caverly, 74, 317
- Cawley, 102  
 Cayley, 102  
 Chad, 94, 95  
 Chaddorn, 74  
 Chadwick, 94, 95, 102  
 Chaffee, 62  
 Chamberlain, 140, 363, 374  
 Chambers, 68, 106  
 Champenowne, 394-96, 408  
 Champion, 58  
 Champlain, 97, 98, 146-9  
 Champlin, 225  
 Champney, 231, 278, 324  
 Chandler, 77, 166, 314, 411  
 Channing, 115, 121, 122, 252  
 Chapin, 19, 59, 63, 227, 379, 398  
 Chapman, 50, 196, 378  
 Charles, 304  
 Charles I., 38, 95, 198, 43, 216, 356  
 Charles II., 71, 169, 175, 249, 384, 421  
 Chase, 197, 211, 326, 328, 343, 408  
 Chasmore, 78  
 Cheever, 165, 188, 305-12, 324, 349, 358, 427, 428, 429  
 Cheney, 53, 363  
 Chesly, 74  
 Chester, 85, 100, 101, 112, 221, 222, 226, 319, 350, 385, 411, 421  
 Chew, 86  
 Chickering, 363  
 Child, 171, 173, 197  
 Childs, 278, 424  
 Chilton, 498  
 Chipenham, 301, 302  
 Chipman, 301, 302  
 Chisholm, 89  
 Choate, 91, 108, 259, 278  
 Christiern I., King, 430  
 Chrystal, 94  
 Chudleigh, 94  
 Church, 74, 282  
 Churchill, 107, 108, 318, 429  
 Cicero, 118  
 Clairborne, 212  
 Clapham, 372  
 Clapp, 29, 99, 162, 168, 123, 171, 228, 274, 363, 364, 331, 348, 363-65, 389, 427, 429  
 Clarendon, Lord, 239, 370, 382  
 Clarke, 59, 69, 74, 79, 84, 87, 96, 97, 100, 111, 115, 197, 198, 209, 224, 262, 265, 343, 363, 365, 381, 410, 412  
 Clauson, 392  
 Cleveland, 86, 204, 205, 286, 327, 363  
 Clifford, 87, 123, 356  
 Clift, 191  
 Clifton, 323  
 Clinton, 342  
 Clopper, 244  
 Clough, 399  
 Clud, 158  
 Cobb, 13, 14, 197, 231, 322, 363  
 Cocke, 342  
 Coddington, 128-42, 318  
 Codenham, 301, 392  
 Codman, 301, 392, 320  
 Codner, 278  
 Coeymans, 244  
 Coffin, 74, 88, 95, 162, 164, 180, 198, 326  
 Cogges, 141  
 Coggeshall, 335  
 Coggin, 80  
 Cogswell, 12, 111, 412  
 Coit, 204  
 Coke, 175, 177  
 Colburn, 87, 88, 197, 198, 408  
 Colby, 224, 255, 386  
 Cole, 227, 393  
 Coleman, 410, 415  
 Coleridge, 120  
 Coles, 108, 200, 210, 349  
 Colet, 241  
 Coley, 102  
 Colgrove, 62, 399  
 Collier, 85  
 Collins, 144, 166, 426  
 Colly, 102  
 Collier, 107  
 Colmer, 42  
 Colt, 105  
 Colton, 75, 166, 167, 203, 313, 314  
 Columbus, 429  
 Colve, 241  
 Conant, 266, 411, 439  
 Condy, 149  
 Coney, 363  
 Conot, 73  
 Converse, 192, 284  
 Cooke, 57, 73, 87, 101, 124, 179, 228, 311  
 Cooley, 76, 77, 102, 165, 177, 313  
 Cooledge, 357  
 Coomes, 188  
 Cooper, 24-5, 52, 55, 60, 61, 117, 134, 195, 212, 311, 324, 366, 373, 395  
 Coorte, 229  
 Coote, 225, 326, 428  
 Copeland, 67, 309, 375  
 Copp, 363  
 Coppin, 140  
 Corbin, 29  
 Corcoran, 329, 341, 409  
 Cordiey, 362  
 Corey, 197  
 Corliss, 220, 348, 410, 417, 425  
 Cornbury, Lord, 348, 422  
 Cornish, 388  
 Cornwallis, Lord, 89, 92, 93, 98, 129  
 Cornwell, 281  
 Cortas, 19  
 Corwin, 169  
 Corwithen, 375  
 Cosin, 406  
 Cotcheal, 260, 292  
 Cottle, 144  
 Cotton, 63, 73, 74, 250, 297, 372, 374, 395, 407  
 Couve, 46  
 Cowell, 175  
 Cowles, 192  
 Cowley, 87, 103, 104, 115, 227, 349, 425  
 Crafts, 162  
 Crane, 395  
 Crampton, 389  
 Crandall, 228  
 Crane, 7, 10, 267, 293, 367, 375  
 Cranston, 412  
 Craw, 77  
 Crawford, 97, 120, 122  
 Greasy, 178  
 Crehore, 29, 303, 367  
 Crips, 347  
 Crocker, 188





- Crollalanza, 429  
 Cronwell, 162, 315, 316, 334, 369  
 Crooker, 373  
 Crossman, 367  
 Cronwell, 19  
 Crover, 367  
 Crow, 85  
 Crown, 395  
 Crowninshield, 334  
 Cudworth, 363, 370  
 Culley, 162  
 Cullick, 158, 376  
 Culver, 228  
 Cummings, 79, 80, 192, 197  
 Cunningham, 310  
 Curley, 102  
 Currier, 416  
 Curry, 261, 329  
 Curtis, 46-8, 82, 279, 322, 424  
 Cushing, 87, 88, 91, 92, 205, 367, 423  
 Cushman, 198  
 Cust, 141  
 Cutt, 395  
 Cutter, 80, 144, 210, 330, 340, 417, 425  
 Cuyler, 247
- D**
- Daae, 430  
 Daggett, 86, 363  
 Daguerre, 134  
 Dailé, 219  
 Dalgairus, 318, 352  
 Dalioude, 79  
 Dalrymple, 88, 123, 124, 198, 227, 326, 330, 348  
 Dam, 395  
 Damon, 346, 347, 428  
 Dana, 231, 277, 278, 352, 412  
 Dane, 210  
 Danforth, 24, 38, 42, 168, 171, 173, 227, 363, 366  
 Daniel, 20, 364, 410  
 Dante, 352  
 Danzus, 372, 373  
 Darly, 379  
 Darnell, 129, 140, 142  
 Davenport, 70-3, 264, 367, 385, 426  
 D'Avezac, 147  
 Davids, 405  
 Davie, 71, 72  
 Davis, 20, 24, 40, 47, 55, 73, 74, 78, 106, 108, 156, 168, 169, 226, 248, 249, 301, 366, 367, 311, 312, 320, 322, 326, 368, 414, 422  
 Dawes, 110  
 Dawson, 81  
 Day, 59-61, 83, 207, 329, 349, 363, 365, 399, 400, 418, 430  
 Deudman, 301, 392  
 Dean, 12, 42, 59, 81, 87, 88, 91, 197, 198, 223, 303, 326, 351, 419, 411  
 Dearborn, 165, 395  
 Dearing, 19, 47, 199, 377, 378  
 De Barberry, 350  
 Debenham, 361, 362  
 Deblois, 326  
 Debnan, 361  
 De Co-ta, 196, 212, 213, 345, 347  
 De Forest, 243  
 De Graaf, 218  
 De Key, 245, 247  
 De Laet, 156, 234, 236
- Delamater, 218  
 De la Rochefoucault, Liancourt, 6  
 De les Dernier, 326  
 Denning, 57, 85, 363  
 Denham, 296, 301  
 Denis, 73, 74  
 Denison, 101, 102, 373, 412  
 Dennett, 194  
 Dennie, 247  
 Dent, 373  
 Denton, 356  
 De Payen, 101, 103  
 Depew, 218  
 De Peyster, 93  
 De Rasières, 256  
 Derby, 196, 303, 311, 312, 418  
 De Richelieu, 98  
 Derry, 74  
 De Scheene, 243  
 Des Forges, 224  
 Devereux, 425  
 Devine, 369  
 De Wette, 116  
 Dewey, 59, 116  
 De Wolf, 261  
 Dexter, 78, 187, 327, 348, 349, 363, 426  
 Dibble, 387, 388  
 Dickerman, 200, 304  
 Diconson, 139, 140, 142  
 Dike, 303  
 Dilke, 316  
 Dillon, 163  
 Diman, 89  
 Dinwiddie, 89, 97, 341, 499  
 Dittol, 363  
 Dix, 122  
 Dixon, 66  
 Dixon, 68  
 Dobbin, 320  
 Dod, 372, 373  
 Dodge, 86, 430  
 Dole, 90, 143, 144  
 Doller, 320  
 Donham, 108, 225, 227  
 Dorner, 119  
 Dorr, 89, 200  
 Dorrance, 325  
 Douglass, 188  
 Dow, 85, 326, 346  
 Downam, 50, 372, 373, 378  
 Downer, 124  
 Downes, 73, 74, 311, 410  
 Downing, 26, 64, 66, 74, 239, 332, 367, 415  
 Dowse, 367  
 Drake, 5, 19, 38, 83, 99, 109, 223, 267, 368, 335, 368, 402, 411  
 Draper, 92, 93, 108, 197, 323, 330, 340, 363  
 Drinkwater, 425  
 Drowne, 290, 292  
 Duane, 197  
 Du Bois, 87, 105  
 Dudley, 45, 105, 194, 216, 249, 343, 394, 395, 415  
 Duff, 339  
 Dugdale, 95  
 Dugles, 73, 74  
 Duhammer, 72, 409, 401  
 Dunbar, 363  
 Duncon, 69  
 Dunning, 73  
 Dunn, 90, 158, 419  
 Dun-ter, 326  
 Duntun, 5, 85, 147  
 Duple, 218, 362-63  
 Du Puis, 215, 219  
 Durfee, 328
- Durgen, 74, 224  
 Durrie, 168, 345  
 Du Trieux, 243, 244  
 Dutton, 85, 333  
 Dwight, 59, 60, 314  
 Dy, 373  
 Dyer, 212  
 Dyke, 372
- E**
- Earwaker, 421  
 Eastburn, 354  
 Eastman, 411, 412  
 Eastwick, 294, 395  
 Eaton, 5, 18, 86, 87, 99, 220  
 Eddenden, 71  
 Eddy, 228, 229, 428  
 Eden, 334  
 Edes, 88, 197, 223  
 Edgar, King, 181, 272  
 Edgerly, 74  
 Edminster, 363  
 Edmund, 94  
 Edmund, King, 181  
 Edsall, 200  
 Edward the Confessor, 27, 28, 270  
 Edward I, 179  
 Edward III, 179, 181, 182, 425  
 Edward IV, 186  
 Edward VI, 272  
 Edwards, 85, 194, 197, 215, 306, 310, 311, 329, 340  
 Edwin, 372  
 Eedes, 226  
 Eeles, 304  
 Eggleston, 85  
 Ezle, 88  
 Eldwell, 322  
 Eliot, 25, 36, 37, 47, 51, 64, 68, 111, 159, 160, 188, 197, 209, 264, 291-415, 430  
 99, 320, 322, 328, 371, 374-76, 413  
 Elizabeth, Queen, 81, 174, 239, 427  
 Ellery, 102, 104, 333  
 Elline, 19  
 Ellis, 128, 203, 228, 326, 350, 363, 423  
 Ellison, 13, 50, 378  
 Ellsworth, 215  
 Elmes, 20  
 Elton, 372, 373  
 Elwald, 384  
 Elwell, 198, 199  
 Ely, 60, 61, 399  
 Emerson, 252, 351, 354  
 Emery, 67, 262, 410, 411  
 Emmerton, 225, 229, 362, 429  
 Endicot, 215, 266, 295, 328  
 Engelhardt, 337, 410  
 English, 290  
 Ensign, 87  
 Erasmus, 372, 373  
 Eratosthenes, 145  
 Erving, 248  
 Estes, 194, 325  
 Estry, 278, 372  
 Evans, 73, 74, 165, 163, 317, 395  
 Evarts, 207, 327  
 Evelyn, 104, 211, 212  
 Evenson, 189  
 Ey-rett, 327, 328, 356, 363  
 Evers, 281  
 Evertson, 241
- F**
- Fabens, 162, 104, 395
- Fabyan, 91, 92  
 Fackson, 300, 301, 376-79  
 Fairbanks, 19  
 Faires, 108  
 Fairfax, 231, 383, 385  
 Fairfield, 381  
 Fales, 362, 363, 417  
 Farley, 87, 116, 122  
 Farmer, 62, 307  
 Farnam, 62  
 Farnham, 58, 339  
 Farnum, 328, 399  
 Farnsworth, 290  
 Farragut, 9, 16, 108  
 Farrand, 10  
 Farrington, 22-4, 62, 363  
 Faxton, 318  
 Fay, 192, 193, 392  
 Fearing, 130, 277  
 Featherstonehaugh, 341  
 Felch, 363  
 Felt, 199, 219, 326  
 Fenety, 199  
 Fennio, 19, 20, 303, 415  
 Ferguson, 92, 93  
 Fernald, 231  
 Ferry, 59, 76, 345  
 Ferris, 216  
 Field, 41, 134, 330, 363, 425  
 Filler, 85  
 Fischel, 186  
 Fish, 60  
 Fisher, 19, 199, 232, 325, 363  
 Fishwick, 421  
 Fiske, 249, 332, 418  
 Fissenden, 306  
 Fitch, 133, 208, 310  
 Fleet, 111  
 Fleeta, 175  
 Fletcher, 325  
 Flint, 51, 233, 247, 248, 415, 430  
 Flower, 61, 62, 226, 399  
 Floyd, 158, 160  
 Flucker, 5, 17, 18, 381  
 Fogg, 108, 225, 227, 393, 397  
 Folger, 352  
 Follett, 395  
 Folsom, 194, 196, 395  
 Fonblanque, 418  
 Foord, 234, 290, 305  
 Foot, 68, 268, 217, 218, 229, 392  
 Forbes, 59, 102, 351, 372  
 Force, 212  
 Fordyce, 406  
 Fortescue, 175  
 Forth, 383, 385  
 Foster, 19, 93, 147, 197, 211, 226, 411, 412  
 Fowler, 123, 187, 189, 356  
 Fox, 83, 116, 217, 373, 406  
 Francis, 262, 219, 291, 377  
 Francis I, 212  
 Franklin, 102, 135, 141, 305, 310, 322, 421  
 Frazer, 199  
 Frederick III, 242  
 Freeman, 56, 166, 174, 175, 178, 184, 348  
 French, 19, 54, 102, 104, 299, 378  
 Frisbie, 390  
 Frisel, 163, 164, 363  
 Frobrisher, 156  
 Frost, 49, 249  
 Frothingham, 176  
 Fryer, 396  
 Fuller, 19, 53, 188, 189, 195, 306, 326, 363, 390



- Fulton, 134  
 Furber, 74  
 Furnell, 74
- G**  
 Gallatin, 343  
 Gallineé, 143  
 Gallope, 52  
 Galtier, 372  
 Gammell, 89, 328, 412, 413  
 Ganseroort, 249  
 Gardner, 17, 143, 144, 202, 231, 232, 250, 283  
 Garfield, 87, 106, 109-111  
 125, 126, 228, 230, 348, 350  
 Garman, 411  
 Gaston, 330  
 Gates, 233  
 Gatlive, 49  
 Gately, 421  
 Gaunte, 141  
 Gay, 232, 250, 363  
 Geer, 291  
 George III., 212  
 Gerould, 363, 365  
 Gerrish, 73, 74, 193, 194, 394-6  
 Gerry, 18, 249  
 Gibbs, 214  
 Gibson, 319, 325, 421  
 Giddings, 319, 343, 401  
 Gifford, 41, 372, 373  
 Gilbert, 85, 156, 340, 392, 430  
 Gillman, 284  
 Gill, 234  
 Gillet, 388, 391, 392  
 Gilman, 74, 144, 224, 422  
 Gilpin, 142, 201  
 Girard, 85  
 Gladstone, 137  
 Glasher, 304  
 Gleason, 87  
 Glenn, 244, 254  
 Glover, 69, 238, 303, 304  
 Gloist, 183, 186  
 Goddard, 326  
 Godfrey, 40, 140, 154, 225, 228, 400  
 Godyn, 236, 237-38  
 Goethe, 115  
 Goldthwait, 194  
 Gomez, 213  
 Goodale, 205  
 Goode, 349  
 Goodell, 102, 197  
 Goodenow, 191  
 Goodrich, 85, 382, 383  
 Goodrick, 382-86  
 Goodwin, 68, 85, 102, 103, 228-30, 253, 373  
 Goodyear, 74, 203  
 Gookin, 168, 170  
 Goole, 376  
 Gordon, 68  
 Gorges, 42, 327, 385, 400  
 Gorham, 393, 424  
 Gorton, 309  
 Gosha, 291  
 Gosnold, 147  
 Goss, 88, 292  
 Gouch, 372  
 Gough, 372  
 Gould, 47, 48, 199, 225, 327, 348  
 Goulden, 192  
 Goyles, 74  
 Gozzard, 383  
 Graham, 392  
 Granger, 372, 398  
 Grant, 168, 331, 344  
 Grantham, 139, 142, 344  
 Granville, 175
- Graunge, 275  
 Graves, 363  
 Gray, 349, 408, 425  
 Greely, 425  
 Green, 13, 21, 25, 59, 78, 92, 93, 144, 165, 167, 232, 248, 269, 273, 288, 328, 336, 348, 423  
 Greenhill, 69  
 Greenleaf, 199  
 Greenough, 36  
 Greenwood, 193, 373  
 Gregory, 278  
 Gregory, 69, 312, 363  
 Gregory XIII., 408  
 Grenciam, 372  
 Grevenraat, 247  
 Gridley, 280, 282, 285, 284, 322  
 Griffin, 387  
 Griswold, 61, 165, 215, 399  
 Grobbelaer, 318  
 Grobeck, 85  
 Groot, 243  
 Grolius, 236  
 Groves, 408  
 Guild, 363, 365, 412  
 Gulliver, 19, 363, 394  
 Gun, 142  
 Gunnison, 330  
 Guntensby, 74
- H**  
 Hack, 107, 393  
 Hackett, 73, 339, 394, 411, 426  
 Hadley, 154, 411, 412  
 Haeghoort, 247  
 Hager, 201  
 Haines, 188  
 Hakluyt, 146, 147-49, 225  
 Haldean, 160, 165  
 Hale, 41, 75, 102, 104, 123, 124, 144, 167, 175, 198, 198, 314, 326, 343, 348, 352, 395, 411, 420, 430  
 Hall, 47, 193, 194, 197, 228, 300, 304, 394, 350, 363, 371, 373, 394, 412  
 Ham, 89, 105  
 Hamel, 256  
 Hamilton, 106, 228, 249, 349, 350  
 Hamlin, 85  
 Hammond, 38, 200, 287, 394, 396  
 Hampden, 128, 386  
 Hambury, 406  
 Hancock, 35, 75-7, 248, 249  
 Hand, 420  
 Hammer, 400  
 Hannay, 89, 109  
 Hannum, 274  
 Hanscom, 74  
 Hansou, 74  
 Harbie, 140  
 Harbour, 50, 379  
 Harcourt, 104, 212  
 Harding, 55  
 Hardman, 399  
 Hardy, 344, 406  
 Harlackenden, 63  
 Harman, 300, 379  
 Harwar, 299  
 Harper, 116  
 Harrington, 199  
 Harris, 19, 88, 99, 161, 195, 288, 303, 326, 337, 340, 342, 347, 363, 379, 397  
 Harrison, 45, 95
- Hart, 160, 165, 166, 111, 140, 227, 354, 348, 363, 419  
 Hart-horn, 363  
 Hartwell, 196  
 Harvard, 319  
 Harvey, 141, 202, 411  
 Haskell, 288  
 Harkins, 197, 351, 410  
 Hassam, 40, 44, 79, 165, 197, 363, 348, 411, 427, 429  
 Hastings, 278, 398, 399  
 Haswell, 115, 116  
 Hatch, 264, 363  
 Hatherby, 386  
 Hathorne, 41, 158  
 Haughton, 20, 68, 304  
 Hawthorne, 376  
 Haven, 22, 23, 80, 88, 123, 164, 202, 203, 227, 252, 348  
 Haverty, 224  
 Harwarden, 245  
 Hawes, 364, 425  
 Hawley, 278, 343  
 Haxton, 112  
 Hayes, 45, 88, 105, 197, 317, 348, 387-92, 412  
 Hayne, 201, 228, 325  
 Haynes, 278, 335  
 Hayward, 20, 80, 90, 96, 379  
 Hazard, 414  
 Hazen, 26, 88, 197, 198, 224, 226, 423, 428  
 Hazlitt, 279  
 Healy, 163, 326, 338, 429  
 Heard, 95, 353-59  
 Heath, 276  
 Heacock, 290  
 Hedden, 55  
 Heinekey, 318  
 Heiskell, 295  
 Hemenway, 421  
 Hemingij, 373  
 Henderson, 205  
 Henry, 363  
 Henry, 68  
 Henry, 329, 341  
 Henry III., 159, 181, 183  
 Henry V., 95  
 Henry VI., 184  
 Henry VII., 112  
 Henry VIII., 95, 103  
 Hen-haw, 382  
 Herford, 328  
 Hermanos, 429  
 Heron, 372  
 Herrick, 108, 271, 320  
 Heysey, 410, 423  
 Hervetson, 141  
 Hewitt, 58  
 Hibbard, 411  
 Hibbins, 38  
 Hickok, 279  
 Hicks, 293  
 Hidden, 363  
 Higby, 282, 390  
 Higginbotham, 408  
 Higginson, 139  
 Hixley, 321  
 Hilborn, 392  
 Hildersham, 372, 373  
 Hill, 29, 68, 74, 89, 199, 259, 394, 399, 399  
 Hilliard, 66  
 Hills, 77, 165, 167, 168, 176, 284, 290  
 Millyer, 388  
 Hilton, 40-6, 74, 105, 107, 111, 194, 348  
 Hinckley, 24, 25  
 Hinman, 321  
 Hinsdale, 263
- Hipparcus, 145  
 Hitchcock, 394, 400  
 Hixon, 19  
 Hoadly, 165  
 Hoar, 47, 199, 228, 230, 320, 350  
 Hobart, 19, 393  
 Hochmester, 373  
 Holmes, 71  
 Hodgson, 158  
 Hoess, 224, 411  
 Hodge, 69  
 Holbrook, 90, 278, 390, 396  
 Holcombe, 388, 389, 391, 392  
 Holden, 72, 331, 421  
 Holland, 144, 424  
 Holliey, 392  
 Holliday, 202  
 Hollis, 368  
 Hollister, 85  
 Holman, 19, 256, 303, 304  
 Holme, 66  
 Holmes, 59, 175, 208, 231, 246, 317, 361  
 Holten, 188  
 Holyoke, 55  
 Homan, 12  
 Homes, 105  
 Houdiss, 242  
 Houters, 234  
 Hook, 40, 408  
 Hooker, 63, 69, 335  
 Hooper, 160, 161, 363  
 Hope, 336  
 Hopkins, 59, 60, 81, 102, 163, 176, 178, 257, 338, 422  
 Hoppin, 209, 412  
 Horace, 217  
 Ho e, 155  
 Horley, 421  
 Horn, 251  
 Horton, 20, 202, 219, 394, 406  
 Hosford, 388  
 Hosier, 182  
 Hosmer, 37, 392  
 Hotchkiss, 200, 287  
 Houghton, 56, 158, 275  
 Hovey, 195  
 Howard, 52, 71, 72, 74, 191, 366, 363  
 Howe, 163, 191, 192, 281, 349  
 Howett, 141  
 Howghe, 139  
 Howland, 83, 392, 412  
 Howson, 141  
 Hyden, 48  
 Hoyt, 108, 194, 197, 225, 227, 333, 334  
 Hubbard, 42, 43, 190, 319, 379  
 Hubbell, 227, 228  
 Hucking, 395  
 Hudson, 88, 124, 124, 156, 243, 245, 415  
 Husted, 58  
 Huffman, 282  
 Huggins, 74  
 Hulbert, 326  
 Hult, 295  
 Huling, 419  
 Hull, 7, 71, 72, 199, 368, 399  
 Humbleton, 142  
 Humphrey, 176, 248, 299, 274, 425  
 Humphreys, 174  
 Hun, 5, 165  
 Hungerford, 58  
 Hunking, 111  
 Hunkins, 224



- Hunnewell, 98, 197  
 Hunt, 34, 68, 191, 253, 418  
 Hunting, 322  
 Huntington, 116, 258  
 Huntou, 101, 192  
 Huntou, 96, 101-93, 197, 212, 217, 238, 343, 397  
 Hurd, 73, 248, 286  
 Hurlbut, 322, 326, 392  
 Hurlbut, 216, 326  
 Hurst, 194  
 Hurry, 395, 396  
 Hurst, 193  
 Huske, 252  
 Hussey, 194, 317  
 Hutchins, 409  
 Hutchinson, 36, 66, 68, 84, 158, 161, 188, 189, 216, 258, 374, 419  
 Hutson, 304  
 Hyde, 18, 47, 228, 382
- I**
- Ide, 368  
 Ingoldby, 348  
 Ingraham, 58, 194  
 Inman, 47, 292, 381  
 Irbie, 139, 382  
 Ireland, 206  
 Irving, 117  
 Irwine, 429  
 Ives, 321
- J**
- Jackson, 68, 123, 246, 373, 398, 323, 351, 363, 372, 411  
 James, 117, 231, 293, 317  
 James I., 83, 173, 352, 316  
 James, Duke of York and Albany, 239-41  
 Jameson, 198, 287  
 Janse, 246, 247, 349  
 Jansen, 108  
 Jarvis, 34  
 Jay, 249  
 Jefferson, 210, 211, 343  
 Jeffries, 191, 197  
 Jenkins, 73  
 Jenks, 324, 328  
 Jenner, 293, 294, 374  
 Jeffreys, 144  
 Jepson, 141  
 Jerdon, 304  
 Jerrold, 418  
 Jewell, 46, 123, 197, 330, 351, 411  
 Jewett, 20, 392, 430  
 Jillson, 88, 299, 322  
 Jochemse, 248  
 Johnson, 19, 56, 74, 79, 171, 173, 191, 192, 228, 250, 316, 321, 345, 374, 375  
 Johnston, 93, 95, 196  
 Jolly, 99  
 Jones, 13, 15, 72, 74, 88, 102, 111, 164, 202, 318, 419  
 Jordan, 304, 427  
 Joris, 257  
 Joslin, 192  
 Josselyn, 147-49  
 Juell, 301, 376
- K**
- Kager, 192  
 Keeler, 259  
 Keckermann, 373  
 Keep, 73, 165-67, 313, 314  
 Kelly, 329  
 Keller, 227, 348
- Kellodge, 322  
 Kellogg, 318  
 Kellond, 395, 396  
 Kelsey, 321, 356  
 Kelton, 345, 422  
 Kemble, 175  
 Kempton, 83  
 Kendall, 79, 363, 390, 398  
 Kenney, 20  
 Kennison, 317  
 Kent, 61, 314, 390, 408  
 Kenyon, 326  
 Kerley, 192  
 Kersye, 386  
 Key, 317  
 Kirby, 59, 77  
 Kidder, 13, 197  
 Kieff, 239  
 Kilby, 326  
 Kilburn, 76, 392  
 Kimball, 111, 411, 412  
 Kitch, 55  
 King, 19, 20, 77, 108, 112, 129, 164, 210, 221, 322, 384, 385, 314, 315, 346, 351, 399, 410, 425  
 Kingley, 303  
 Kingston, 97, 220  
 Kingsbery, 362-63  
 Kingsley, 51, 53, 55, 303  
 Kinsman, 252, 419  
 Kirp, 187  
 Kirk, 141  
 Kirtledge, 425  
 Kirtledge, 367  
 Knapp, 192  
 Knight, 74, 249  
 Knightly, 356  
 Knowles, 101  
 Knowlton, 128  
 Knox, 3-18, 89, 381  
 Koers, 221  
 Kohnmet, 293  
 Koukap, 273  
 Krol, 235
- L**
- Lacock, 347  
 La Conte, 218  
 Ladd, 194, 195, 335  
 Lafayette, 87, 88, 107, 129  
 Laidler, 406, 407  
 Lakin, 22, 24, 168, 169, 172  
 Lamb, 9, 20, 307  
 Lambert, 174-77, 179, 184, 204, 267, 268  
 Lambert, 12, 15  
 Lamson, 393, 391  
 Lane, 188, 224, 333  
 Langdon, 249, 250  
 Langford, 322  
 Langworthy, 12  
 Lansing, 89, 245, 255  
 Larned, 34  
 Lash, 358  
 Lathrop, 59-61, 165  
 Lathing, 313  
 Laud, 406, 407  
 Laughlin, 175  
 Lauriat, 325  
 Laurie, 99  
 Lawrence, 13, 15, 16, 86, 89, 90, 227, 337, 348, 356, 364, 365, 419  
 Lawton, 124  
 Lea, 316  
 Leake, 315  
 Leaven, 54  
 Lebel, 199  
 Lechnere, 253  
 Ledyard, 27  
 Lee, 10, 61, 68, 75, 81, 82, 92, 342, 348, 389, 391, 436  
 Leeson, 13  
 Leete, 423, 427  
 Leddingwell, 200  
 Leigh, 84  
 Leisler, 244  
 Leitch, 279  
 Leland, 369  
 Levy, 201  
 Le Maître, 218  
 Le Neve, 226, 406  
 L'Enfant, 17  
 Leonard, 58-62, 165, 166, 279, 399  
 Le Plongeon, 132  
 Lerier, 205  
 Le Soudier, 99  
 Lester, 412  
 Lethers, 74  
 Lettlin, 343  
 Levant, 318  
 Leverett, 99, 100, 138, 139  
 Leveridge, 218, 299  
 Lewes, 373  
 Lewis, 245, 255, 318, 364, 391, 419, 424  
 Levee, 113  
 Libby, 217, 223  
 Lilly, 305  
 Lincoln, 13, 88, 106, 110, 111, 115, 123, 125, 129, 130, 219, 256, 414, 420, 429  
 Lindall, 239  
 Linde, 199  
 Lindley, 295, 364  
 Linday, 349  
 Linschoten, 225  
 Linton, 347  
 Lion, 19, 20, 303, 304  
 Lippert, 107  
 Liscome, 304  
 Littell, 268  
 Little, 217  
 Littlefield, 67, 99, 229, 316, 402, 410  
 Littleton, 175  
 Livermore, 410  
 Livingston, 249, 254, 350  
 Lloyd, 158, 160, 246, 311  
 Lockwood, 91, 105, 166  
 Lodgington, 381  
 Lodge, 175  
 Logan, 332  
 Lombard, 354  
 Long, 76, 77, 128, 129, 219  
 Longfellow, 130, 198, 199, 327, 328, 354, 354, 412, 424  
 Longley, 173  
 Loomis, 75, 83, 281, 284, 285, 390, 398, 399  
 Lord, 317, 367  
 Loring, 35, 295, 219, 331, 352, 416, 425  
 Lossing, 215  
 Lothrop, 12, 14, 324, 328, 344  
 Louis XIV., 145  
 Louis Philippe, 6  
 Lovatt, 365  
 Lovelace, Lord, 348  
 Lovitt, 49, 50  
 Lovring, 398  
 Lowe, 139  
 Lowell, 349  
 Lower, 301  
 Ludkin, 47  
 Ludlow, 158, 376  
 Ludwell, 342  
 Lugrin, 199  
 Luper, 419
- Lurry, 208  
 Lusher, 42  
 Luther, 372  
 Lyford, 43, 395  
 Lyman, 322, 415  
 Lyon, 55, 108, 201, 364  
 Lyons, 201  
 Lystre, 68
- M**
- MacDonald, 346  
 Macgregor, 24  
 Machiavel, 65  
 Mack, 345  
 Madison, 543  
 Magellan, 213  
 Magill, 425  
 Mafuard, 192  
 Maine, 175  
 Major, 141, 142  
 Malcolm, 372  
 Maliers, 191  
 Manchester, 352  
 Mann, 20, 55, 290, 201, 229, 304, 418  
 Manning, 241  
 Mansfield, 355  
 March, 106  
 Marcy, 281  
 Margiotta, 264  
 Margry, 148  
 Marlborough, 191, 193  
 Marloret, 372  
 Marrett, 79, 80  
 Marselis, 85  
 Marsh, 379, 380  
 Marshall, 94, 109, 110, 232, 343, 364, 401, 428  
 Marston, 344, 365  
 Martin, 21-5, 158, 169, 172, 189, 192, 202  
 Martine, 366  
 Marvill, 216  
 Marvin, 85, 295, 225  
 Mason, 42, 55, 96, 141, 229, 322, 328, 397, 398, 423  
 Massie, 342  
 Masson, 74  
 Mather, 37, 72, 207, 335, 402, 403, 407  
 Mathews, 192, 364  
 Mathewson, 25  
 Matson, 38  
 Matrone, 75, 74  
 Maurice, 129, 235  
 Maurice, Prince, 234, 235, 257  
 Maury, 10  
 Maverick, 189, 239, 326, 355  
 Mawney, 415  
 Mawry, 329  
 May, 57, 367  
 Mayne, 372  
 Mayhew, 160, 298, 293, 362, 363, 375, 376  
 McBurney, 334  
 McCauley, 364, 365  
 McCarthy, 344  
 McClure, 430  
 McClurg, 118, 349  
 McComas, 288  
 McCoy, 292  
 McEwen, 284, 285  
 McFarland, 390, 426  
 McIntire, 62, 329  
 McKinstry, 62  
 McLean, 166  
 McLennan, 261  
 McLeod, 221  
 McLutier, 61  
 McNeil, 356  
 Mead, 344





- Meder, 74  
 Meck, 318  
 Megapolensis, 238, 245  
 Melkings, 74  
 Melancton, 373  
 Melmen, 372  
 Melyn, 238  
 Merydy, 74  
 Merion, 367  
 Merrick, 59, 61  
 Merriherd, 107  
 Merrill, 58  
 Messinger, 363  
 Metcalf, 141, 278  
 Metselaer, 85  
 Mey, 234, 237  
 Meyer, 244, 245, 253  
 Michels, 67  
 Michelson, 218  
 Michel, 218  
 Mico, 246  
 Miles, 90, 193  
 Miles of Gloucester, 179, 258  
 Millard, 52  
 Millbree, 402  
 Miller, 20, 62, 73, 166, 245, 328, 392, 394, 412  
 Mills, 300, 304, 326, 376, 378  
 Milner, 316  
 Milton, 118, 316  
 Mingael, 244  
 Minuit, 237, 239, 243  
 Mitchell, 74, 99, 356, 425  
 Monequaum, 296, 298  
 Monroe, 322, 343  
 Montague, 326, 411  
 Monteagle, 418  
 Montgomery, 332  
 Montresor, 29-36, 104, 212  
 Moody, 89, 192, 410  
 Moore, 200, 292, 283, 303  
 Mooree, 303, 304  
 More, 395  
 Moreau, 343, 344, 429  
 Morehouse, 349  
 Morgan, 59, 67, 128, 257, 398  
 Morie, 78  
 Morley, 47, 60, 61, 398  
 Mornton, 421  
 Morrill, 79  
 Morris, 249, 411, 413, 421  
 Morrison, 224, 318, 339, 409  
 Morse, 53, 134, 164, 192, 194, 282, 363-65, 429  
 Morton, 42, 83, 135, 257, 266, 356, 368, 406  
 Motley, 235  
 Mott, 86, 300, 281, 286, 291, 309, 378  
 Moulen, 373  
 Moulsham, 68  
 Moulton, 395  
 Moulder, 386  
 Mount, 187, 258  
 Mowry, 228  
 Muchmore, 209  
 Mudge, 88, 90, 107, 124, 223, 224, 226, 419  
 Mulford, 290  
 Muller, 338  
 Mullins, 153  
 Mun, 166  
 Munro, 100, 101, 203, 328  
 Munsell, 85, 243  
 Murdock, 115, 202  
 Murphy, 213, 349  
 Murray, 29, 314-6  
 Muskett, 318  
 Muzzey, 87, 193, 325
- N**
- Naar, 349  
 Nash, 201, 326, 316, 422  
 Nasou, 73, 106, 344, 349, 361, 411  
 Natiant, 304  
 Naunaumetonk, 273  
 Naunaumekenuk, 273  
 Naunaughtaunk, 272  
 Naylor, 406  
 Neale, 20, 46-8, 88, 334, 377-79, 395  
 Neill, 413  
 Nelson, 144, 206, 351  
 Neneerot, 294, 295  
 Newbury, 188  
 Newcome, 20, 49, 377, 378  
 Newell, 101, 313  
 Newgate, 385  
 Newhall, 427, 428, 430  
 Newman, 147, 370  
 Newton, 154, 191, 192, 304  
 Nichol, 174  
 Nichols, 20, 82, 240, 241, 349, 354, 440  
 Nicolet, 97, 98  
 Niles, 51, 299, 304, 378, 380, 420, 421  
 Nixon, 166  
 Noble, 225, 313, 348  
 Nolton, 399  
 Norcliffe, 226  
 Norfolk, Earl, 95  
 North, 82, 257, 430  
 Northampton, 143  
 Northend, 182  
 Norton, 101, 131, 219  
 Norwood, 141, 142  
 Nottingham, Earl of, 95  
 Nourse, 189  
 Nowell, 45  
 Noyes, 74
- O**
- Oak, 191  
 Oakes, 425  
 O'Callaghan, 235, 236, 240, 244  
 O'Clery, 224  
 O'Connor, 344  
 Odiorno, 252  
 Odlin, 412  
 Ogden, 201  
 O'Hart, 224, 225  
 Olcott, 229  
 Olding, 89  
 Oliver, 246, 364, 374, 375  
 Olivier, 108  
 Olmstead, 278  
 Olney, 328  
 Olshausen, 116  
 Olshout, 85, 245  
 Ormsbee, 54  
 Osborne, 46, 47, 336, 374  
 Osgood, 1, 98, 113-22, 219, 255, 325  
 O'Syer, 364, 365  
 Otis, 146, 200, 249  
 Ott, 413  
 Ovie, 69  
 Owen, 47, 363, 278  
 Oxford, Bishop of, 223
- P**
- Paauw, 236, 237  
 Packard, 199  
 Paddy, 298  
 Page, 18, 201, 238, 364, 413  
 Paget, 315, 316  
 Paige, 18, 84, 88, 130, 161, 197, 397, 407  
 Paine, 7, 20, 47-50, 74, 89, 101-03, 105, 260, 228, 231, 304, 337, 378, 413, 416, 427, 428, 429  
 Pakie, 141  
 Palfrey, 227, 348  
 Palgrave, 175, 183, 185, 186, 261, 269  
 Palmer, 36, 78, 106, 141, 142, 318, 329, 395  
 Palmerston, 197  
 Pannessnasset, 208  
 Pares, 318  
 Parish, 403  
 Parke, 141, 142, 244, 339  
 Parker, 12, 15, 53, 84, 104, 114, 115, 173, 211, 252, 314, 315, 333, 384, 385, 395, 408, 420  
 Parkhurst, 55  
 Parkman, 97  
 Parks, 158, 297, 346, 375  
 Parlow, 323  
 Parr, 252, 373  
 Parris, 187-9  
 Parsons, 76, 88, 105, 163, 320, 328, 392, 398, 412, 413  
 Partridge, 60, 74, 349, 363, 364  
 Pasakonnaway, 295  
 Patten, 90  
 Patterson, 89, 99, 289, 326, 334  
 Pattison, 203  
 Paxton, 35  
 Payson, 278, 304, 363, 364  
 Peabody, 252, 260, 286, 333, 342, 417  
 Pearson, 185, 185, 242-44  
 Pearsons, 201  
 Pease, 68, 74, 77, 165  
 Peck, 54, 56, 200, 257  
 Pecker, 310  
 Peet, 19  
 Peirce, 79, 107, 199, 248, 252, 280, 285, 306, 312, 331, 344, 356  
 Pelgram, 234  
 Pelham, 158, 160, 355  
 Pelton, 303  
 Pemberton, 326  
 Pemble, 372  
 Pengry, 228, 230  
 Penn, 332, 373  
 Penniman, 48, 80  
 Pepper, 60, 62, 399  
 Pepperell, 193, 326, 345, 389  
 Percy, Lord, 212  
 Perkins, 81, 87, 102, 104, 134, 197, 216, 334, 357, 372  
 Permetter, 47  
 Perrin, 322  
 Perry, 54, 88, 101, 105, 197, 269, 328, 333, 344, 364, 411, 412  
 Peters, 38, 39, 63, 64, 69, 230  
 Peterson, 200  
 Petrie, 209  
 Petree, 217, 364  
 Pettibone, 392  
 Peyton, 325  
 Pharez, 192  
 Phelps, 8, 77, 208, 209, 337, 339, 349, 359, 399, 414  
 Philbrick, 99, 224  
 Philip, King, 79, 309  
 Philip II, 224  
 Phillips, 165, 188, 246-48, 344, 318, 372, 380  
 Phipps, 192  
 Phoenix, 88, 206  
 Pickering, 252  
 Pickfield, 141  
 Pierpont, 72, 207  
 Pierson, 71, 159  
 Pike, 83, 85, 194, 396, 401  
 Pilkinton, 373  
 Pimenter, 376, 377  
 Pinkerton, 168  
 Pitkin, 214  
 Pitman, 74, 106  
 Pitts, 228, 230  
 Place, 408  
 Plan, 30  
 Platt, 200  
 Player, 68  
 Pliny, 242  
 Plover, 418  
 Plumb, 392  
 Plumer, 107, 425  
 Plumly, 48  
 Plutarch, 373  
 Plympton, 55, 364, 365  
 Pocahontas, 329, 341  
 Pockey, 364  
 Pococke, 63, 65  
 Poffer, 376-79  
 Polly, 53  
 Pomery, 42  
 Pounroy, 61, 62, 128, 399  
 Pond, 201, 361-65  
 Pool, 19, 210, 230, 325, 327, 429  
 Poor, 326  
 Pope, 189, 192, 228, 250, 322, 323, 422  
 Popgunapeet, 273  
 Portugal, 192  
 Porter, 7, 9, 58, 94, 258, 259, 279-82, 287, 288, 314, 323, 316-18, 352, 429  
 Post, 243, 390  
 Potter, 295, 352, 411, 413, 416, 417  
 Potts, 232  
 Powell, 132, 290, 306, 312  
 Pownall, 389  
 Pratt, 82, 259, 260, 349  
 Pray, 377-79  
 Preble, 5, 13, 354, 469  
 Prentiss, 80, 81, 87, 416  
 Prescott, 105, 107, 128, 224, 326  
 Pressee, 85  
 Preston, 188, 372  
 Price, 218, 334  
 Priest, 329, 366  
 Prince, 97, 260, 425  
 Pring, 156  
 Provostot, 217  
 Ptolemy, 115, 242  
 Puffer, 228, 231, 363, 364, 429  
 Pullero, 364  
 Pulstifer, 161, 165, 166, 313  
 Pulton, 182  
 Punnakummin, 205-6  
 Purchase, 61, 117, 119  
 Purple, 108  
 Putnam, 128, 144, 187-89, 205-07, 219, 301, 356  
 Pattenham, 297, 301  
 Pym, 311  
 Pynchon, 80, 101
- Q**
- Quackenbush, 83  
 Quimby, 119, 150  
 Quincy, 47, 124, 248-49, 318, 319, 343, 377, 378  
 Quint, 423





- R  
Raine, 19  
Rainsboro', 39  
Ram-dale, 360  
Ramusio, 213  
Ran, 74  
Rand, 165, 167, 219, 310  
Randall, 53, 112, 141, 250,  
386  
Randolph, 104, 201, 214,  
428  
Ranger, 399  
Rankin, 369  
Ransom, 13, 326  
Rantoul, 107  
Rathband, 195, 406  
Rathbone, 85  
Rawlens, 74, 141  
Rawson, 21, 24, 25, 42,  
140, 159, 160, 168, 170,  
171, 173, 294, 296, 376,  
404  
Ray, 228, 230, 231, 429  
Rayner, 79  
Raynes, 316  
Rea, 188, 429  
Read, 54, 364  
Redding, 304  
Redman, 20  
Reed, 86, 128, 158, 282,  
283, 323, 364  
Reemelin, 343  
Reeves, 175, 245, 428  
Reid, 160, 162  
Reinon, 68  
Remick, 317  
Remington, 56, 61, 399,  
460  
Reuel, 258  
Reuses, 82  
Revere, 130  
Rex, 82  
Rex, 318  
Reyer, 218  
Reynolds, 372, 416  
Rhodes, 166, 364, 408, 430  
Rice, 55, 73, 108, 191, 192,  
205, 278, 331, 359, 388  
Rich, 82  
Richard II. 95  
Richards, 19, 247, 308,  
364  
Richardson, 105, 168,  
169, 197, 225, 328, 344,  
348, 426  
Ricker, 318  
Richmond, 329  
Rider, 88, 89, 106, 303,  
328, 412, 413  
Riker, 218, 428  
Riley, 352  
Ringde, 252, 409  
Ring, 144, 425  
Riol, 29  
Ripley, 61, 117, 399  
Kishworth, 40, 394-96,  
400, 401  
Ritchie, 411  
Ritner, 419  
Rittenhouse, 332  
Robbins, 75  
Robertson, 19  
Roberts, 73, 74, 99, 102,  
167, 317, 344, 395  
Robertval, 148, 149, 156  
Rolie, 147  
Robins, 167, 317, 363-66  
Robinson, 54, 84, 106,  
162, 195, 292, 329, 399  
Rockwell, 85, 197, 108,  
332, 348, 418, 429  
Rockwood, 379  
Rodgers, 83, 108  
Roe, 141, 142  
Rogers, 229, 247, 250, 252,  
328, 331, 335, 372, 373,  
392, 398, 399, 409  
Rolfte, 143, 144, 329, 341  
Rolocus, 372, 373  
Rookeby, 384  
Roscarriot, 186  
Roscrans, 110  
Ross, 292  
Roussseau, 7, 120  
Rowe, 317  
Rowley, 289  
Rowley, 401  
Rowson, 115  
Royall, 397, 435  
Rudolph, 169  
Ruduck, 192  
Ruggles, 20, 47, 48, 322,  
379  
Runsey, 201  
Runnels, 223, 411, 412  
Russell, 45, 57, 73, 74, 83,  
86, 99, 100, 162, 190,  
219, 238, 256, 324, 327,  
390, 416, 425  
Rust, 61  
Rutherford, 28, 195  
Rutland, Earl of, 141  
Rylands, 421  
S  
Sabin, 52-8, 80, 227, 228,  
231, 311, 324, 335, 344,  
348, 429  
Sadtler, 224  
Safford, 88, 197, 198, 326  
Sagard, 148  
Salsbury, 83, 132, 416  
Salmon, 147, 364  
Salter, 427, 428  
Sampson, 426  
Sanborn, 395  
Sanders, 73, 244, 364, 381  
Sanderson, 60, 61, 72  
Sanford, 339  
Sansom, 69  
Sargent, 106, 200, 250,  
349, 411  
Saunders, 48, 49, 51, 144,  
226, 321, 379  
Saunderson, 320, 321  
Savage, 36, 37, 161, 190,  
193, 362, 367, 369, 319,  
333, 382, 383, 387, 391,  
401  
Savery, 323  
Savill, 51, 360  
Sawyer, 192, 104, 106,  
192, 196, 411  
Say, Lord, 232  
Sayles, 364  
Sayward, 401  
Scammon, 260  
Scant, 391, 378  
Schermerhorn, 85  
Schuyler, 245, 246, 249,  
254, 422  
Scribner, 224  
Scott, 46, 99, 229, 272  
Scrrips, 347  
Scroope, 140  
Seull, 29, 62, 104, 157,  
211, 212, 291, 293, 359,  
371  
Seallard, 141  
Seabury, 435  
Seagrave, 161-63  
Sears, 162, 24, 322, 323,  
326, 329, 340, 398  
Seaborn, 411  
Selwidgick, 63, 68, 334,  
365, 410  
Seckey, 99  
Selden, 185  
Sele, 232  
Sergeant, 467, 408, 422  
Seton, 349, 350  
Sever, 17, 198  
Sewall, 55, 199, 216, 306,  
390, 397, 352  
Seward, 277, 283, 289,  
327, 427, 429  
Sexton, 62  
Seymour, 60, 82, 425  
Shakespeare, 223, 226,  
343, 349, 428, 429  
Shapiy, 74  
Sharp, 36, 216  
Shaftuck, 167, 171, 365,  
398, 310-12, 423  
Shaw, 60, 74, 278, 395  
Shea, 97  
Sheaff, 402  
Shearby, 69  
Shed, 49, 339, 349  
Shelfield, 46-8, 88, 247,  
300, 378, 379, 412, 429  
Sheldon, 87, 188  
Shepard, 207, 223, 331,  
348, 426  
Shepherd, 183  
Shepley, 22  
Sherburne, 193, 249, 250,  
395  
Sheridan, 10  
Sherley, 158  
Sherman, 86, 109, 347  
Sherrill, 279, 280, 283,  
284, 290  
Sherwill, 42  
Shipple, 419  
Shirley, 411  
Shooter, 360  
Shorcey, 322  
Short, 73, 74, 292  
Shortland, 146, 147, 149  
Shufelt, 290  
Shurtlett, 223, 252  
Shute, 89, 84, 422, 427  
Sibb, 373  
Sibley, 147, 188, 401  
Sikes, 18  
Silksee, 229  
Simmons, 360  
Simon, 329  
Simpkin, 94  
Simpkins, 428  
Simpson, 58, 292, 372  
Sims, 329  
Skilton, 413  
Skinner, 141, 201, 249,  
324, 392  
Skippen, 63  
Slade, 427  
Slaffter, 12, 17, 88, 97,  
145, 197, 198, 213, 226,  
326, 348, 410  
Slainey, 221, 222  
Slater, 372, 373  
Sleeper, 105  
Stocum, 426, 427  
Slotter, 292  
Small, 13, 73, 74, 334  
Smalls, 346, 428  
Smibert, 216, 246  
Smith, 7, 18, 19, 25, 59,  
69, 62, 74, 82, 83, 88, 95,  
97, 123, 148, 168, 129,  
172, 189, 196, 188, 202,  
269-11, 213, 224, 231,  
278, 286, 290, 394, 315,  
316, 322, 323, 299, 372,  
341, 348, 362-67, 372,  
398, 399, 406, 416, 419,  
426  
Snell, 91, 401, 192  
Snow, 222, 324  
Soper, 299  
So-oman, 298  
Soule, 435  
Southwick, 89, 328  
Southworth, 498  
Spaulding, 208  
Sparks, 291  
Sparrowhawk, 69  
Spear, 20, 361, 377  
Spelman, 175, 197  
Spencer, 270, 282  
Spicer, 342  
Spinosa, 120  
Spofford, 320, 413  
Spooner, 87  
Spot, 74  
Sportswood, 97, 341, 409,  
428  
Sprague, 162, 364, 364  
Spring, 221, 297  
Sprey, 94  
Spur, 20  
Stacey, 188  
Stacts, 243, 245, 246, 255  
Stallam, 63  
Standings, 67  
Standard, 278  
Staudt-h, 187, 257-60,  
266, 352, 368, 369  
Stanley, 112, 119, 222  
Stanton, 317  
Stantonwood, 233, 242, 253,  
255, 469  
Staple, 20  
Staples, 47, 49, 301, 328,  
349, 378, 412  
Stapleton, 373  
Stark, 123  
Starkie, 68  
Starr, 47, 57  
St. Clair, 269-11  
Stearns, 19, 364, 417, 419  
Stebbins, 61, 111, 167,  
247, 344, 400, 429  
Stedman, 322  
Stedbourne, 84  
Steel, 77, 158, 160, 161,  
294, 314, 323  
Steele, 16  
Stellwagen, 8  
Stenersen, 429  
Stent, 74  
Stephen, King, 179  
Stephens, 74, 77  
Stephenson, 59, 61, 74,  
399  
Sternhold, 81  
Stetson, 333  
Steuben, 129  
Steven-8, 89, 112, 196, 327,  
226, 343, 345, 356, 419  
Steward, 191, 364  
St. George, 95  
Stickney, 327, 410  
Stiles, 67, 83, 299, 388  
Stillwell, 427  
Stilman, 71  
Stiness, 328, 412, 413  
St. John, 69, 292, 385  
Stock, 68  
Stockbridge, 89, 425  
Stockton, 89  
Stoddard, 171, 219, 327  
Stodder, 72  
Stone, 88, 158, 207, 233,  
319, 359, 369-8, 379  
Story, 62  
Stoughton, 38, 59, 66,  
266, 497  
Stowe, 141, 192, 339  
Stratton, 277  
Streeter, 161-64, 347  
Stribbling, 11  
Strickland, 316  
Strong, 87, 123, 252, 277  
Stryker, 349  
Stuart, 239, 281, 329  
Stubbs, 175, 179, 189  
814, 259, 351



- Sture, 325  
 Sturgis, 121, 247, 333  
 Stuyvesant, 239-43, 246  
 Sullivan, 227, 249, 327, 424  
 Sulté, 97  
 Sumner, 20, 117, 303, 304, 343, 366, 408, 416  
 Surtees, 405  
 Sutton, 336, 373, 411  
 Suydam, 205  
 Swain, 98  
 Swainy, 221, 222  
 Swallow, 83  
 Swan, 232, 331, 335  
 Swank, 347  
 Sweeting, 322  
 Swerland, 20, 304  
 Swift, 304  
 Swinnerton, 188, 189  
 Swords, 227, 345  
 Sydenham, 301  
 Symmes, 63, 69, 98, 165  
 Symonds, 73  
 Sympson, 141
- T
- Tacitus, 242  
 Taft, 328  
 Talhauto, 41, 42, 45  
 Talbot, 98, 199, 293, 304, 327, 364  
 Talburd, 364  
 Talcott, 82, 85  
 Talleyrand, 6  
 Tanner, 293  
 Tappan, 144  
 Tarbell, 188  
 Tarbox, 87, 88, 99, 105, 123, 194, 197, 198, 202, 215, 217, 227, 326, 329, 410, 413, 426  
 Tasket, 73  
 Taylor, 14, 59, 61, 62, 74, 191, 192, 224, 314, 339, 349, 372, 408, 422  
 Tecumano, 370  
 Teller, 244  
 Temple, 321, 397  
 Ten Broeck, 246  
 Ten Eyck, 85  
 Tenney, 333  
 Terry, 9, 76  
 Tewksbury, 319  
 Thales, 145  
 Tharold, 139, 142  
 Thatcher, 5-20, 201, 202, 303, 304  
 Thaxter, 253, 354  
 Thayer, 19, 46, 51, 299-301, 303, 377, 379  
 Thing, 194, 395  
 Thomas, 74, 86, 110, 289, 393, 394  
 Thorapson, 12, 42, 51, 73, 74, 76, 290, 224, 232, 253, 331, 332, 339, 340, 364, 367, 411, 422  
 Thomson, 92, 108, 158, 303, 378, 379  
 Thorntou, 36, 223, 413  
 Thorpe, 175, 181, 261, 270, 272  
 Throop, 285, 286, 290  
 Thurston, 227  
 Thwing, 309, 410  
 Tibets, 73  
 Tiffany, 122  
 Tilden, 89, 323  
 Tillinghast, 410  
 Tilson, 139, 142  
 Tilton, 224  
 Tinker, 24, 25, 168-72, 302  
 Tirrell, 124
- Titcomb, 336  
 Titus, 52, 58, 98, 100, 228, 231, 325, 327, 345, 422, 424, 429  
 Tobie, 58  
 Todd, 60, 438  
 Tolman, 20, 106, 215, 428  
 Tompkins, 388  
 Toner, 195  
 Tooke, 177  
 Tooley, 139  
 Topping, 391  
 Topseid, 372  
 Torrey, 24, 42, 45, 168, 170, 171, 173, 197, 198, 322, 332, 403  
 Towne, 198, 202, 329, 413  
 Townsend, 210, 381, 383-85, 417  
 Towse, 44  
 Trask, 36, 40, 41, 45, 70, 78-80, 88, 176, 189, 195, 197, 221, 224, 274, 402, 407  
 Treadwell, 336  
 Treat, 85  
 Trelawney, 223  
 Trench, 119  
 Trevelyan, 418  
 Freworgie, 161  
 Frivett, 249  
 Trowbridge, 200, 390  
 Trubner, 99  
 True, 425  
 Trumbull, 25, 26, 343  
 Tryon, 59, 63  
 Tubbs, 94  
 Tucker, 19, 278, 303, 304, 317, 351, 364, 388  
 Tuckerman, 147  
 Tudor, 183  
 Tully, 147  
 Tunnerd, 141  
 Turel, 304  
 Turner, 328, 364, 412  
 Turroid, 140  
 Tuttle, 60, 87, 99, 100, 166, 122-24, 197, 315, 349, 398  
 Twain, 165  
 Twells, 376-78  
 Twisden, 400, 401  
 Twissens, 373  
 Twisley, 73, 317  
 Tyler, 89, 101, 102, 340, 354  
 Tynms, 266, 297  
 Tyng, 58
- U
- Underwood, 87  
 Union, 191  
 Unkas, 294, 295  
 Unwin, 345, 423  
 Upland, 26, 58  
 Upton, 430  
 Usher, 161  
 Usselineux, 236
- V
- Valentine, 237, 240, 241, 244, 246, 247, 329  
 Van Bommel, 243  
 Van Brugh, 245, 247  
 Van den Bergh, 85  
 Van der Bagaert, 85  
 Van der Capelle, 238  
 Van der Donck, 233, 238  
 Van der Poel, 85  
 Van Driessen, 85, 239  
 Van Dusen, 85  
 Van Dyck, 246  
 Vane, 316, 369, 370, 285, 407  
 Vanhorne, 58, 424
- Van Keren, 238  
 Van Ness, 85, 244  
 Van Rensselaer, 236-38, 243, 247  
 Van Schaack, 200  
 Van Shuck, 85  
 Van Tweekhuysen, 234  
 Van Twiller, 237, 239  
 Van Vechten, 288  
 Van Wageneu, 200  
 Van Werkkhoven, 238  
 Varian, 427, 428  
 Varney, 352  
 Varnum, 412  
 Vaughan, 225, 252, 348  
 Vdalrich, 242  
 Veazie, 46, 80, 148, 149  
 Velhurst, 237  
 Venner, 407  
 Vere, 385  
 Verin, 304  
 Verrazano, 212-14, 347  
 Vertner, 295  
 Very, 168  
 Vesey, 376, 378  
 Vétromille, 82, 204, 257, 548  
 Viaux, 88  
 Vick, 161  
 Victoria, Queen, 111, 112  
 Vinhagen, 85  
 Vinton, 163, 166, 123, 205, 229, 427  
 Visscher, 85, 244  
 Vliptis, 212, 213, 347  
 Voitaire, 120  
 Voorhis, 228, 229  
 Vo-burgh, 244  
 Vose, 29, 106, 303, 304, 463, 467
- W
- Wade, 72, 343  
 Wadkins, 19  
 Wadl, 408  
 Wadde, 303  
 Wadsworth, 20, 101, 159, 199, 203, 260, 262, 352, 367  
 Wagner, 313  
 Wainwright, 321, 322  
 Waite, 191, 195, 207  
 Wakefield, 288  
 Wakeley, 82  
 Walcott, 140, 187, 189, 386  
 Walden, 395  
 Waldie, 332  
 Waldo, 324, 380, 381  
 Waldron, 73, 186, 251  
 Wales, 19, 207, 208, 354  
 Wales, Prince of, 112  
 Walford, 345, 428  
 Walker, 56, 66, 84, 114, 116, 117, 197, 260, 313, 328, 402, 411, 412  
 Wallace, 325, 329  
 Walley, 246  
 Wallingford, 111  
 Walsbe, 48, 49, 378  
 Walsh, 332  
 Walters, 246  
 Walton, 45, 395, 422  
 Walworth, 218  
 Ward, 82, 89, 191-93, 288, 373, 420  
 Ware, 351, 364  
 Warner, 83, 84, 228, 256, 282, 398  
 Warren, 11, 15, 17, 165, 128, 190, 394, 397, 399  
 Warriner, 39, 76, 313  
 Warwick, Earl of, 315, 316  
 Washburne, 108, 122,
- 197, 199, 260, 291, 225, 327, 328, 331, 348, 349, 356, 414  
 Washington, 92, 97, 101, 165, 110, 330, 332, 343, 349, 429  
 Waterbury, 90  
 Waterman, 83, 323, 368  
 Waters, 88, 197, 202, 229, 334, 427, 428  
 Watkins, 421  
 Watson, 74, 142, 279, 288  
 Wattles, 281  
 Waunaupagus, 273  
 Way, 188  
 Wayman, 28  
 Wayne, 78  
 Weare, 425  
 Webb, 75, 360, 334, 376, 379  
 Webber, 57  
 Webster, 117, 177, 219, 251, 309, 327, 358, 356, 411, 424  
 Weed, 72, 165, 194  
 Weeks, 29  
 Welby, 141  
 Weld, 36-9, 42, 62-70, 124, 291, 293, 324, 371-3, 465-67  
 Wellesley, 192  
 Wellford, 329  
 Wells, 69, 72, 86, 310, 401  
 Wemp, 244  
 Wendall, 85, 242-55, 408  
 Wentworth, 14, 80, 81, 105, 111, 112, 197, 290, 291, 248, 249, 252, 215-18, 328, 342, 352, 367, 395, 427-29  
 Wessell, 254  
 West, 202, 385, 392  
 Westerlo, 239  
 Westland, 140  
 Weston, 257, 327  
 Wetherhead, 386  
 Weymouth, 156  
 Wharton, 161, 165  
 Whately, 372  
 Wheatley, 47  
 Wheaton, 231, 351  
 Wheeler, 278, 323, 359  
 Wheelock, 192  
 Wheelwright, 402, 412  
 Whetcomb, 164  
 Whipple, 144, 330  
 Whistler, 216  
 Whitaker, 372  
 Whitbourne, 149  
 Whitcomb, 322  
 White, 19, 29, 61, 77, 84, 106, 123, 134, 165, 198, 197, 198, 268, 215, 272, 313, 324, 349, 378, 396, 398, 399, 419, 428  
 Whitehead, 165, 197, 329, 348, 429, 421  
 Whiteley, 359  
 Whitehall, 315  
 Whitfield, 292, 295  
 Whifford, 112  
 Whiting, 29, 90, 139, 324, 326, 355  
 Whitman, 59, 60, 91  
 Whitmore, 192, 197, 423  
 Whitney, 299, 296, 350, 390, 417  
 Whitmore, 147, 364  
 Whittier, L. L., 144, 290  
 Whitredge, 354  
 Wicker, 292  
 Wiet, 29  
 Wiggins, 347  
 Wightman, 59, 399



- Wilber, 374  
 Wilcox, 268, 280, 372, 388, 391  
 Wilcoxson, 388, 391  
 Wilden, 189  
 Wilder, 13, 15, 87, 88, 106, 122-37, 197, 198, 218, 249, 326, 327, 410, 411, 423, 428  
 Wildes, 120  
 Wilkins, 188, 189  
 Wilkinson, 327, 417, 418  
 Willard, 72, 82, 163, 295, 304, 320, 326, 417  
 Willett, 83, 248, 344, 364, 371, 372  
 William the Conqueror, 27, 103  
 William III, 160  
 William and Mary, 253, 402  
 William the Silent, 234, 235  
 Williams, 12, 14, 45, 57, 78, 100, 101, 105-07, 159, 192, 227, 251, 277-91, 322, 336, 342, 369, 403, 412, 424, 425, 427-29  
 Williamson, 100, 327, 380  
 Willis, 17  
 Williston, 369  
 Willmott, 46  
 Willy, 73  
 Wilson, 55, 59, 61, 68, 105, 149, 200, 219, 223, 228, 282, 330, 348, 349, 372, 373, 400  
 Winget, 74  
 Winklemann, 372  
 Winship, 79  
 Winslow, 64-6, 158-60, 278, 291, 297, 320, 327, 368, 371, 374, 408, 419  
 Winsor, 85, 174, 175, 196, 223, 260, 262, 368, 368  
 Winter, 228  
 Winthrop, 21, 22, 24-7, 36, 37, 40, 69, 74, 105, 167, 109, 128, 129, 168, 169, 174, 210, 221, 222, 362, 370, 383, 385  
 Wise, 277  
 Wiswall, 57, 168, 170  
 Wither, 95  
 Withersell, 83  
 Withers, 350  
 Withington, 346  
 Witsen, 235, 236  
 Witt, 22-4  
 Wittam, 80  
 Wodget, 74  
 Wolcott, 104, 214, 215, 313, 390, 428  
 Wolfe, 393, 394  
 Wood, 74, 90, 108, 175, 204, 277, 364, 417, 430  
 Woodbury, 106, 265, 266, 313  
 Woodcock, 366  
 Woodford, 321  
 Woodlande, 50  
 Woodly, 74  
 Woodman, 71, 74, 197  
 Woods, 192  
 Woodward, 94  
 Woody, 365  
 Woog, 346  
 Woolley, 22  
 Wooloush, 375  
 Woolworth, 75  
 Woorsley, 364  
 Worcester, 411  
 Worsaae, 338  
 Worsley, 408  
 Worthington, 209  
 Wray, 139, 142  
 Wright, 37, 61, 76, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 105, 113, 123, 155, 166, 225, 280, 285, 349  
 Wriothsley, 95  
 Wyeth, 80  
 Wylie, 285  
 Wyllys, 203  
 Wynan, 144, 162, 163, 223, 354, 425  
 Wyncopp, 140, 142

## Y

- Yates, 373  
 York, Duke of, 382  
 Yorke, 48  
 Young, 175, 187, 219, 256-58, 272  
 Youngman, 228, 230



# GENERAL INDEX.

## Index of Names of Persons at the end of the Volume.

Abstracts. (See *Deeds and Wills*.)

Address (Annual) of President Wilder, 122

Alcock Genealogy, 499

Alden, note, 35

Alexander, note, 325

Allan, Col., Interview with Indian Chiefs at Washington, 493

Andros, Gov., Taxes under, 191

Arms or Armorial Bearings. (See *Crests of Arms*.)

Augusta County, Virginia History, note on, 325

Autographs. (See *Illustrations*.)

Autographic Puzzle, 221

Ballads about New England, 359

Baptisms and Deaths. (See *Records*.)

Bardwell, query, 53

Bellingham, Gov., Deed of to Rev. John Davenport (1639), 70

Bellingham, Gov., Sketch of, 351

Bidwell, query, 321

Biographical sketches. (See also *Necrology*.)

Zachariah Allen, 359

Richard Bellingham, 351

George M. Champney, 231

Joseph L. Chester, 359

Jonathan C. Cobb, 231

Francis Crosswell, 111

Richard H. Dana, 231

Jeremiah Dean, 351

John F. Eliot, 111

Ralph W. Emerson, 351

Samuel B. Gardiner, 231

James A. Garfield, 159

Willard Gay, 232

Sarah A. Green, 222

Artemas Hall, 439

Jehiel C. Hart, 111

Thomas P. James, 232

Abigail H. Knapp, 111

David King, 351

Henry W. Longfellow, 251

Nathaniel G. Marshall, 232

James W. North, 439

Paul K. Randall, 112

Arthur P. Sargent, 112

Elizabeth L. Swan, 232

John B. Varney, 352

Chester Wentworth, 112

Eliza D. Wentworth, 352

Blackteach, John, Will of, 159

Boody family, Note on, 50

Book Notices—

Adams's Salem Commons and Commoners, 425

Adams's Tithingmen, 214

Alden's Alden Memorial, 102

Allen's Allen Genealogy, 349

Appleton's Puter Family, 223

Book Notices—

Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer, 345

Antiquarian Papers, Nos. xxii. to xxx., 346

Autograph Puzzle, 321

Baldwin & Cliff's Denison Genealogy, 101

Baldwin's Candee Genealogy, 101

Balcom Genealogy, 223

Ballou's Milford, Mass., 219

Bibliotheca Sacra, 359

Boston Directory, 1882, 426

Boston Athenaeum Catalogue, 340

Briggs's Varian Family, 427

Bulletin de la Société Heraldique et Généalogique de France, 346

Burnside's Burnside Expedition, 342

Butts's Cruise along the Blockade, 227

Brown's Coffin Family, 102

Buck's Pioneer History of Milwaukee, 93

Chadwick Estate Association Report, 84

Congregational Year Book, 1881, 423

Cowley's Cowley Family, 102

Cowley's Romance of History in "The Black County," &c., 346

Damon's Damon Genealogy, 346

De Costa's Verrazano, 212

Dexter's "The True Story of John Smyth the Se-Baptist," 426

Drake's Ar and the Hub, 99

Eddy Family Reunion, 223

Education, 99

Eliery's Eliery Pedigree, 192

Emmerton's Materials towards Emmerton Genealogy, 253

Essex Institute Historical Collections and Bulletin, 425

Evelyn's Family Papers, 211

Fogel's Annals of King's Chapel, Vol. I., 217

Foxborough's Centennial Record, 217

French Family Gathering, 192

Fryburg Webster Memorial, 424

Geneva Award Money, Receipt and Investment of, 426

Goodwin's Pitts Memorial, with Genealogical Appendix, 225

Grothan's Memorable Actions, &c., with Introduction by R. A. Brock, 214

Groton Heights Battle, Centennial of, 342

Hale's Hale Genealogy, 102

Harleian Society Publications—Yorkshire Visitation—Registers of St. Thomas, London, 226

Harris's Streeter Genealogy, 347

Hart's Memoir of Samuel S. Haldeman, 109

Hazen's Chester Family, 117

Hazen's Congregational Ministry and Churches of N. Hampshire, 236

Hingham's First Parish 20th Anniversary, 219

Hayward's History of Gilsum, N. H., 96





## Book Notices—

- Hoar's Pres. Garfield's N. England Ancestry, 223  
 Hopkins Genealogy, 102  
 Hubbell's Hubbell Genealogy, 227  
 Humphrey's Humphrey Family, 223  
 Hunnewell's Bibliography of Charlestown, 93  
 Huntoon's Huntoon Genealogy, 101  
 Harbutt's Chicago Antiquities, 216  
 Johnson's Johnson Family, 223  
 Johnstone's Cecil County, Maryland, 95  
 Jordan's Jordan Genealogy, 427  
 Kelton's Annals of Fort Mackinac, Mich., 345  
 King's County Genealogical Club Collections, 346, 422  
 King's Mountain and its Heroes, 92  
 Lancashire and Cheshire Counties, Historical Society Transactions, 421  
 Leete Family in England, 425  
 Libby's Li by Genealogy, 227  
 MacDonald's Old Copp's Hill Burying Ground, 346  
 Magazine of American History, 345  
 Magill's "Mark the Perfect Man," 425  
 Maine Hist. Society Transactions, Vol. VIII., 225  
 Monroe's Reminiscences of the Rebellion, 100  
 Montpelier, Vt., History of, 421  
 Moreau's Calendar of Events in the History of New York City, &c., 343  
 Moore's Portsmouth Rhode Island, 100  
 Narragansett Historical Register, 424  
 Nason's Address on Originality, 344  
 New England Hist. Gen. Society's Herald. Committee Report on the question, Was John Leverett a Kitch? 93  
 New England Methodist Historical Society's Proceedings, 227  
 Nicolet's Discovery of the North West, 97  
 Numismatic and Antiq. Society of Philadelphia, Necrology for 1881, 227  
 O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, 224  
 Old State House, Boston, R. Dedication, 423  
 Old Sweden Church, Philadelphia, Magazine Records, 1750-1863, 427  
 Old Times, 425  
 Our Ancestors, 44  
 Paine's Paine Genealogy (of Ipswich), 101  
 Paine's Paine Genealogical Notes, Worcester Family, 101  
 Paine's Family Record, 102, 228, 427  
 Peabody's Seaburne, N. H., 342  
 Perkins's Fabens Genealogy, 192  
 Pingry's Pingry Genealogy, 223  
 Pioneer Monthly, 423  
 Plummer Hall, its Libraries, &c., 425  
 Porter's Ancestry of President Garfield, 223  
 Porter Genealogy, 346  
 Pope's Pope Genealogical Notes, 223  
 Princeton Theolog. Seminary Catalogue, 216  
 Ray, Dr. David, Life of, 223  
 Reemelin's Critical Review of American Politics, 243  
 Report of the Commissioner of Education, 220  
 Richards's History and Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery of the United States, 344  
 Riker's Annals of Harlem, N. Y., 213  
 Runnels's Southampton, N. H., 223  
 Russell's Thom as Corwin, 109  
 Sater, George: William, Memorial Services and Notices of, 427  
 Sawyer and Gould-H. Golden Wedding, 102  
 Scripps's Scripps Genealogy, 347  
 Seagrave's Seagrave Genealogy, 192  
 Seward's Williams Genealogy, 427  
 Shakspeare's Cow Map in Twelfth Night, 225  
 Spicer's High School Boys of the 10th Knole Island Regiment, 442  
 Spotswood's (Alexander) Official Letters, 341  
 St. Clair Papers, 219  
 Sullivan's Sullivan Family, 427  
 Sullivan's School of Charles Cowley, 227  
 Taylor's Great Barrington, Mass., 422  
 Titus's Sabin Genealogy, 223  
 Utica (N. Y.) Semi-Centennial, 424  
 Van Voorhis's Van Voorhis Family, 223

## Book Notices—

- Vick's Floral Guide, 101  
 Virginia Hist. Society, its Publications, &c., 97;  
 Proceedings of, 341  
 Waters's Newhall Genealogy, 427  
 Wentworths at Bermuda, 427  
 Wharton's Poetical Epistle to Washington, 101  
 Whitehead's Colonial History of New Jersey, 420  
 Wilder's Horticulture of Boston & Vicinity, 215  
 Winsor's Bradford Manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation, &c., 223  
 Wisconsin State Hist. Society Catalogue, 345  
 Wolcott's Wolcott Genealogy, 214  
 Yorktown Centennial, 93  
 Young's Early Religious Customs of New England, 219  
 Youngman's Youngman Genealogy, 223  
 Boston Physicians, note, 73  
 Braintree Records, 46, 299, 376  
 Brewer, David, query, 321  
 Brown family (Ipswich) query, 32; note, 193  
 Browne, John of the Old Colony, 363  
 Butler, Peter, query, 33  
 Carter, Thomas, note, 319; Ephraim, 319  
 Cheever Genealogy, 305  
 Clarke, reply to, 84  
 Coats of Arms—Wendell, 252; note on Lee, 84  
 Cobb, query, 322  
 Coddingdon, William. Resistance by him and others to the Royal Loan, 1626-7, 135  
 Colman family, 301  
 Colnam, note, 320  
 Colt, query, 195  
 Cotton-Vane Estate, Boston, note, 407  
 Constables, 174, 235  
 Cooper, Peter, query, 195  
 Davis, D-Isr., note, 320  
 Dav, James, query, 33  
 Deaths, current, 199, 221, 350, 430  
 Deed of Gov. B. Livingston, 70  
 Depositum—John Daves, 49  
 Dinwiddie Papers, note, 409  
 Dover Settlement and the Hiltons, 40  
 Drake family, query, 33  
 Draper, Roger, query, 323  
 Early History of Groton, 21, 167  
 Eliot, John. Letters of, 291  
 Elliott family, query, 322  
 Earlsh Bulls about New England, 359  
 Engravings. (See Illustrations.)  
 Epitaphs. (See Inscriptions.)  
 Estes, Richard, note, 194  
 Events incident to the settlement of the Province of New Netherland, 233  
 Genealogies—  
 Alcock, 400  
 Cheever, 305  
 Hayes, 357  
 Hoife, 143  
 Sabin, 52  
 Streeter, 161  
 Stone, 366  
 Wendell, 242  
 Wentworth, 315  
 Williams, 277  
 Genealogies in preparation announced—  
 Babcock, 401  
 Baker, 326  
 Carter, 326  
 Clarke, 410  
 Cleveland, 36  
 Corlies, 419  
 Dodge, 86  
 Eaton, 84  
 Ellis, 326  
 Esquis, 87  
 Farley, 87  
 Felt, 326  
 Folsom, 196  
 Gibson, 87  
 Hullbur, 410  
 Harbut, 346  
 Livermore, 410  
 Patterson, 326  
 Perkins, 87  
 Ransom, 326  
 Sawyer, 196  
 Tillinghast, 410  
 Genealogical Notes, No. III., 86  
 Genealogical notes of some New York and New England families, notice of, 55  
 Genealogical Queries, 81  
 Gerrish Papers, extracts from, 304  
 Gerish, Capt. John, account book of, 73  
 Groton (Mass.), Chapters in the early history of, 21, 167



- Harvard, John, note, 319  
 Hayes Genealogy, 387  
 Heard, John Trull, memoir of, 353  
 History and Causes of Incorrect Latitudes (1535-1740), 145  
 Historical Societies, proceedings of—American Ethnological, 202; Boston Scientific, 411; Canton, 328; Chicago, 200, 328; Frederickton, N. H., 190; Kansas, 201; Maine, 198, 327; New Brunswick, 89; New England Historic, Genealogical, 87, 197, 327, 410; New Haven Colony, 200; New York Genealogical and Biographical, 200; Nova Scotia, 89, 199; Pilgrim, 327; Rhode Island, 88, 199, 328, 412; Virginia, 89, 201, 324, 413  
 Hovey, Daniel, reply to, 185  
 Hurst family, note, 193  
 Hussey record, note, 194  
 Illustrations—  
 Autographs of—Thomas Ashley (?) 221; John Blood, 23; Richard Blood, 23; Robert Blood, 169; Bartholomew Cheever, 307; Bartw. Cheever, 310; Richard Cheever, 309; Win. Downes Cheever, 311; Timothy Cooper, 23; Dolor Davis, 169; Daniel Gookin, 170; Mather Farrington, 23; Richard Haven, 23; John T. Heart, 352; Joseph Hills, 170; Amos Hilton, 46; William Hilton, 40, 45; John Lakin, 23, 169; William Lakin, 23; William Martin, 23, 169; Samuel Osgood, 112; John Perkins, 81; Thomas Perkins, 81; Richard Smith, 169; Jno. Tucker, 169; Henry Knox Thatcher, 5; William Torrey, 24, 170; Amos Richensson, 169; Abra. Wendell, 246; Evert Jansen Wendell, 242; Jacob Wendell, 250; Johannes Wendell, 245; John Wendell, 240; Thomas Welds, 39; Dean Winthrop, 169; John Wiswell, 170; John Witt, 23  
 Coat of Arms. Wendell, 252  
 Facsimile of P. petition for Groton Plantation, 169  
 Facsimile of Answer to the Petition incorporating the town of Groton, 170  
 Facsimile of the endorsement of the Petition, 170  
 Mariner's Astrolabe, 151  
 Mariner's Cross-Staff, 152  
 Mysterious Autograph, 211  
 Petition for Groton Plantation, 23  
 Answer to Petition, 23  
 Portraits, John T. Heard, 354; Samuel Osgood, 123; Henry Knox Thatcher, 5  
 Seal of the Province of New Netherland, 1623, 236  
 Seal of the early Dutch Church of Ft. Orange, 233  
 Mr. Thorston's underscoring, &c., 243  
 Gov. Winthrop's Endorsement, 212  
 View of New Amsterdam in 1640 from Montanus, 233  
 Zodiacal Ephemeris, 153  
 Innocency Cleared, Rev. Thomas Welds, 62  
 Incorrect Latitudes, History and Causes of, 154  
 Inscription. Daniel Hays, 339  
 Journal of Lieut. John Montrésor (1760), 29  
 Kempton, query, 83  
 Kent, reply to query, 403  
 Kendall, note on, 79  
 Knox Blauson, note on, 80  
 Laid, Nathaniel, query, 135  
 Latitudes, Incorrect, History and Causes of, 154  
 Lee Arms, note, 84  
 Letters—  
 Eliot, John, 291, 294  
 William Hilton, 45  
 Thaddeus Mason (1775), 397  
 John Montrésor (1760), 36  
 W. Northampton (Earl) (1628), 143  
 William Steele, 159  
 John Thomas (1759), 293  
 J. Wrench Townse, 44  
 William B. Traak (1881), 274  
 Rev. Thomas Welds (1643), 36; (1649) 61  
 John Wentworth (1718), 59  
 Roger Williams (1650), 73  
 Library Catalogue of Rev. Thomas Welds, 371  
 Longmeadow (Mass.) families, 75, 165, 313  
 Magazine of American History, notice of, 196  
 Muskuschook, reply to, 405  
 Massachusetts 27th Regiment, forthcoming history of, notice, 198  
 Mason, Thaddeus, Letter of (1775), 397  
 Mather, Jeremiah, Petition of (1681), 402  
 Members of the New England Hist. Gen. Society—  
 Obituaries of. (See *Necrology*.)  
 Memoirs—  
 John T. Heard, 352  
 Samuel Osgood, 112  
 Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, 5  
 Jacob Wendell, 242  
 Milton, Mass. Rev. Peter Thatcher's Marriage Record, 19, 303  
 Montrésor, Lieut. John. Journal of an expedition (1760) across Maine to Quebec, 29  
 Narragansett Historical Register, notice of, 325  
 Necrology of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society—  
 Horatio Alger, 414  
 Henry W. Bellows, 417  
 William C. Binney, 416  
 John A. Boutelle, 329  
 John Boyd, 293  
 William E. Bright, 332  
 John W. Brooks, 99  
 William D. Bruce, 418  
 Joseph E. Bulkeley, 337  
 Alexander H. Bullock, 413  
 Ebenezer Clapp, 331  
 Charles H. Cleveland, 204  
 Lyman Colman, 415  
 Christopher Cushing, 91  
 James R. Cushing, 32  
 Edwin A. Cuyler, 330  
 Conrad Engelhardt, 337  
 Robert S. Hale, 429  
 Caleb F. Harris, 356  
 Samuel F. Haven, 202  
 John P. Healy, 338  
 Harvey Jewell, 330  
 Solomon Lincoln, 414  
 Theophilus R. Marvin, 355  
 James Morison, 338  
 Alfred Mudge, 419  
 Enoch R. Mudge, 99  
 Theodore A. Neal, 334  
 Oliver H. Perry, 333  
 Samuel W. Phelps, 203  
 Stephen W. Phoenix, 296  
 Eliza R. Potter, 416  
 Rickford Pulsifer, 333  
 Albion W. Putnam, 205  
 John P. Putnam, 207  
 Jacob W. Reed, 333  
 Charles F. Sedgwick, 334  
 George Smith, 419  
 John J. Smith, 332  
 William Sutton, 336  
 S. Benton Thompson, 321  
 Samuel Tyngs, 206  
 Eugene A. Vetroville, 204  
 Thomas C. Wales, 207  
 Ambrose H. White, 205  
 Ezra Wilkinson, 417  
 Eben Wright, 91  
 New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Annual Address, 122; Necrology of, 99, 202, 329, 413; Proceedings of, 87, 197, 326, 410  
 Newburyport Item, 320  
 New Netherland, events incident to settlement of, 233  
 Notes and Queries, 78, 193, 318, 407  
 Nova Scotia Provincial Library, note, 409  
 Obituary Notices. (See *Biographical Sketches and Necrology*.)  
 Osgood, Samuel, memoir of, 112  
 Parris, Rev. Samuel, Record of Deaths, Salem, 187  
 Perkins family Bible, note, 81  
 Petitions. Groton, Mass., 169; William Hilton, 41; Jeremiah Mather, 402; James Russell, 46



Pike, Robert, supposed voyage to England, note, 85  
 Place, Samuel, query, 408  
 Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 325  
 Pope, Seth, query, 323  
 Prentiss Genealogy, note on, 81

Queries. (See *Notes and Queries*.)  
 Quincy, Edmund, note, 315

Rathband, William, note, 195  
 Raynor, note on, 79  
 Recent Publications, 104, 347, 429  
 Records. Braintree (Mass.), 46, 299, 376; Long-  
 meadow (Mass.), 75, 165, 313; Milton (Mass.),  
 19, 303; Salem (Mass.), 157; Walpole (Mass.),  
 362; West Springfield (Mass.), 58, 393  
 Revolutionary Memorials, note, 325  
 Robinson, George, query, 195  
 Rogers family, query, 83  
 Rolfe family of Newbury, 143  
 Russell family, query, 324

Sabin Genealogy, 52; Correction, 324  
 Salem Record of Deaths during Rev. Samuel Parris's  
 ministry, 187  
 Saunders, Saunders, query, 320  
 Savory family, query, 333  
 Scotch-Irish Records, note, 84  
 Secret, note, 407  
 Sherburne, note, 193  
 Shorey family, query, 322  
 Society for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel in  
 New England, 157; Documents of, 371  
 Stedman, query, 322  
 Stone Genealogy, 369  
 Streeter Genealogy, 161

Taxes under Gov. Andros, 191  
 Tercentenary of the Gregorian Calendar, 493  
 Teacher, Rev. Peter, record of Marriages, Milton, 19,  
 363  
 Thatcher, Adm. Henry Knox, memoir of, 5

Thomas, Col. John, letters of, 393  
 Town Histories in preparation—  
 Attleborough, Mass., 86  
 Hancock, N. H., 86  
 Medfield, Mass., 86  
 Windham, N. H., 409  
 Woonstock, Conn., 197  
 Town Records. (See *Records*.)

Wadl, Mary, query, 408  
 Wainwright, William, query, 321  
 Waldo, query, 324  
 Waldo, Gen. Samuel, burial place of, 380  
 Walpole Records, 362  
 Warner family, reply to, 53  
 Waterman, query, 83  
 Weed family, note, 194  
 West Chester Co. History, note on, 81  
 Welde, Rev. Thomas, catalogue of his Library, 371  
 Welde, Rev. Thomas, letter (1649), 36; (1649), 62;  
 "Innocency Cleared," 66; notes on, 405  
 Wendell Genealogy, 242; Correction, 408  
 Wentworth, John, letter of (1716), 50  
 Wentworths in Bermuda, 315  
 Wentworth Genealogy, additions to and corrections,  
 316  
 West Springfield Marriages, 1774-1736, 58, 393  
 White, Elizabeth, query, 324  
 Whiting, Samuel, query, 324  
 Wilder, Marshal P., Annual Address of, 122  
 Withall family, query, 82  
 Williams Genealogy, 277  
 Williams, Roger, letter, 1656, 78  
 Wills, Deeds, and other private records, abstracts of  
 and extracts from. Gov. Bellingham (1669), 71;  
 John Blacklerch (1671), 159; John Davenport  
 (1676), 72; Johannes Wendel, 233  
 Winship, Ephraim, note on, 79  
 Winslow family, note, 320  
 Witherell family, query, 83  
 Woburn Second Parish, note, 29

## INDEX TO NECROLOGY.

THE following index contains references to all the Necrologies of members of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society which have appeared in the REGISTER from 1871, volume xxv., to 1882, volume xxxvi., inclusive.

Ephraim Abbot, xxvii. 88; xxxv. 97  
 John S. Abbott, xxv. 392  
 Alvin Adams, xxxii. 107  
 Simeon P. Adams, xxv. 399  
 Joseph Allen, xxviii. 91  
 Horatio Alger, xxvii. 414  
 Solomon Alosfen, xxxiii. 362  
 Oakes Ames, xxix. 113  
 Oliver Ames, xxxi. 344  
 William T. Andrews, xxxiv. 209  
 John G. Anthony, xxxii. 104  
 William Appleton, xxxi. 439  
 Edward Armstrong, xxix. 113

Samuel B. Babcock, xxix. 114  
 Ezekiel Bacon, xvi. 294  
 Abel Ball, xxxi. 254  
 Joseph Ballard, xxxii. 247  
 George L. Barr, xxxi. 435  
 Francis Bassett, xxx. 236  
 Samuel Batchelder, xxxiii. 267  
 Benjamin E. Bates, xxxii. 251  
 Isaac C. Bates, xxxiii. 266  
 James M. Beach, xxx. 244  
 Henry W. Bellows, xxxvi. 417  
 John Bigelow, xxxii. 245  
 William C. Binney, xxxvi. 416  
 George B. Blake, xxxi. 243  
 Robert Bolton, xxxii. 251

Edward E. Bourne, xxxiii. 256  
 John A. Boutelle, xxxvi. 329  
 Nathaniel Bouton, xxxiii. 252  
 John Boyd, xxxvi. 204  
 John M. Bradbury, xxxiii. 256  
 Thomas Bradlee, xxxii. 355  
 George A. Brayton, xxxv. 398  
 George G. Brewster, xxx. 475  
 Jonathan B. Brigham, xxxv. 117  
 William E. Bright, xxxvi. 232  
 John M. Brodhead, xxxiv. 223  
 John R. Brodhead, xxx. 324  
 Edward Brooks, xxxii. 253  
 John W. Brooks, xxxvi. 99  
 William G. Brooks, xxxiii. 255  
 William C. Bryant, xxxiii. 261  
 William D. Bruce, xxxvi. 418  
 William I. Buckingham, xxxiv. 168  
 William A. Buckingham, xxxvi. 256  
 Bowen Buckman, xxxiii. 253  
 Joseph E. Bulkeley, xxxvi. 367  
 Alexander H. Bullock, xxxvi. 413  
 Ebenezer Burgess, xxxi. 206  
 John A. Buttrick, xxxiii. 449

Charles Campbell, xxxi. 127  
 Alexis Caswell, xxxii. 256  
 Frederic W. Chapman, xxxi. 121  
 Addison W. Champney, xxxi. 310



William Chauncey, xxxiii. 365  
 Daniel F. Child, xxxi. 234  
 Gardner Clifton, xxxii. 247  
 Ebenezer Clapp, xxxvi. 331  
 John Clark, xxv. 392  
 Joshua V. H. Clark, xxvi. 85  
 John T. Clark, xxxy. 191  
 Charles H. Cleaveland, xxxvi. 204  
 Charles Dexter Cleaveland, xxv. 389  
 Charles Douglas Cleaveland, xxxi. 131  
 Nathan Clifford, xxxv. 395  
 Lyman Coleman, xxxvi. 415  
 Chauncey Colton, xxxi. 436  
 Joshua P. Converse, xxxi. 236  
 Samuel H. Congar, xxviii. 207  
 Joseph J. Cooke, xxxv. 391  
 Joseph A. Copp, xxvi. 84  
 Alvah Crocker, xxxiii. 365  
 Caleb Cushing, xxxiii. 364  
 Christopher Cushing, xxxvi. 91  
 James R. Cushing, xxxvi. 92  
 William Cushing, xxxii. 552  
 Curtis Cutler, xxx. 122  
 Samuel Cutler, xxxv. 213  
 Hampden Cutts, xxxiv. 415

Ebenezer Dale, xxvii. 427  
 Edwin A. Dalrymple, xxxvi. 330  
 Abraham A. Dame, xxxiii. 253  
 Francis Dame, xxx. 242  
 Benjamin B. Davis, xxxii. 104  
 Charles H. Davis, xxxi. 340  
 George T. Davis, xxxii. 103  
 Daniel Denny, xxix. 325  
 Elias Hasket Derby, xxxv. 193  
 Thomas DeWitt, xxx. 118  
 John H. Dexter, xxxii. 366  
 John A. Dix, xxxiii. 418  
 William E. Doggett, xxxi. 235  
 Abijah W. Draper, xxx. 478  
 Benjamin Drake, xxxiii. 364  
 William E. DuBois, xxxv. 394  
 Josiah Dunham, xxxii. 102  
 Calvin Durfee, xxxii. 211  
 Nathan Durfee, xxx. 477  
 Evert A. Duyckinck, xxxiii. 256

Lilly Eaton, xxvii. 195  
 Romeo Elton, xxviii. 474  
 And Emerson, xxvi. 443  
 Isaac Emery, xxxi. 341  
 Conrad Engelhardt, xxxvi. 337  
 Timothy Farrar, xxxiii. 257  
 Ebenezer T. Farrington, xxxv. 96  
 Stephen T. Farwell, xxvii. 196  
 Albert Fearing, xxxi. 251  
 Guy M. Fessenden, xxvi. 442  
 Millard Fillmore, xxxiii. 257  
 Joseph M. Finotti, xxxiv. 328  
 Herman Foster, xxxi. 322  
 William C. Fowler, xxxv. 194  
 Eli French, xxvi. 441

Johnson Gardner, xxv. 399  
 George Gibbs, xxviii. 208  
 Nathan B. Gibbs, xxxv. 191  
 George W. Gordon, xxxii. 250  
 George F. Gray, xxxv. 93  
 Joshua Green, xxx. 126  
 Walter C. Green, xxx. 123  
 Alfred Greenleaf, xxviii. 473  
 James Gregory, xxxi. 235  
 William Grigson, xxxv. 287  
 Henry B. Groves, xxxii. 356

William P. Haines, xxxiv. 107  
 Theodore P. Hale, xxxiii. 364  
 Robert S. Hale, xxxvi. 429  
 Andrew T. Hall, xxxi. 233  
 Edwin Hall, xxxi. 251  
 Samuel H. P. Hall, xxxi. 342  
 Samuel Hall, xxvii. 88  
 David Hamblen, xxxii. 431  
 George G. Hapgood, xxxii. 354  
 Walter Hastings, xxxiv. 418

Peter Harvey, xxxii. 108  
 Henry Harbaugh, xxviii. 334  
 Caleb F. Harris, xxxvi. 359  
 Henry Harrod, xxvii. 156  
 Jarvis M. Hatch, xxxii. 103  
 Henry P. Haven, xxxiii. 115  
 Samuel F. Haven, xxxvi. 202  
 John P. Healy, xxxvi. 328  
 Learned Hebard, xxxii. 431  
 Joseph L. Henshaw, xxxvii. 213  
 Henry L. Hobart, xxviii. 229  
 Peter Hobart, xxxiv. 107  
 Richard M. Hodges, xxxiii. 116  
 Anson P. Hooker, xxix. 325  
 Samuel Hooper, xxxi. 270  
 Appleton Howe, xxvi. 87  
 Joseph Howe, xxviii. 229  
 Asa Howland, xxvi. 203  
 Charles Hudson, xxxv. 395  
 Henry B. Humphrey, xxvii. 197  
 Benjamin P. Hunt, xxxii. 439

William Jenks, xxviii. 335  
 John S. Jenness, xxxv. 157  
 Harvey Jewell, xxxvi. 339  
 Jerendiah P. Jewett, xxvii. 87  
 Francis M. Johnson, xxxiii. 253  
 William O. Johnson, xxxvii. 472  
 John Johnson, xxxiv. 210  
 Eliphalet Jones, xxviii. 357  
 Henry Jones, xxxiii. 234  
 James H. Jones, xxxv. 197

Day O. Kellogg, xxx. 114  
 Nathan C. Keep, xxxiii. 257  
 Silas Ketchum, xxxv. 195  
 Jared P. Kirtland, xxxii. 350  
 George H. Kuhn, xxxiii. 362

Amos Lawrence, xxxiv. 9 : xxxv. 99  
 Daniel Lancaster, xxxv. 95  
 Increase A. Lapham, xxxii. 101  
 Joseph G. E. Larned, xxxvii. 472  
 William M. Lathrop, xxxi. 246  
 William Lawton, xxxv. 286  
 Phineas W. Leland, xxv. 323  
 William S. Leland, xxv. 194  
 Henry W. Lee, xxx. 473  
 Eliakim Littell, xxix. 204  
 Solomon Lincoln, xxxvi. 414  
 Isaac Livermore, xxxiv. 210  
 John G. Locke, xxv. 91  
 Samuel P. Long, xxxiii. 266  
 Charles G. Loring, xxviii. 323  
 Jacob H. Loud, xxxiv. 417  
 Charles S. Lynch, xxviii. 212  
 John E. Lyon, xxxiv. 416

Frederick Madden, xxvii. 428  
 William Makepeace, xxxv. 229  
 Silas N. Martin, xxxii. 105  
 Theophilus R. Marvin, xxxvi. 335  
 Brantz Mayer, xxxiii. 363  
 Aaron C. Mayhew, xxxv. 94  
 Robert Mayo, xxxv. 95  
 John McAllister, xxxii. 248  
 Hugh D. McLellan, xxxiii. 255  
 Griffith John McKee, xxviii. 328  
 George W. Messinger, xxv. 202  
 Theron Metcalf, xxx. 474  
 James Morison, xxxvi. 328  
 Charles W. Moore, xxxiii. 257  
 Edward B. Moore, xxxii. 254  
 Oliver B. Morris, xxvi. 257  
 William S. Morton, xxvi. 444  
 Joseph Moulton, xxviii. 325  
 Alfred Mudge, xxxvi. 419  
 Enoch R. Mudge, xxxvi. 50  
 Joel Munsell, xxxiv. 329  
 Beamish Murdoch, xxx. 474

Nathaniel C. Nash, xxxv. 95  
 Theodore A. Neal, xxxvi. 334  
 Cheever Newhall, xxxii. 439  
 Josiah Newhall, xxxiv. 412





John G. Nichols, xxx. 118  
Lyman Nichols, xxxiii. 114

Edmund B. O'Callaghan, xxxv. 194  
Amos Otis, xxx. 124

David P. Page, xlviii. 340  
Marryn Paine, xxxii. 352  
Joseph Palmer, xvii. 90  
Foxhall A. Parker, xxxiii. 449  
James Parker, xviii. 475  
John W. Parker, xxi. 232  
Samuel T. Parker, xxxv. 103  
Samuel H. Parsons, xvi. 442  
William S. Peabody, xxii. 249  
David H. Pease, xxii. 249  
Asahel Peck, xxiv. 166  
Joshua W. Peirce, xxvii. 367; xxxiii. 257  
Oliver H. Perry, xxvi. 335  
Noah A. Phelps, xvii. 210  
Samuel W. Phelps, xxvi. 268  
Thomas Phillips, xvii. 429  
S. Whitner Phoenix, xxvi. 296  
Benjamin Pomeroy, xxi. 233  
John A. Poor, xvi. 357  
Elisha H. Potter, xxvi. 416  
George W. Pratt, xxx. 246  
Henry O. Preble, xvi. 339  
John Prentiss, xxix. 115  
William Prescott, xxx. 241  
Joshua P. Prescott, xxi. 231  
B. Kford Pulsifer, xxvi. 333  
George Punchard, xxv. 325  
Dana B. Putnam, xxv. 105  
Albigena W. Putnam, xxvi. 205  
John P. Putnam, xxvi. 207

Thomas D. Quincey, xxxv. 257

Charles A. Ranlett, xxxiii. 115  
Charles A. Ranlett, Jr., xxx. 115  
James Read, xvii. 198  
Jacob W. Reed, xxvi. 333  
Levi Reed, xv. 359  
William B. Reed, xxx. 477  
Lewis Rice, xvi. 341  
Benjamin P. Richardson, xxvi. 1  
Joseph Richardson, xxvi. 340  
Thomas Richardson, xviii. 212  
Samuel H. Riddell, xxii. 423  
Thomas T. Rockwood, xviii. 210  
Daniel A. Rogers, xxii. 246  
Enoch C. Rolfe, xxi. 343  
Stephen P. Ruggles, xxiv. 419  
Israel D. Rupp, xxiii. 116  
Edward G. Russell, xxiv. 326

Lorenzo Sabine, xxii. 432  
John Sargent, xxv. 299  
John T. Sargent, xxi. 436  
Lucius M. Sargent, xxv. 269  
Nathan Sargent, xxi. 523  
Winthrop Sargent, xvi. 8  
Frederic W. Sawyer, xxx. 112  
Martin B. Scott, xvii. 428  
David Sears, xvi. 297  
Richard W. Sears, xxv. 96  
Charles F. Sedgwick, xxxv. 334  
Benjamin Sewall, xxv. 327  
George Sheldon, xxxv. 394  
Stephen Shepley, xxiv. 324  
John H. Sheppard, xvii. 325; xxxiii. 257  
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, xxii. 350  
John S. Sleeper, xxiv. 326  
Asa D. Smith, xxii. 432  
Buckingham Smith, xvii. 69  
George Smith, xxvi. 419  
George G. Smith, xxiii. 256  
Henry Smith, xxxv. 392  
John J. Smith, xxvi. 352  
Joseph Smith, xxi. 437  
Ralph D. Smith, xxix. 326  
Thomas C. Smith, xxxv. 193  
Thomas Smith, xxx. 129

Gustavus A. Somerby, xxxiv. 212  
Horatio G. Somerby, xxviii. 340  
David Snow, xxx. 242  
Solomon R. Spaulding, xxx. 245  
Alden J. Spooner, xxxv. 394  
William B. Spooner, xxxv. 193  
Peleg Sprague, xxxv. 192  
William B. Sprague, xxi. 126  
Philip H. Stanhope, xxx. 475  
Joshua Stetson, xxv. 196  
David D. Stackpole, xxxiii. 362  
Alexander Strong, xxxv. 392  
Austin Sumner, xxxiv. 105  
John D. Sweet, xxv. 390  
William Sutton, xxxvi. 336

Louis A. Thiers, xxxii. 351  
William Thomas, xxvi. 445  
Leonard Thompson, xxxv. 393  
Newell A. Thompson, xxxiii. 113  
S. Beaton Thompson, xxxvi. 351  
James B. Thornton, xxi. 344  
John W. Thornton, xxii. 367  
James Thurton, xvi. 445  
Supply C. Thwing, xxxii. 168  
Edward P. Tilton, xviii. 113; xxxiii. 257  
Jonathan Towne, xxix. 325  
William B. Towne, xxiii. 257  
Elmer Townsend, xvi. 328  
Thomas D. Townsend, xxxiv. 327  
Samuel Tynms, xxxvi. 266  
Charles T. Collins Trelawny, xxxiii. 112  
Philo M. Trowbridge, xxxii. 107  
Henry T. Tuckerman, xxvi. 443  
William H. Tutbill, xxxv. 199  
John S. Tyler, xxx. 243  
William Tyler, xxx. 243

Charles W. Upham, xxxi. 124  
Nathaniel G. Upham, xxi. 340  
George B. Upton, xxxiii. 257

Joseph B. Varnum, xxxi. 125  
Eugene A. Vetroville, xxxvi. 204  
Alexander H. Vinton, xxxv. 285  
John A. Vinton, xxxiv. 127

John Waddington, xxxv. 195  
Samuel H. Walley, xxxii. 434  
Henry V. Ward, xxxii. 355  
Charles H. Warren, xxix. 116  
William E. Warren, xxxii. 106  
Eli Washburn, xxxiv. 324  
Emory Washburn, xxi. 437  
Peter T. Washburn, xxv. 291  
Thomas Waterman, xxx. 119  
Samuel Webber, xxxv. 289  
George W. Wheelwright, xxxiv. 322  
Oliver M. Whipple, xviii. 211  
Samuel Whitecomb, xxxiii. 445  
Henry White, xxxv. 199  
Thomas E. Whitney, xxxii. 356  
Frederic A. Whitney, xxxv. 132  
Nathaniel Whiting, xxviii. 211  
William Whiting, xviii. 233; xxxiii. 257  
Otis Wilbur, xxxii. 164  
John E. Wiggins, xxxii. 247  
Edward Wigglesworth, xxxi. 345  
Moses H. Wilder, xxxiv. 323  
Ezra Wilkin-on, xxxvi. 417  
Statham Williams, xxix. 116  
William Willis, xxxiii. 257; xxvii. 2  
Elisha T. Wilson, xxix. 293  
Henry Wilson, xxxiii. 257  
William Winthrop, xxv. 92  
Charles H. Woodwell, xxvii. 92  
Eben Wright, xxxvi. 91  
John H. Wright, xxxiv. 417  
John S. Wright, xxx. 117  
Thomas Wright, xxxii. 259  
Thomas H. Wynne, xxxi. 128

Jasper H. York, xxxi. 232



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## NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee on Memorials in charge of the publication of biographies of deceased members of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, printed at the cost of the "Towne Memorial Fund," established by the late William B. Towne, A.M., have completed and published two volumes, and have a third volume in preparation. The second volume, just issued, contains biographies of forty-five members, being all who died during the years 1853, 1854 and 1855. The following is a list of the memorials in this volume, with their authors:

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